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THE

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HISTORICAL REGISTER.

POLITICAL EVENTS.—JAN. 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

For a long series of years, not one has commenced with less matter of immediate political interest at home than the present. The deep-read politician may see, in the calm that sleeps over our domestic affairs, results that mere vulgar eyes have not optics of sufficient power to discern; but, as far as can be judged by appearance, from the present state of the Revenue, of the Agricultural interest, and of the country in general, the season has commenced under highly gratifying auspices. Political turmoils have been hushed in a great degree by the liberal policy which has of late guided the Cabinet; and, excepting those burdens which the war entailed upon us in the shape of taxation, the home effects of that long conflict are beginning to disappear rapidly. News at home is become a drug. Murders and robberies, that would have occasioned but little sensation during the excitement produced by the conflict of navies and armies, and that have at all times been happening under nearly similar circumstances, attract the public attention, even to their minuter details, and feed that curiosity—that insatiate desire of novelty—which distinguishes so remarkably the present generation, in lieu of more extended slaughters and wider-spread devastation. To Ireland alone must we look for any thing like feverishness of feeling. The unhappy differences of party, which the royal wishes, and the no doubt sincere desire of all parties in the Cabinet, as well as among the English people, united in hoping to see subdued, lose none of their force. For ever occupied with themselves and the preservation of their "ascendancy," as they style it; unable to identify the interest of their fellow-citizens with their own; bearding to its face the Government which they affect to support,—one party (minute in numbers, but strong in position) occupies itself with its own selfish objects; while another body, numerous in a proportion of more than twenty to one of the first, is excluded from rights to which it has a just claim; inhabits a soil, the very productive character of which (a novelty in the history of nations) is said to be an evil; and is for ever an object of dislike and jealousy, if not of hostility, to the favoured few, who arrogate every thing to themselves. Thus the lower classes are neglected, their situation disregarded, the spread of knowledge prevented, the intentions of the Government frustrated, and the interests of Ireland betrayed. Until Ministers shall in real earnest treat the people of Ireland as one great family, and destroy the violence of party spirit, by countenancing no exclusive interests, and allowing all to partake alike of the things in which they have an equal right to participate, the peace of the country will continue to be broken, the education of the lower classes to be lost sight of, superstition to triumph, and orangeism to insult even the representative of the Monarch himself. The disturbances of the peace, since our last, have not been numerous. The Cork mail was, however, attacked last month, mid-way between Littleton and Cashel, and several shots were fired at it from behind the hedges. With some difficulty, fortunately, the coach escaped the danger, and reached its destination in safety. Two shots struck the body of the vehicle. A farmer has been murdered near Tipperary, and a policeman has shared a like fate at Ballyheen. Two persons, named M'Donough and Forbes, the first a constable, the latter a half-pay officer, having shot a dog that rushed out and attacked them, belonging to a farm near which they were taking their sport, the owner of the dog, together with a relative, interfered, and demanding the reason of their conduct, a dispute ensued, and the latter threatening to disarm M'Donough, and advancing, it is said, for that purpose, he fired and the man fell. The second, not intimi-

dated, attempting to seize him, he fired a second time, and with too fatal an effect. Both persons were with difficulty rescued from the mob and lodged in Maryborough gaol.

A loan has been contracted by Austria with the houses of Rothschild and Co. and Baring, the principal part of which is to be applied to the payment of the debt of Austria to this country.

Sir R. Wilson has been deprived of the order of the Red Eagle, conferred upon him by Frederick of Prussia as an acknowledgment, to use his own words, "for the intrepidity and firmness he had shewn in the great struggle for the independence and tranquillity of Europe."

The trials of Thurtell and Hunt for the murder of Mr Wear (*See* page 57?, vol. ix.) was postponed until the 6th instant, in consequence of the disadvantages which the prisoners laboured under in respect to their defence, and the prejudice which it was alleged had been raised against them.

Orders have been issued for recruiting the army, and adding to it the effective force of two regiments. The recruiting departments have received commands to employ their staff in raising recruits; and instructions have been given to receive men as old as thirty, instead of twenty-five years, as before.

Sir W. Ingilby has been elected member of parliament for Lincolnshire after a severe contest with Sir J. H. Thorold, who had been put in nomination by the freeholders without his own consent. Sir W. Ingilby was returned by a large majority.

A Court-martial having assembled at Plymouth, proceeded to try Capt. Harris of the Hussar frigate, on charges produced against him by the Lords of the Admiralty for delay in not equipping his vessel for the reception of Sir E Thornton, appointed Ambassador at the court of Lisbon; but Capt. M'Kenzie, one of the members of the Court-martial, dying while it was sitting, the Court was dissolved. Capt. Harris, however, refusing to take back his sword, the Court re-assembled at Portsmouth on board the Queen Charlotte, when, after a trial of two days, during which the right hon. George Canning, W. Turner, esq., of the Lisbon Embassy, J. W. Croker, esq. and others were examined as witnesses, after Captain Harris had read a clear, candid, and manly defence, the Court pronounced that the charges were without any foundation, and that Captain Harris should be most honourably acquitted.

On the 30th of November the heroic Spaniard Mina landed at Plymouth from a French vessel of war, which was employed to convey him to this country. His reception was such as his gallantry entitles him to at the hands of the subjects of a constitutional government. Persons of all political parties received him in the most hospitable manner. On landing, the populace bore him on their shoulders to a carriage, which they drew to the inn. Mina declared it one of the happiest moments of his life, and that his welcome overpowered his feelings. At the theatre, by the gallant officers of the navy and army, and by the inhabitants of Plymouth, he was treated with an hospitality worthy his talents and bravery. On the 17th of December, he arrived at Taunton on his way to the seat of Mr. Clifton, at Hatch Court. He was drawn into Taunton, as at Plymouth, by the people, the bells ringing; and an invitation to a public dinner was given him, which he declined in the following communication.

"General Mina has had the honour of receiving a letter from the members of the municipality of Taunton, inviting him in their own names, and in that of all the inhabitants, to a public feast, on Thursday, the 18th instant, or any other day he may appoint. The mental and bodily state of General Mina suit little with arrangements of this nature. The ill state of his health obliges him to observe a very strict diet; and from the unfortunate circumstances which have brought him to England, and seeing the present lamentable and degraded state of his unhappy country—having left his wife, parents, brother, and friends, still there—being, as he now is, on the soil of constitutional liberty, and considering how many Spaniards have just lost it—the most appropriate sentiments in which he can indulge are those of grief and mourning. These reasons have decided him to refuse any public demonstrations of kindness of which he scarcely dares to flatter himself worthy. Thus impressed, General Mina hopes the above gentlemen will have the goodness to dispense with his acceptance of their invitation, which he appreciates as though he had been enabled to accept it; and assures them that the honour they have done him, the satisfactory expression of their kindness, and the distinction shewn him to-day by the inhabitants of Taunton, will always be regarded with gratitude, and live eternally in his memory.

(Signed) "ESPOZ Y MINA.

"Hatch Court, Dec. 16."

The late events in Spain having compelled a number of foreigners to seek an asylum in this country, many of whom were of the highest rank in their own, but are now reduced to very great difficulties: a number of noblemen and gentlemen have commenced a subscription to alleviate, as much as possible, the necessities of these unhappy strangers without any reference to party politics.

A meeting of the legal profession has been held to consider of the propriety of

erecting a monument to the memory of the late Lord Erskine, as a mark of respect to his memory. Mr. Scarlett was in the chair, and the chief counsel at the bar have supported the measure.

A new loan has been contracted for the new government of Brazil by some English merchants. The amount is 2,500,000*l.* to bear an interest of six per cent. The whole loan to be redeemed in thirty-five years.

The ship owners have had an interview with his Majesty's ministers for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was the intention of the French government to assist Spain in attempting the recapture of her colonies. They were informed that there was no reason, that government was acquainted with, why the commercial intercourse of Great Britain should be apprehensive of such a measure. Assurances were also given that there was not the slightest pretence for imputing any such design to the French government; that the French frigate Jean Bart, which had sailed some time since from France to the West Indies, was on her return to France; and that no force was going out from France to the West Indies, excepting 500 men for relieving the garrisons of Martinique and Guadaloupe.

His Majesty arrived in town from Windsor, and transacted public business during the last week in November. On the 6th ult. he again left London for Brighton in his travelling carriage in the most private manner, and took up his residence at the Pavilion. He continues to enjoy the best state of health.

The Indian army has been newly organized, and colonels have been appointed to every battalion and regiment of horse, whereas until now there was but one colonel to every two regiments of cavalry and two battalions of infantry; and a general advance will thus take place in rank.

THE COLONIES.

The discontent of the West India planters at what they consider the interference of government in their concerns still continues. They are highly discontented and dissatisfied at the bare idea of any steps being taken towards the ultimate emancipation of the slaves under any circumstances. Their determination to resist any encroachment on what they deem their property as much as their horses, is unrelenting. Strong resolutions continue to be entered into by the inhabitants of different parishes of Jamaica on the subject of the slaves. At Antigua they are resolved to establish a militia to guard against "any evil attempts on the peace of the country from the measures pursuing at home:" thus by the old trick of apprehended mutiny and bloodshed, endeavouring to stifle the question in Great Britain. At no time, we venture to pronounce, will the subject of slave-emancipation be listened to by the colonists. The slaves, they contend, are as much their property as their cattle, and they have the same right of disposing of that mass of muscle and blood and its progeny, existing or to exist, in the one case as the other. The supporters of emancipation never contemplated doing them injustice, but they felt that, because the government had once permitted a wrong, it was and is in duty bound to repair it—that right ought to be done ultimately. If this is prevented by the colonists themselves, and the latter will not themselves even listen to the subject and arrange it amicably with the government at home, as a measure of common fairness to Great Britain, let the protecting duties on West India produce be taken off, the existence of which is an injustice, and let those who will not suffer the legislature to vindicate its own honour be no longer shielded at the expense of the rest of the community. The reasons urged against the measure are baseless, and it is sufficient to examine the bitterness displayed by the slave owners against all supposed to hold opinions favourable to emancipation to discover that the true ground of opposition is not fear of rebellion, a principle of self-preservation, or a regard, as some of these planters have pretended, for the slaves themselves; but an obstinate resistance to allowing interference with that which they insist is their property, without regard to the nature of that property or the mode of its acquirement. In Barbadoes a missionary was suspected of having sent home to the Society by which he was employed, statements injurious to the moral character of the lower classes of the white population of Barbadoes, whom he represented as bred up without any knowledge of Christianity, and of depraved habits. They repaired to his chapel, endeavoured to force him to leave the pulpit, and had the audacity to invite, by placards, an assembling of the populace, when they proceeded to demolish the meeting house leaving not a brick standing. A reward of 100*l.* has been offered for the discovery of the offenders. The Missionary has fled the island. At Demerara the trial of Smith, the missionary, had commenced before a court-martial of officers of the army only.

The House of Assembly of Dominica has had a disagreement with the governor, the Earl of Huntingdon, who, they contend, had assumed powers which were not within his province.

The horde of savages which was represented at the Cape of Good Hope as consisting partly of white persons, a report without foundation, had advanced to the southward, until they were met by the Commando of the Griquas, and about ninety men, with musquets and horses, and accompanied by Messrs. Melville and Moffatt. They left Griqua town on the 21st of June. On arriving at Kuruman, they were joined by a party of Bechuanas; they then proceeded to within six miles of Old Lattakoo, where they found the enemy established, having defeated the Bechuanas under the Chief Mahomapeele. After having in vain endeavoured to establish a friendly communication with the invaders, an engagement was commenced by the Mantatees. After several hours fighting, the invaders were defeated, leaving about 400 men killed. Many women and children were left behind, who, we are concerned to state, were inhumanly and indiscriminately massacred or mutilated by the Bechuanas (who joined in the pursuit), notwithstanding the utmost exertions on the part of Messrs. Moffatt and Melville to prevent them.—A subsequent letter from Mr. Melville, of the 31st of July, states, that he has received a report of 'hundreds being at Old Lattakoo, and on the road to New Lattakoo;' and that, from want of food, they were living upon one another! Nearly 100 were rescued after the battle, and distributed among the Griquas, with the exception of thirteen sent to Graaff-Reynet.

FOREIGN STATES.

The Duke of Angoulême arrived in Paris on the 2d ult. after his Spanish campaign. Prior to his departure, he issued the following order to the army from Oyarzum:

"The campaign being happily terminated by the deliverance of the King of Spain, and by the capture or submission of the fortresses of his kingdom, I express to the Army of the Pyrenees on quitting it, my lively satisfaction at the zeal, the ardour, and the devotedness which it has displayed on all occasions, as well as the perfect discipline which it has constantly observed. I am happy at having been placed by the King at the head of an Army which is the glory of France.

"LOUIS ANTOINE.

"Head-quarters at Oyarzum, Nov. 22, 182[illegible]."

The rejoicings usually got up on such occasions were not spared on the event of the Duke's arrival. A *fête* was given in honour of the Duke, and of the arduous and brilliant triumph of the French arms! The Hotel de Ville was splendidly fitted up, and all the Royal Family, the King excepted, were present. The *fête* went off with great *éclat*, amidst shouts of *Vive le Roi—Vive le Duc d'Angouleme*. In the preceding part of the day the good people of Paris were, as usual on *fête* occasions, amused with scrambling for bread, sausages, and wine, distributed in the Champs Elysées by the Government.

On the 7th ult. the King issued an Ordinance, the substance of which is as follows:

"The benefits which Divine Providence has showered down on us and our arms during the glorious campaign which our beloved nephew the Duke of Angoulême has just terminated, have made us resolve to shew indulgence to those soldiers of our armies who have gone aside from their duties; and by these means to make their families take part in the public joy. In consequence, in the Report of our Secretary of State Minister of War, and with the advice of our Council of State, we have ordained and ordain as follows: (here follows the Ordinance in nine articles, giving a free pardon, and full and entire amnesty, to all subalterns and soldiers of the land forces, and all young soldiers bound to serve, who at the moment of the publication of this Ordinance are in a state of desertion, either by having abandoned the corps to which they belonged, or by not having joined those to which they were destined.) Also, an Ordinance relative to the distribution of certain recompenses to the Military, according to the Budget of 1823, which orders, that the amount of the expired annuities paid to Officers and Soldiers of the Royal Armies of the West, shall be employed in new favours of the same nature."

General Guilleminot was left at Madrid to form a treaty with the Spanish Government for the military occupation of Spain by French troops. Forty thousand men are to occupy Spain, and not only the line of fortresses along the Pyrenees, if the rumours which have transpired be correct, but the most important commercial towns along both the Atlantic and Mediterranean coast. St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, Santona, Figueras, Barcelona, Tarragona, will all be garrisoned by Frenchmen; and the ports of Ferrol, Corunna, Cadiz, Malaga, Carthagena, Alicant, and Valencia, will likewise have French garrisons.

The King of Spain has changed his ministry, and compensated the monk Saez with a bishoprick. He has appointed, principally in consequence of foreign remonstrances, as First Minister of State, the Marquis of Casa Irujo; as Minister of Grace and Justice for Spain and the Indies, Don Narciso de Heredia; as Minister of War, Major-General Don Josef de la Cruz; and as Minister of Fi-

nance, Don Luis Lopez Ballasteros. The Minister of Marine remains. This decree is dated December 2, and is countersigned Luis Maria Salazar, who remains as Minister of Marine. By the *second* decree, his Majesty appoints, as President of his Council, Don Ignacio Martinez de Villela. This place was vacant by the refusal of the Duke del Infantado to accept it. By the *third* decree, Saez, the King's former Prime Minister and Confessor, is nominated to the bishopric of Tortosa, vacant by the death of Don Manuel Ros y Medrano. At the same time that he ceases to be Minister, he ceases to be Confessor to the King.—By the *fourth* decree, his Majesty 'seeing the absolute necessity, for the good government of his vast monarchy, of establishing a Council of State which may unite the knowledge and the experience requisite to guide the resolutions of his sovereign authority,' has nominated ten individuals, composed of persons selected from the old Council of State existing on the 7th of March, 1820, and others to be a Council of State. His Majesty reserves the power of adding to their number. His Majesty, as well as his two brothers, may preside at this Council. The Councillors named are—Eguia, the Duke of San Carlos, Don Juan Perez Villamil, Don Antonio Vargas Laguna, Don Antonio Gomez Calderon, Don Juan Bautista de Erro, Don Josef Garcia de la Torre, and Don Juan Antonio Rojas. The existence of the new ministry was not expected to be long, some of its members being obnoxious to the clergy, who were offended at the dismissal of Saez. Ferdinand has ordered the dissolution of the corps of Royal volunteers throughout Spain, and a reduction of salaries to the *minimum* on which the public servants can well exist, as the only means of re-establishing the finances. A sanguinary scuffle between a portion of the French garrison, and some Lancers of the regiment of Ferdinand VII. has occurred in Madrid. A royal decree has conferred upon the eldest son of Elio, the traitor to his country, the title of Marquis of Fidelity, and certain pecuniary rewards. The loans of the Cortes have not been recognised. The Russian Minister, Pozzo di Borgo, having congratulated Ferdinand, in the Czar's name, on his happy restoration to unlimited despotism, had quitted Madrid. Morillo had demanded passports for France. Upwards of five hundred constitutionalists who had proceeded to Gibraltar, had been ordered to quit that town by the governor, the Earl of Chatham. Much discussion has taken place respecting the Spanish colonies, and apprehensions are entertained that the Holy Alliance, or some of its members, have shown a disposition to aid Ferdinand in his recovery of them. No amnesty has yet been published in Spain.

The Portuguese have sent an embassy to Brazil to bring back that country to its former allegiance, in vain. The Imperial Government of Brazil refused to treat with the Envoy, unless he came prepared in the first instance to acknowledge the sovereignty and independence of the Brazilian Empire. The envoy was not even allowed to deliver or land the letters which he brought from his royal master to his son and daughter, their Imperial Majesties of the Brazils. The chargé d'affaires of the Russian emperor, at a private interview with the Infant Don Miguel, at Lisbon, presented to him the following address:—

"SIRE—Being charged by His Majesty the Emperor, my August Master, with the honour of complimenting your Royal Highness in his name, I cannot do better than quote the words of the letter, which imposes on me so honourable a duty. 'You will not fail,' says the letter, 'to express to His Royal Highness, the Infant Don Miguel, the sentiments which are excited in the Emperor by his generous enterprise, his noble courage, and the filial respect with which he laid at the feet of the Sovereign the homage of the services which he had already performed, and the offer of those which he might be able to perform in future. These are actions which carry with them the best reward; the most brilliant that the Infant can receive is the glory of having saved his King, his Father, and his Country.' Your Royal Highness will permit me to make use of this happy opportunity to express also the sentiments of my respect and veneration."

An expedition dispatched to Madeira had arrived and succeeded in quelling the disturbance which had arisen in that island. Proceedings were commenced on the 8th of October, against twenty-five persons confined in prison; one died of poison which he took, twenty-four were summarily tried, and sentenced according to the royal order—twenty-two condemned to various penalties, and two, having been rather imprudent than criminal, discharged. As no actual rebellion had taken place, it was impossible to reconcile the favour of the Sovereign with the inflexible impartiality of the Judge.

The King of Sardinia, who abdicated in 1821, rather than swear to a constitution which he did not mean to observe, and whose conduct in this respect forms a striking contrast with his constitution-swearing brethren of Spain, Naples, and Portugal, is near death. He, at least, deserves respect for his firmness, though a few centuries ago, and in barbarous times, such an example of royal regard to truth would not have been wonderful in his family.

The Austrians have given a decree in

the official Gazette of Lombardy and Venice, ordering a certain number of Italians, of whom a list is given in the ordinance, and who have been absent for six years, to return immediately to the dominions of his Imperial Majesty, on pain of confiscation of all their property, and of being declared dead in law. Among them are some distinguished by their birth and fortune. Some are in Greece, and some in Spain, where they have defended the cause of the Revolution.

A dreadful inundation happened in Sicily on the 14th of November. A deluge of rain destroyed a great number of the small houses in the suburbs of Messina, carrying them and their wretched inhabitants along with it, many of them into the sea. To what extent the melancholy effects have reached, is not yet ascertained. The sea was covered with wrecks of buildings. So dreadful a visitation is not remembered by the oldest inhabitant to have taken place there before. The greater part of the calamity is owing to the high lands at the back of the town having been reduced to cultivation instead of being planted, as the laws direct, with an annual increase of large trees. The rubbish and loose mould mixing with the waters became irresistible, and swept away every thing in their progress to the sea. The number of dead bodies found amounted to 331.

Congresses are still talked of in Germany, and the interview of the Emperors of Austria and Russia at Czernowitz has given rise to numerous speculations. The interview at this place is said to have been held in consequence of arrangements made between the two Sovereigns while they were at Inspruck, in the Tyrol, after the close of the Congress at Verona, and on their return from Venice; that the sole object of this interview at Czernowitz was to confer on the affairs of Turkey, as had been settled at Inspruck; that, however, on this occasion, the Emperors declare that they are wholly satisfied with the result of the political system which they have adopted, and by which they have maintained and consolidated the repose of Europe, endeavouring to destroy restlessness and rebellion: lastly, that the two Emperors will always remain faithful to the principles which they have openly manifested.

The Speech of the President of the United States of America has reached us, dated December 2. It is a document of great length and importance. One of the most interesting topics to which it alludes is the independence of the South American States. Any "interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power," will be regarded as the manifestation of an unfriendly feeling towards the United States. This declaration is worthy the character and strength of the Republic, and is exactly as it should be.

On the 22d of October, the Pacha of Scutari and Omer Vrione, with 12,000 or 15,000 men, were then five leagues from that town. The place was in a good state of defence. Andreas Metaxa was civil governor, and Constantine Botzaris, the brother of the modern Leonidas, had posted himself before the town with 5000 men, to observe the Turks, who had not ventured on any attack. Mavrocordato was expected with twelve sail and some Hydriot troops; and Pietro, the Bey of the Mainotes, with 6000 men from the Morea. It was expected that a serious engagement would soon take place. The affairs of the Greeks generally remained at a stand. The Turkish fleet had returned to the Dardanelles.

The treaty of peace between Persia and the Porte has been published. The basis of the treaty provides, that the stipulations made in 1744, relative to the ancient frontiers of both empires, shall be observed, as well as the stipulations of former treaties relative to pilgrims, merchandise, fugitives, prisoners, and the residence of Ambassadors at both Courts respectively.—All places on the frontier of the Ottoman Empire, of which the Persians took possession in the course of the war, are to be restored, in their actual state, within the term of sixty days. The prisoners taken on both sides are to be restored mutually.

The Pacha of Egypt has been disciplining his troops in the European manner. Col. Seyes, aide-de-camp of General Grouchy, commands a body of 20,000 men in Upper Egypt that practises entirely the evolutions of European troops.

A warm altercation has taken place between the government of Buenos Ayres and Capt. Willes, of the British brig the Brazen. It appears that Captain Willes' boats had boarded vessels which arrived in the territory of Buenos Ayres in the river Plate, and that under the quarantine laws such a practice was deemed not admissible, especially in the waters of a friendly state. On the boat of the Brazen proceeding to board an English vessel, a shot was fired at it. This Capt. Willes considered as an insult, and stated that until satisfaction was given, no vessels should pass in or out of Buenos Ayres bearing that flag. The British residents in vain interfered, and the affair has been left to be settled by the respective governments.

THE DRAMA.

His Majesty has, this month, been graciously pleased to honour both the theatres with his presence. This popular and benignant act is the more deserving of grateful mention, because it has not been usual for the King to visit the theatres until after Christmas, when part of the nobility and gentry have returned to London. His visit at this season was, therefore, not only more than usually beneficial to the managers, but more pleasing to the people, as he thus joined with the mass of his subjects, few of whom were above the middle rank of life, in that amusement which is, of all others, the most humane, the most hearty, and the best calculated to awaken sympathies which are common to all. The crowds at both houses were unusually great; the aggregate receipts are said almost to have reached 2,000*l*.: and, of course, numbers of those who paid could scarcely obtain a glimpse of the royal visitant. It is impossible to imagine any thing of the kind more splendid than the appearance of either house from the stage, when the curtain drew up, and the national anthem was performed:—the dense crowd of happy and eager faces in the pit; the three circles of boxes filled in front with well-dressed ladies; the slips crammed, fearfully, to the last cranny; the galleries almost bursting with the full population; and the whole throng, high and low, animated by one enthusiastic pride in their national greatness, and in one feeling of respect to the representative of the Majesty of their constitution and laws. We are glad when kings thus meet their people: they may learn at a glance how false are the calumnies which would represent them as factious; how worthy their affections are of winning; and how easily a graceful cordiality may obtain them.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

There has been no absolute novelty at this house during the last month, and yet the establishment has been unusually prosperous. This has been commonly the dullest season of the year:—the freshness of the first opening nights is gone—the improvements have grown familiar to the eye—the gentry have not come to town, nor the children from school—the citizens are waiting for Christmas—and the frequenters of the galleries await the advent of Pantomime and Grimaldi. Yet this theatre has been so thronged, almost nightly, as to deprive the play bills of their prerogative of fiction. The principal cause of this success is the brilliant manner in which operas have been presented; though Mr. Kean brought one overflowing audience to witness his Richard, and Dowton and Liston have rendered the melancholy comedy of 'The Hypocrite' attractive. Miss Stephens made her first appearance in Diana Vernon, supported by Liston's humorous and characteristic performance of the Baillie, Macready's manly and imaginative representation of Rob Roy, and the unexpected versatility of Mr. Brown, who (marvellous change from Lord Foppington!) played the Dougal-creature with great force and truth. Although Miss Stephens is (thank God!) very unlike Diana Vernon, and though her songs in this piece are "short and far between," yet the pleasure of seeing and hearing her again was eagerly sought for on any terms, and amply repaid all whom she attracted. Braham came forward as Henry Bertram; and though by appearing in that character rather than in Prince Orlando he waived all unpleasant declaration of rivalry with Sinclair, yet he was obviously inspired with the wish of shewing the triumphant mastery of his art, and completely succeeded. Here he was supported by Miss Stephens as Lucy Bertram—a part which well becomes her pensive looks and fascinating absence of manner—yet in which she has very little to sing worthy of her powers; for we think the song "Rest thee, babe," is not one of her happiest performances, and "Lease on me, my sodger love," is over in a little minute. This opera is cast with unprecedented strength, for, besides the two principal vocalists, there is Liston "prodigious" in Dominie Sampson, Mr. Sherwin with a very natural rusticity in Dinmont, and Mrs. Bunn with her fame and power in Meg Merrilies. If this lady is too youthful and fair, adequately to represent the withered priestess of the glens, in whose else exhausted heart one human feeling burns with strange warmth, and whose frame is animated by supernatural energy, she gave the prophetic warnings to Bertram, and the affecting reminiscences of her past days, in tones and accents which the spirit of old romance might challenge for her own. There is so much interest in this opera, that it will perhaps be more frequently repeated during the season than any other; yet Braham has gained most hands in the "Cabinet," and Miss Stephens has won most hearts in "Love in a Village." The music of Prince Orlando is Braham's own composition; it is perhaps his best; and he now sings it with all the fervour of his youth, and all the undying partiality of an author. Mr. Braham, though not an actor to our taste when he has

only to speak, yet becomes a different being the moment he begins to sing: his chest heaves, his eye brightens, and as he approaches the more difficult passages, he evidently enjoys the contest in which he is sure of achieving a victory. His greatest effort was the Polacca, in which he left all competition far behind him, exulting in the difficulties of the piece, and putting a passion and sentiment into every quaver. He three times repeated this effort, without much diminution of power, though the call was most injudicious on the part of his friends, for the repetition not only fatigues the singers, but destroys the wonder which so brilliant a performance once heard would leave behind it. The objection did not apply to the treble repetition of the little dancing song between Harley and Miss Stephens, which was exquisite in its kind, and yet would not have tired the audience, nor lost its freshness, had it been sung three times more. In "Love in a Village" Mr. Braham performed Hawthorn, and sung the good old English songs with unaffected vigour, especially that plain honest song "Oons, neighbour, ne'er blush for a trifle like this," which, in these days of *cant*, it does one good to hear. Miss Stephens's Rosetta, as we have hinted already, was her most charming part; indeed, it is perhaps her happiest effort, except her Polly, which we wish she would play to any body's, or nobody's Macheath. Rosetta is just made for her; a lady rustic, a sentimental runaway—something between the milkmaid and the countess, more bewitching than either—an innocent impostor, lisping out a joke in arch simplicity, and holding her head on one side and looking unconscious, while she steals away your soul. Her introduced song of "Savoureen Deelish," which she sings without music, is—but let our readers go and hear it for themselves—to those who have not heard it, our praises would seem extravagant, and to those who have, they are needless.

Mr. Kean burst out strongly in Richard, but his Othello is greatly inferior to what it was. Here and there are vestiges of what has been—gleams of fiery passion and exquisite tenderness; but the general performance is comparatively tricksome and cold. Thus it too often is with genius; it is fostered into a luxuriance by which it overruns its strength; and the mechanical facility and habits remain when its spirit has departed—as the rock retains the tracery of the ivy which spread itself delicately over it, when the living green has perished for ever. May we yet hail the new expansion of our original tragedian's powers in a second spring!

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

All the world, that is, all which is yet in London, is astonished and delighted at the success of Mr. Young, as Sir Pertinax Macsycophant in "The Man of the World." We are delighted, but not astonished at all. We have long thought we discerned, in Mr. Young's acting, indications of a genuine comic vein, which we were assured he would turn, when he pleased, to excellent advantage. Of absolute gaiety, indeed, we did not suspect him; but we knew that he could exhibit a solemn humour, hit off a plausible knavery, and play a grave impostor to the very life. In the famous scene with Hubert in "King John," for example, his promises and fawnings are exactly of the tone which fain would belie the heart but dares not, and the oily smoothness and pretence for which comedy affords ample scope. Among his friends he has been long remarkable for the facility with which he catches dialects, peculiarities, and tones; and, therefore, we were prepared for a very clever exhibition in Sir Pertinax, and were quite satisfied—never having seen Cooke in the part. His Scotch, whether true or not, was wonderfully consistent with itself, and he spoke it as if "native, and to the manner born;" his *booing* was so perfect, so submissive, so full of servile meaning, that it must have made his fortune had he been destined to a diplomatic career; and his disdain of all common honesty and good faith was absolutely magnanimous. The good-natured pity with which, on Egerton's spouting forth some piece of lip morality, he exclaimed "Ah! Charley! you're vary young," was almost redeeming, and carried the indulgence of a man of the world to its highest pitch, without trespassing on the romantic. His account of his life was a fine example of climax; his utter amazement at the resistance of his son and the clergyman to his proposals was comical; and his last rage and disappointment admirably kept within bounds for a tragedian. It is a great triumph to play such a part three times to good houses, as he has done; for the other characters, with the exception of Egerton, are very poorly supported; and the play itself is every thing that a play ought not to be. Instead of shewing the noblest virtues or errors of human nature, it unveils its meannesses; instead of exciting cordial merriment, by exhibiting "folly grown romantic," (as comedy should do,) it dwells on the details of paltry baseness; and is essentially un-

dramatic, as any piece is which does not touch some noble passion, or awaken some human sympathy. We go not to see the play, but the actor who performs Sir Pertinax, just for once and to satisfy our curiosity; and we attend to the representation with the same feeling as if we were listening to a bravura singer, or looking at Madame Sacchi in the air surrounded with crackers. Our pleasure is certainly not increased by hearing Mrs. Chatterley's version of Scotch, or witnessing Mr. Bartley's elevation to the honours of the peerage.

King John has been produced, at great care and expense, with the true costume of the age, as the playbills inform us, and as we believe, notwithstanding the presumption of falsehood which the mode of announcement raises. It was well enough before. To be more classical than John Kemble seems almost "useless and ridiculous expense." Not one playgoer in a hundred knows or cares any thing about the dresses of the time of King John; but he recollects the dresses he has been accustomed to see from a child, and misses the spectacle which "was most pleasant to him." Why is our little remaining faith in the wonders of the stage to be thus shaken by the Managers? We took it for granted all was right, till we were thus told it had been wrong: and now that our belief is once unsettled we know not what to trust to. Mr. C. Kemble, however, has, at least, the merit of disinterestedness; for he has exchanged his fine apocryphal habit for authentic red stockings and a steel night-cap, which detract from his appearance as much as a provoking correctness takes from the pleasantry of an old, hearty, good-for-nothing friend. King John's habits are certainly picturesque; and Constance's dress, though heavy, is superb; but we cannot reconcile ourselves to the others. We gave up our reason to Cardinal Wolsey, with full power to fix all these matters for ourselves and our children, and we cannot descend to question heresies. Whether the dresses were true to history or not, the acting was true to nature, though Kemble's Falconbridge and Young's King John are too well known to need criticism. Mrs. Bartley played Constance; the audience did not do her justice, nor did she quite do justice to herself. She wanted but very little of being exceedingly good; she looked the part well; and spoke generally with great force and judgment, but she marred all by a strange drawl at the close of her sentences, which prevented the incipient applause. A young gentleman named Holl played Arthur very prettily, though his voice was scarcely strong enough to fill the house; and Mr. Bennett was generally excellent in Hubert.

A new tragedy called "The Vespers of Palermo," from the pen of Mrs. Hemans, has been produced, after exciting considerable expectation. Its fair author has been for some time known to the public, as a poetess of rich fancy and deep though chastened feeling; and though these qualities alone do not go very far to ensure success in the drama, they were more than sufficient to excite general interest for the issue of the adventure. If the production of the play has not proved that this lady adds great dramatic power to her unquestioned capacities, it must still add to her reputation with all who peruse it; for, not only is its language delicately streaked and veined with poetic thought, but it has an energy and sometimes a felicitous condensation which the works of the gentler sex rarely exhibit. Regarding it as a tragedy, we think its subject is not happily chosen. An indiscriminate massacre is a frightful background for a dramatic picture; and the gratuitous ferocity of the conspirators destroys the interest we take in their course, by divesting them of the noblest attributes of public virtue. The heroes of a revolution, on the stage, should be "sacrificers," not "butchers." It is unpleasant to look on at a fight where neither can win, and where the only question is, which party shall be put soonest out of their misery. Then, again, the revolution is complete in the third act, when the stage is covered with the dead, and the spectator involuntarily asks why there should be more. Still the play, though liable to dramatic objection, is replete with poetical beauty. There is much vigour of thought in the conception of the chief characters—Procida, Montalba, and Vittoria: they are fine tragic outlines, but in the attempt to clothe them with human flesh and blood, there is a comparative failure. The versification is entitled to high praise; it is harmonious and well sustained, and yet, with few exceptions, sufficiently easy for dramatic purposes.

All the male characters were well acted, allowing for a little exaggeration on the part of Mr. Yates, who, it must be confessed, encroached too nearly on "Ercles' vein." Young declaimed, with sonorous majesty, as the elder Procida, and displayed great feeling in the meeting with Raimond, whose weaknesses were well nigh concealed by the gallant bearing of Kemble. In the prison scene, where the son, who has writhed in fetters, impatient for the battle, is released and rushes out to die on the field of glory, Mr. Kemble gave one of his noblest bursts of heroic

energy. The juxtaposition of the ladies was unfortunate for themselves and the author. Mrs. Bartley is quite of the oratorical school, and sometimes almost chaunts her sentences; while Miss F. H. Kelly tries to make points by stopping short in a rapid declamation, and sinking to the infra-colloquial by way of being natural: each, therefore, set in the strongest possible light the defects of the other. We really feel for Miss Kelly, who is a young lady of very rare capability; but who has, unfortunately, been flattered into trying experiments on her art, which only great genius and great judgment can render safe. She is quite incapable of playing *at sight*; but if she will study any part suited to her years as long and as well as she studied Juliet, we will answer for her success. At the end of the play the applause greatly predominated; it has been since withdrawn for alteration; and we hope may still be a source of profit to its meritorious author. If not, however, she has only to publish a volume of poems, with half as much excellence, to ensure unmingled praise.

FINE ARTS.

New Society.—A new Society has lately been in part established, which promises, if properly conducted and liberally supported by the public patronage, to assist greatly in bringing about a new era in modern art. The Institution to which we allude is called THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS; and its chief objects are to further the progress and extend the patronage of art in all its branches, by establishing a new and extensive gallery for the annual exhibition and sale of the works of living artists; to continue open during those months of the year when the chief patrons of art are on the spot, and likely to inspect whatever may be thus offered to their notice. Of the persons who are endeavouring to establish this Society, we at present know nothing; or whether the auspices under which it comes forward are likely to secure its final success. But certain it is, that something of the kind is needed in the present day, for various reasons. In the first place, since the opening of the Continent there has not only been thrown open to British artists an almost boundless source of wealth in the way of study, which is likely to give a more than ordinary impetus to the endeavours of those who really possess a love for their art; but a friendly rivalship has been created between British and foreign artists, which can scarcely fail to be attended by similar effects. And yet, although these influences have now been operating for a considerable period, no answering efforts have been made at home, to meet the increased produce which was likely to be thus called forth.

In the second place, it is undoubtedly true that the present arrangements for exhibiting the works of our artists, and thus promoting the public patronage of them, are by no means the best that can be imagined for the purpose. The only extensive annual exhibition of them is that of the Royal Academy; and that takes place not at the most favourable period of the year for such a purpose, with exclusive reference to the artists themselves, however favourable it may be to the views of the Academy as a source of annual emolument: for it may be safely asserted, that ninety-nine out of every hundred persons who visit that exhibition go there purely to pass a pleasant morning, and with no more knowledge or care about the nature, the progress, or the interests of art, than if there were no such thing in existence. As a source of emolument to the Royal Academy, and thus as a collateral means of encouraging art, the annual exhibitions now referred to are unquestionably of great value and importance: but it is equally certain that they are not the best direct means of bringing the works of British artists before the *purchasing* part of the public, as well on account of the very limited period during which they are kept open, as of the too general and miscellaneous nature of the works which are obliged to be admitted in order to ensure the chief object of them—namely, a numerous attendance of visitors. The admission of *portraits of private individuals* into the Royal Academy Exhibitions has done more to ensure the immense concourse of persons who visit them, than any thing besides: and in an exhibition established exclusively for the furtherance of the interests of high art, such portraits ought to be *absolutely excluded*, and none whatever admitted but such as may fairly be considered as *historical* ones.

Again, it is true that the British Institution has an annual exhibition of the works of living artists. But this, besides being of insufficient extent, is not brought before the public at the most favourable period for such a purpose—that period being devoted to an exhibition of at least equal importance in *our* view of the subject; namely, the select works of the old masters.

In thus calling the public attention to

the New Society, we profess to know nothing of its views, or its means of furthering those views, but what its own announcements develope; but when its pretensions and results come more immediately before the public, we shall take care to give them the consideration which they may seem to deserve. The gallery intended for the proposed exhibition, &c. of the Society is said to be nearly in a state of completion, and is situated in Pall-Mall East.

Mr. Haydon.—We would willingly have better news to communicate to the lover of Art, respecting this distinguished artist, than we are at present in possession of. The unhappy circumstances which have lately come forward,* relative to his ill success as an historical painter, and the inefficient patronage which his efforts have met with, may, as we conceive, be in a great degree attributed to the injudicious mode in which he has hitherto thought proper to employ his great abilities. The *event*, in any case, may be taken as a pretty fair criterion of the means employed to bring any end about, when those means have had a fair trial; as in his case they have. Will he not be wise, then, seriously and determinately to turn his thoughts and his deeds to some other mode of achieving his high views with regard to art? We are induced to throw out this hint, from hearing it whispered among his friends, (for we have not the honour of ranking among that number,) that, in fact, he has already turned his attention to a new line of study and practice; and we would willingly lend our aid in encouraging and fixing him in it, being deeply and sincerely convinced that he has not hitherto chosen the right. —We understand that he is at present employed on a small picture, (small in comparison with most of his other works,) the subject of which is Silenus lecturing Bacchus and Ariadne on the immoral nature of the life they are leading together! —This is as it should be. Let him try such subjects as these, and we are greatly mistaken if his success will not be more commensurate with his natural qualifications than it has hitherto been. We shrewdly suspect that, if Mr. Haydon were to make his works less of *works*, and more of *plays*, they would turn out more worthy of his abilities than any thing he has hitherto produced, and consequently more certain of obtaining the end he has in view.

* We allude to the occasion of presenting Mr. Haydon's petition to the House of Commons.

New French Peristrephic Panorama.—We have here another "ten thousand square feet of canvass," on which are depicted twelve views of the great Battle of Waterloo: that is to say, the great wooden rollers on which all these acres of canvass are twisted, are made to stop twelve times in the course of their hourly unwinding; while a gentleman, who is seated in the dark among the spectators for that purpose, explains the result of each stoppage, after the most approved manner of the halfpenny showmen. We notice this picture, as we did its predecessor of the same kind, not because it actually belongs to the department of which we are treating—for it has no pretensions whatever to the title of a work of art, properly so called—but because it *professes* to be such; and professes in such very large and striking characters, that many persons are likely to be beguiled of their time and shillings before they are aware. If we did not pretty well know that the curiosity as well as the, so called, good-nature of our countrymen somewhat exceedeth—to say nothing of their occasional want of taste—we should wonder how any set of persons could have the face to place before them such exhibitions as these two which we have noticed in this and our last number; and at this time, too, when they cannot fail to come in competition with our own delightful Panoramas, in which the illusion is almost complete, and the exquisite views of the Diorama, in which it is quite so. In fact, these wretched daubs of some discarded French scene-painter would be the death of any English pantomime in which they were to appear as portions of the scenery; and they are adapted to amuse and satisfy the tastes of that class of persons alone who frequent the aforenamed halfpenny exhibitions; a class of persons, however, towards whom we feel the most unfeigned good-will, and whose amusements we would promote by every possible means—among others, by doing what we can towards banishing these "French Peristrephic Panoramas" to the fairs, to which by right of demerit they belong.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, Dec. 4.—The Norrisian prize (the subject of the Essay being *The Office and Mission of John the Baptist*) is decided in favour of James Amiraux Jeremie, Scholar of Trinity College.—The following are the improvements now in progress in this University:—Benet's College, King's College, Trinity College, Trinity Hall, part of Jesus College, part of Christ College, Addingbrooke Hall,

and the Town Bridge; and it is expected that the new Courts at St. John's College will be entered upon in the course of another year. The additions to Sydney College are, we believe, completed under the direction of Mr. J. Wyatt. Increased accommodations have been afforded to undergraduates at Downing College, and every exertion is made to give effect to that establishment.

Oxford, Dec. 6.—The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for the ensuing year, viz.—For Latin Verses—*Babylon.* For an English Essay—*Athens in the time of Pericles, and Rome in the time of Augustus.* For a Latin Essay—*Coloniarum apud Græcos et Romanos inter se Comparatio.*

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—For the best composition in English Verse, *not containing either more or fewer than fifty lines*, by any Undergraduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation—*The Arch of Titus.*

New Society.—A Meteorological Society has just been instituted in London; and, from the nature of its subjects, which require simultaneous distant observations, it is likely to render itself most useful in promoting the study of nature. Its constitution is of a liberal character; and, till after the 12th of November, all friends of such pursuits will be admitted members, on paying their two guineas to Mr. Wilford, the secretary, at the London Coffee-house. Among the gentlemen present at its institution were Drs. T. Forster, Clutterbuck, Shearman, Mr. Luke Howard, &c.

Royal Academy.—The Royal Academy honours to Students, this year, have been awarded as follows:—*Gold Medal, &c.* for the best *Historical painting*, "The contention between the Archangel Michael and Satan, for the body of Moses," to Mr. F. Y. Hurlstone.—*Gold Medals, Sculpture*, to Mr. R. B. Hughes; and *Architecture*, "Hospital for Invalid Sailors," to Mr. F. Bradbury.—*Silver Medals. School of Painting.* Best copy, Mr. Corbet; second, Mr. Marks: best drawing from the life, Mr. Cahusac; second, Mr. Howe: best model from the life, Mr. R. Williams; second, Mr. Collingwood: best drawing from the antique, 1st, Mr. G. R. Ward; 2d, Mr. F. Ross; 3d, Mr. Cicell; best model from the antique, 1st, Mr. Dear; 2d, Mr. Stothard; 3d, Mr. Behnes; best architectural drawing, 1st, Mr. Richley; 2d, Mr. Jenkins. The President delivered an admirable discourse on the occasion.

Sir Anthony Carlisle, the Professor of Anatomy, lately finished an interesting Course of Lectures at Somerset House to the Members and Students of that establishment.

New Literary Society.—A public meeting of the Directors and Proprietors of the Auction Mart was held at their establishment last month, for the purpose of forming a Literary Society therein. Mr. Shuttleworth was voted into the chair. He observed, that the establishment had not realised all the expectations which had been formed at the time of its erection. There were several rooms unoccupied or only occasionally used, and by the proposed arrangements the value of the concern would be increased. He was confident of the success of the undertaking; an Institution of the nature intended was much wanted in that part of the Metropolis, and he hoped the propositions which had been printed and circulated would be favourably received. He then read the propositions, which recommended various alterations in the building; such as throwing open several offices on the ground-floor, and forming coffee and reading-rooms, and that the large room should be fitted up and arranged so as to answer the double purpose of a sale-room and lecture-room. That the library should be limited to modern original publications of the current year, periodical works of established reputation, and a judicious selection of standard national works, except on the subject of British topography, a more extensive collection of that class being desirable with reference to the peculiar transactions conducted at the Mart. That courses of lectures on literature, the arts, sciences, manufactures, and commerce, be delivered at the customary seasons; the admission for the public to be regulated according to established precedent. That the proprietors of Mart shares be entitled to gratuitous admissions to the library and lectures; and that, to avoid the inconvenience occasioned by carrying packages, &c. through the present saloon, the present access to the coffee-room from Throgmorton-street be shut up, and a staircase or crane erected at the space now occupied by the exterior colonnade. That the admission to the library and lectures should be 3*l*. 3*s*. per annum, or to the library only 2*l*. 2*s*. The resolutions in the affirmative were carried by a large majority.

Royal Society.—St. Andrew's Day falling this year on a Sunday, the Royal Society held their annual meeting on Monday the 1st of December, at their apartments in Somerset-place; when the President, Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. addressed the Members present in a speech of considerable length; in which, after

adverting to the numerous deaths which had occurred among the Fellows during the last year, and paying a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of those who had most distinguished themselves by their communications to the Society, or by their philosophical labours, he announced the award of the Gold Copley Medal to John Pond, Esq. the present Astronomer Royal, for his various observations and communications published by the Royal Society; and expatiated on the benefits which had been derived to astronomy, navigation, and the commerce of this country, from the establishment of the Royal Observatory by Charles II.: from the liberal manner in which it had been supported by its present munificent Patron, and from the meritorious labours of the eminent astronomers to whose care it had been from time to time intrusted. The Society then proceeded to the choice of a Council and Officers for the ensuing year; when, on examining the lists, it appeared that the following Gentlemen were elected;—Of the Old Council—Sir H. Davy, Bart.; W. T. Brande, Esq.; S. Goodenough, Lord Bishop of Carlisle; T. Combe, Esq.; J. W. Croker, Esq.; D. Gilbert, Esq.; C. Hatchett, Esq.; Sir E. Home, Bart.; J. Pond, Esq. Astronomer Royal; W. H. Wollaston, M. D.; T. Young, M. D.—Of the New Council—W. Allen, Esq.; Major T. Colby; J. Ivory, Esq.; Sir J. MacGrigor, Knt.; W. Marsden, Esq.; W. G. Maton, M. D.; the Duke of Norfolk; E. Rudge, Esq.; W. Sotheby, Esq.; H. Warburton, Esq.—Officers—President, Sir H. Davy, Bart.; Treasurer, D. Gilbert, Esq.; Secretaries, W. T. Brande and T. Combe, Esqrs.

Royal Society of Literature.—At the second ordinary meeting of this Society, was read the conclusion of the MS report relative to the survey of the coasts of Syria and Egypt, ordered by Henry V. preparatory, as that monarch declared on his death-bed, to his attempting an expedition for the deliverance of Jerusalem from the Infidels. Several new candidates were proposed as members. At the third meeting the Duke of Newcastle was elected a Fellow of the Society: besides whom various noblemen and gentlemen were added to the list of candidates. Among them were, Lord John Townsend, the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, the Dean of Ely, &c. &c. The paper read was communicated by Mr. Sharon Turner; and was an attempt to exemplify the affinity of languages, by a comparison and classification of the various terms, both simple and compounded, made use of by ancient and modern nations, to express the numeral ONE. At the fourth meeting another paper, communicated by Mr. S. Turner, was read, on the Affinity of Languages: The number TWO, as expressed in many ancient and modern tongues, was taken for the illustrations of this interesting philological inquiry; and remarkable analogies and coincidences were pointed out.

Winchester College, Dec. 13.—Dr. Gabell, head master of Winchester College, has relinquished the arduous duties of that situation, which he has held for fourteen years. A valuable present of plate has been presented to him by his pupils. Dr. Williams, the present second master, will, it is expected, succeed him; and the Rev. C. Redding will be appointed second master. The election will take place on the 15th inst.

Electricity elicited from the Domestic Cat.—In addition to the notice in the Philosophical Journal, of eliciting sensible shocks of electricity from the body of a cat, I beg to mention, that very distinct discharges may be obtained by touching the tips of the ears, after applying friction to the back. It is very long since I made the experiment, and at the same time I remarked the same from the foot. Placing the cat on my knee, I applied the right hand to the back; the left fore-paw resting on the palm of my left hand, I applied the thumb to the upper side of the paw, so as to extend the claws, and by this means brought my fore-finger into contact with one of the bones of the leg, where it joins the paw; from the knob or end of this bone, the finger slightly pressing on it, I felt distinctly successive shocks, similar to what were obtained from the ears. It is perhaps unnecessary to say, that in order to this experiment being conveniently performed, the cat must be on good terms with the experimenter.—*Ed. Phil. Journal.*

Mineralogy.—A few days ago there was taken up at Browne's Hill, Carlow, (the estate of Wm. Browne, esq.) part of a stone, in which was found the following combination:—siliceous limestone, pearl spar, carbonate of lime, quartz crystal, and hepatic iron pyrites; forming one of the most curious specimens we have seen, in the compass of less than three inches square. The quartz crystals are common at Browne's Hill, but not in company with the pearl spar, or iron pyrites; they are, we believe, generally found distinct in the carbonate of lime, and are of a very superior quality of the Irish diamond.

Ornithology.—A fine specimen of that rare British bird, the rough-legged falcon (falco lagopus, L.) was lately shot near Wootoe, by Mr. Wm. Marshall, of that place, and is now in the possession of

the managing committee of the museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle.

Mr. Belzoni.—The Cambridge Chronicle has communicated another extract of a letter from this noble, spirited, and indefatigable traveller, of which the following is a part. The passage in italics contains a charge, we fear too true, against persons who are a disgrace to the agency of the British nation. It is to be hoped their names will be laid before the Government and the public, when we are certain that Mr. Canning will not suffer the honourable devotion of a man like Belzoni to have been thwarted by them with impunity. Men who pursue great and scientific objects in pestilent climates, have evils enough to encounter without the insolence of servile trafficking agents being added to them.

"It would be difficult for you, my dear friend, to believe to what an excess the revenge of petty men is carried. You will have seen by my letters from Fez and Gibraltar how far I had advanced in the good will of the Moorish people, and what were my hopes of success, when I was so cruelly disappointed. I must now tell you that my progress in that quarter was stopped, not by the Moors, but by the intrigues of some persons in office, who avail themselves of the occasional authority given to them by their superiors to vent their spleen on an unprotected individual who refuses to stoop and pay court to them. *Not satisfied with the disappointment they occasioned*, I find (if the information which I received by the last packet to the Brazils, that touched at Teneriffe, be correct,) that *they have accused me of making an improper use of some letters of introduction which had been given to me, and of endeavouring to pass myself off as an agent of the British Government.* You well know that I distinctly stated to you, in my letter from Tangier, that I had nothing to do with the English Government, and that I rested entirely on my own resources. This letter, I am happy to see by an English paper now before me, you made public; and in further confirmation I shall enclose to you the copy of a letter I received from the Moorish minister at Fez. I request of you to do me the favour, if you have seen or heard of any erroneous statements, to give publicity to this letter, and also to give a copy of the receipt, in payment of 180 dollars, which I gave to Mr. Douglas, the English Consul at Tangier, for some fine white cloth, to make presents of at Fez. I mention these things to shew you how little pretext there was for their accusations; but they are woefully mistaken if they think to hinder me by such means—nothing but death itself shall hinder me from pursuing my intentions. Mrs. Belzoni will furnish you with a copy of the receipt I allude to. I trust to your kindness and friendship to refute the calumnies against me. Be assured that all is going on well—but it is hard to consider, that, instead of being supported, I am persecuted; but I must have patience; and if I succeed, why the mortification will be with my adversaries. I am now in the latitude of 21 degrees North; that is all I can tell you for the present, from fear my enemies should come to the knowledge of where I am. Excuse my hasty scrawl."

The following is a copy of the letter to which Mr. Belzoni refers, and the original of which in Arabic is in his possession:—

"Know, that his Imperial Majesty has ordered this communication from me, Sidi Benzelul, to his friend and gentleman Belzoni. We have received your letter, by which we observe your arrival at Tangier, and that you wish to come to the Royal presence. You will come, and every thing you want shall be granted agreeable to your wish, with the help of God. Judah Benalish, our agent at Gibraltar, has written to us on the subject, and he requested us to pay you every attention, and to facilitate every thing you wish; there was no occasion for it, as I am well aware of your situation more than what he has explained—it is quite sufficient what you say, that you are the man I knew at Egypt. My master, whom God preserve, has already ordered that you proceed to Fez with due honour and attention, and you shall come before his High Majesty. I will get you the order to pass and repass to the cities you may please, with respect and honour."

From Mr. Belzoni's own statement it appears, that the expenses of his journey to and from Fez, and residence there, with the necessary presents and other articles, amounted to the sum of 1000*l.* *defrayed by himself.* Through the interest of the Moorish minister at Fez, an express dromedary has been sent from Fez to Timbuctoo, with money and letters for Belzoni, in case the caravan should already have departed for Timbuctoo.

Action of Steam on Solutions of Silver and Gold.—The following observations on the action of steam on solutions of silver and gold, were made by Professor Pfaff, whilst investigating the volatility of muriates contained in boiling water. When the vapour of pure distilled water is made to pass through a solution of nitrate of silver, the solution assumes all the shades between yellow and dark brown, accord-

ing to its concentration, and the time the steam has passed through it. When the solution has acquired 212°, the colour increases rapidly. If several glasses are connected, and successively raised to the boiling point, by the steam passing through them, all become coloured. Nitric acid destroys the colour of this solution of nitrate of silver; and whilst the steam is acting, oxygen is disengaged. When steam is passed through a solution of gold, a blue liquid is produced, like that obtained by adding oxalic acid to a solution of gold. Thus it seems proved, that the steam acts in producing these effects by deoxidizing the salts of silver and gold. Muriate of platina, or either of the nitrates of mercury, were unaffected by similar treatment.

New Expeditions towards the Pole.—Three Arctic winters have not cooled the zeal of our distinguished countryman, Captain Parry, who is in frequent communication with Government on the subject of a new expedition in search of the much-wished-for passage to the Pole, which has been determined upon. It is said that Captain Parry will be provided with every thing requisite to enable him to extend his voyage to a period of three years, should he deem it necessary. The route to be taken, it is thought, will be Lancaster Sound, and that Captain Parry will proceed there in the first instance, and endeavour to pass through an inlet which he discovered in his former voyage, and named in honour of the Prince Regent. This inlet does not open in a direction towards the Pole, but is thought to communicate with the sea which Hearne discovered. If so, Captain Parry may be enabled to reach the point which he failed in doing through Hudson's Bay in his last voyage, and, without approaching too near the American coast, proceed at no great distance from it. Such is said to be part of the plan of the new Expedition, from the circumstance that Capt. Franklin is again to be sent out, on an overland expedition, to Mackenzie and the Coppermine rivers; and from the union of the North-West and Hudson-Bay Companies, every facility for so arduous an undertaking may be expected. Could guides and attendants be procured, possessing the same moral energies as our enterprising countrymen, we should entertain no doubt of Captain Franklin making the most important discoveries; but we have almost invariably seen, that natives bear with less resolution the rigours of climate, the pains of hunger, and the numerous privations to which such an expedition is exposed, than our sailors, who climb mountains, ford rivers, sleep on beds of snow, and feed on *tripe de roche*, without a murmur. The period is not fixed when the two expeditions shall set out; but it is expected that that of Captain Franklin will be ready to start early in the spring. Captain Parry has been appointed Hydrographer to the Admiralty.

New Surgical Instrument.—A very novel but interesting operation has been exhibited in the anatomical theatre of St. Thomas's Hospital. Mr. Jukes, a surgeon, who invented the apparatus for extracting poisons from the stomach, having nearly two years ago satisfactorily proved, by experiments upon himself, the efficacy of the practice, attended, at the request of Sir Astley Cooper, to repeat the experiment of emptying the stomach by mechanical means. Mr. Jukes chose to be himself the subject of the experiment, and was so sanguine of the success of the operation, that he would have swallowed a large quantity of laudanum, had not the entreaties of his friends induced him to substitute a solution of liquorice instead. Having swallowed a portion of this solution, and diluted it by drinking two pints of water, Mr. J. introduced a long flexible tube into the mouth, and passed it down into the stomach. Mr. Scott, a surgeon, who had formerly performed a similar operation upon this gentleman, immediately fixed a large copper syringe to the extremity of the tube, and in the space of two minutes completely pumped up the whole of the liquid that had been drunk into a washhand basin held by an assistant. Sir A. Cooper expressed the highest satisfaction in witnessing the speedy and successful effect of the operation; and the theatre, which was excessively crowded by professional spectators, rang loudly with shouts of approbation. This public demonstration of the practicability of emptying the stomach by mechanical means, though the first made upon the human species, satisfactorily assures the medical profession of the easy application of the apparatus to cases of poisoning; and it is to be hoped, that, by the timely use of this invaluable instrument, our public records of accidental and suicidal deaths from poison will happily now be but few.

Union of a Divided Palate. — In the first volume of "The Transactions of the Associated Apothecaries, and Surgeon Apothecaries," just published, is an account of a successful operation for the union of a Congenital Division of the Palate, which is new in the annals of Surgery in this country. The surgeon was Mr. Alcock, and the person operated upon was a young man about 22 years of age, whose palate had been cleft from

his birth. The extent of the aperture was the whole length of the soft palate and the uvula, a retraction of about five-eighths of an inch, exposing to view, when the mouth was opened, the inside of the posterior parts of the nostrils. The principle on which the operation was performed, was the same as that of hare-lip, viz. by removing the extreme edges, and bringing the wounded parts into accurate contact; but, as may be easily imagined from the nature of the case, the mechanical difficulties made a variety of precautions necessary. It was found impracticable to effect the union of all the divided parts at one time, and the whole union was finally effected after five operations. Mr. A. considers the scissors with extremely thin edges, as recommended for surgical purposes by Dr. Wollaston, to be the best instrument for the removal of the inner edges. In the first four stages of the operation, the edges were brought together by sutures, in the latter by pins. The voice of the patient before the operation was strikingly nasal, and his articulation so indistinct that he had contemplated giving up an advantageous situation, in which he was required to converse with strangers. After the operation, his utterance, when *careful*, was perfectly distinct, and free from any obvious peculiarity. Mr. Alcock observes, that in case of cleft palate, the first or principal cause of indistinctness of utterance is the physical defect which admits the air too freely into the nostrils, and that defect is removed by union of the palate: but another cause is the habit of not placing the tip of the tongue properly at the root of the front teeth in such sounds as *s*, *th*, &c.; and this habit, after the union of the divided palate, attention is required to counteract. M. Leroux, in France, has performed a similar operation to the one noticed above; we do not know whether before or since the one Mr. Alcock has described.

Vegetable Milk. — Amongst the many interesting vegetable productions which are met with in the equinoctial regions, may be reckoned a tree, which abundantly affords a milky juice, similar in its properties to the milk of animals, and is employed for the same purposes, as M. de Humboldt witnessed at the farm of Barbula, where he himself drank of this milky juice. This liquid is derived from the *pala de loche*, or *de vacca*, a tree which grows somewhat abundantly in the mountains above Periquito, situated on the north-east of Maracay, a village to the west of Caracas. This milk possesses the same physical qualities as that of the cow, with this only difference—that it is a little viscous; it has the same taste also as cow's milk. With respect to its chemical properties, they sensibly differ from those of animal milk. The constituent parts of the milk of the *Arbre de la Vache* are—1st, wax; 2d, fibrine; 3d, a little sugar; 4th, a magnesian salt; and 5th, water. The presence, in vegetable milk, of a product which is not commonly met with, except in the secretions of animals, is a surprising fact, which we should not have announced without much circumspection, had not a celebrated chemist, M. Vauquelin, already found *animal* fibrine in the milky juice of the *carica papaya*.

Nautical Science.—The Clio, Captain Strangways, has returned to Fort George with Mr. Adam, Rector of the Inverness Academy, on board, after a cruise of fifteen days among the Orkneys, and in the Moray Firth, between Caithness and Kinnaird's Head, for the purpose of trying the performance of his eye-tube to the telescope of a sextant, for taking altitudes when the horizon is invisible. The altitudes taken by this eye-tube are not affected by any dip or depression of the horizon. When Mr. Adam observed, standing on one of the guns, so as to see the horizon over the bulwarks, a screen was placed before the horizon glass of his sextant; and when he observed standing on deck, or on large gimbols, placed in the main hatchway, to obviate the effect of the ship's motion, the bulwarks intercepted his view of the horizon. Under these circumstances, after rejecting a few observations, the mean difference of one hundred and ninety-nine altitudes of the sun, moon, and stars, taken by the eye-tube, from those taken at the same time, in the ordinary way, by the officers of the Clio, and corrected for dip, amounted to only one minute and ten seconds. Considerable care and practice are necessary before the eye-tube can be handled successfully at sea; but when observers have learned to use it, the latitude, the time at the ship, and consequently the longitude, may all be determined by it, when the horizon is invisible; and by means of it either the large or the pocket-sextant may be successfully employed on shore, as a substitute for the theodolite, upon making the necessary allowance for the parallax of the instrument, in the name of index error, which, on becoming sensible, must vary inversely with the distances of the reflected terrestrial objects.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

The Academy of Sciences lately heard a report on the discovery of a petrified man and horse in the forest of Fontainebleau. That forest is very remarkable, and has never been properly examined. Cuvier is charged with the investigation of this astonishing petrifaction, and this may lead to other important researches.

Geometry.—The author of the *Mécanique Céleste* has published the fifth and last volume of his great work. The question of the form of the earth is treated by him in points of view in which it has not hitherto been considered: that is to say,—1st, The dynamic effect of the presence and distribution of the waters on the surface of the globe; 2dly, The compression to which the interior beds are subjected; 3dly, The change of size, which may result from the progressive cooling of the earth. M. De Laplace has arrived at the following results: that the great mass of the earth is by no means homogeneous; that the beds situate at the greatest depth are the most dense; that those beds are disposed regularly round the centre of gravity of the globe, and that their form differs little from that of a curved surface generated by the revolution of an ellipsis; that the density of water is nearly five times less than the mean density of the earth; that the presence and distribution of the waters on the surface of the earth do not occasion any considerable alterations in the law of the diminution of the degrees, and in that of weight; that the theory of any considerable displacing of the poles at the surface of the earth is inadmissible, and that every geological system founded on such an hypothesis will not at all accord with the existing knowledge of the causes which determine the form of the earth; that the temperature of the globe has not sensibly diminished since the days of Hipparchus (above two thousand years ago), and that the actual loss of heat in that period has not produced a variation, in the length of the day, of the two hundredth part of a centesimal second.

Mechanics.—M. Girard has investigated certain questions relative to cast iron, and the use of that material in machinery, in pipes for conducting water, and in the boilers of steam-engines. He deduces from his formulæ the relation between the interior and exterior diameters of a hollow cylinder, and the means of imparting the greatest strength to it with the least weight.—M. Dupin has made an elaborate report on the construction of public carriages, as well as on that of the American steam-boats.

Antiquities.—In that part of the citadel of Metz which commands the Moselle, near the Tour d'Enfer, some remains of antiquities were discovered at the foot of the curtain. The first is a tomb, two stones of which were dug up. The lower part of the monument bears the following inscription:—

CATVLLINVS CARATHO VN(icus)
FIL(ius) SEXTILIA SEDVLI FIL(ia)
CONIVX MONIMENTVM
SIBI VIVI POSVEPVNT ET
P(.) CATVLLIANO QVI VIXIT
AN(.) IIII M(.) VI.

The end of the inscription is illegible; the style of the characters proves that the inscription is of the third century. On the lower part is the place where the ashes were preserved; and on the upper a niche adorned with two pilasters, in which three heads are fixed (of a man with a beard, of a woman, and of a child,) which may be supposed to represent Caratho, Sextilia, and the young Catullinus. On the left side of the monument, below, is a female figure, holding in the right hand a discus, and in the left a palm,—perhaps as an indication that Caratho had gained a prize in the public games. The bas-relief on the upper side represents the bust of a woman, raising her hair with the right hand. On the left side are fragments of a winged genius, and of a woman playing on the lyre. The style of the monument and the ornaments proves it to be that of a family of distinction. This opinion is confirmed by their connexion with the Sedulii, who have left numerous monuments in the country.—The *second* monument is likewise a sepulchre, which is remarkable, though not executed in so pure a taste as the first. Only the upper part of it is preserved: it is a niche, in which are three busts, the head of a woman between those of two men. It may be supposed, from the attitudes, that these three persons are reclining at an entertainment. One of the men holds a goblet in his hand. Above these three figures a winged infant is hovering, that seems to have come from the Christian paradise, rather than from the heathen Olympus. In the upper part of the niche are vine leaves and grapes; a squirrel is seen, partly hidden among the leaves, and a bird pecking at a grape. On the right side of the monument is a man in bas-relief, dressed in Gallic military costume, playing on a shepherd's pipe; on the left a bas-relief of a young man, dressed in a short tunic,

and holding a trident in his hand. This sepulchre is adorned with pilasters and fluted pillars, and the receptacle for the ashes is still visible. The workmanship appears to be of the period of the latter part of the Roman dominion in this country.—The objects represented on the *third* monument are less correctly drawn than those on the first two. We here see a man at a table, on which are some weights; on the left hand lie some tables for casting accounts; he holds a book in his left hand, and his right is extended as if pointing at something,—the two last fingers are bent; before him a young man, standing, with his right hand over the reckoning table, seems to be calculating.—This monument, which is believed to be the first of the kind which has been described, appeared to be that of a Mensarius, or some officer of a similar description.—The *fourth* monument is also a tombstone, which is very much damaged: the following letters of the inscription are still legible:—

VENDI V PANI
EX OPTIONE LEG. XXIIP
P. F. DEFVNCTI ET FINITIMI
AE NONNAE CONIVGI
V VAE
FILI T HERDES F. C.

At the beginning of the inscription the letters D.M. should, probably, be supplied, and then it would be as follows:—DIIS MANIBUS Vendi Veterani Ex Optione Legionis Vigesimæ Secundæ, Primigeniæ, Piæ, Fidelis Defuncti et Finitimiæ Nonnæ, Conjugi Vivæ, Filii et Heredes Faciendum Curaverunt. The twenty-second Roman legion has left numerous memorials in the countries on the Rhine; its historical epithets were Primigenia Pia Fidelis, which we see on many monuments. These monuments are made of white calcareous stone, which is found in abundance in the environs; and all these antiquities are deposited in the museum of the Academy of Sciences at Metz.

SWITZERLAND.

Ancient Literature.—The library of the ci-devant Abbey of Saint Gall, in Switzerland, has justly acquired great celebrity in consequence of its having preserved and given to literature the writings of Quintilian, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, Marcellinus Ammianus, several treatises by Cicero, &c. It is not surprising, therefore, that although this illustrious depôt is nearly exhausted, every thing that proceeds from it is still received with eagerness. M. Niebuhr has just published, under the title of "*Fl. Merobandis carminum orationisque reliquiæ, ex membranis San-Gallensibus editæ,*" the fragments of a writer little known, of the name of Flavius Merobandis, who bore arms with honour under Theodosius and Valentinian. Such is the mutilated state of the manuscripts on which M. Niebuhr has laboured, that it is only by induction that he has arrived at the name of the author. Of five pieces of poetry, three are very brief and disfigured; the fourth, which appears to belong to a poem composed in honour of the son of Aetius, has several good lines; the fifth, which is the longest, contains no fewer than a hundred and ninety-seven lines, which are the remains of a poem commemorative of the exploits of Aetius himself. There are two prose pieces of a similar tendency; but there are not ten consecutive lines of them undamaged. At present it is impossible to assign Merobandis any rank among poets and orators; but the efforts of M. Niebuhr may stimulate other learned persons to occupy themselves with the same author, and the result may possibly be to give the world an additional ancient poet. It is also to be hoped that the lovers of antiquity may be induced to visit the libraries of Switzerland, which have been too much neglected, and of which many are well deserving the researches of the learned. Particularly in the library which decorates the rich and powerful Abbey of Einselden, there are many manuscripts which appear very worthy of being published.

DENMARK.

Etymology.—In a work on the origin of Runic writing, recently published at Copenhagen, the author, M. Buxdorf, traces the source of the Runic writing of the ancient Scandinavians in the Moesogothic alphabet of Ulphilas. M. Buttmann, one of the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, has written a paper on the word *Minyæ*. He examines why the Argonauts were called Minyæ; and contends that that word was never the name of a people. According to him, it designated a kind of mythological nobility, and was derived from the East. *Menu* is, among the Indians, the father of the human race. He appears again in Egypt, where he is called Men, or Mènas. He is again seen in the *Minos* of the Cretans, the *Manès* of the Lydians, the *Mannus* of the Germans, and in the word *Manes*. The same subject has engaged the attention of M. Neumann, of Gottingen, who, however, in a sketch of the history of Crete, maintains that the resemblance in sound of the Indian *Menu* to the Cretan *Minos* is far from indicating any analogy between the Institutions of India and of Crete, which in fact were essentially different. A brief Essay on the Celtic Language by Julius Leichtlen,

the Keeper of the Archives at Fribourg, and in which he examines the four words, *Briga*, *Magus*, *Durum*, and *Acum*, which form the termination of a number of Celtic nouns, concludes thus: "I am tired of always hearing the Romans quoted when the commencement of our civilization is spoken of; while nothing is said of our obligations to the Celts. It was not the Latins, it was the Gauls who were our first instructors."

Extraordinary Current in Norway.—About six leagues from Hundholm, is the celebrated current of Salten (Saltenstrom), which is even more dreaded than the Mahlstrom, as all the inhabitants of Saltensfiord have to cross this dangerous passage, in which several persons annually perish. There is, says the letter of a late visitor, really something wonderful in the violence of the current of the waters, when they are confined in this narrow passage, where the current runs about *seven French leagues in an hour*, and forms, besides, a multitude of whirlpools wherever it meets with any resistance from the sinuosities of its banks.

Denmark. — The first Romance that Danish literature ever produced, has recently been published at Copenhagen. It is called "The birth of Deodatus," and is by M. L. Kruse.

RUSSIA.

Ural Gold Mines.—Respecting these, the following are new particulars from St. Petersburgh. The mines on the east side of the mountains are far richer than those on the opposite side. The former extend from Verkhoturir to the sources of the river Ural. Those places, however, where the gold appears to be the most abundant, extend between the mines of Nijne-Tajilskoi and Kouphtoumhoi, to the length of 300 wersts (200 miles). The mines here begin almost at the surface, under the turf, and the earth that contains the gold is at the depth of a few arsheens. The ore is obtained merely by washing, and the labour is so trifling, that in general little boys are employed in it. The metal appears in small grains, and sometimes in lumps, weighing six marks. On an average it may be assumed, that 100 poods (3600 lbs.) of earth yield 2¼ ounces of pure gold. A single land-owner, Mr. Jucowliff, on whose estate are the richest mines yet discovered, will send this year 30 poods (1080 lbs.) of gold to the mint in Petersburgh. The other mines in the Ural mountains furnish altogether 130 poods. The gold seems to have been originally combined with greenstone, slaty chlorite, serpentine, grey iron earth, &c.; and these substances being decomposed, have left the ore pure. The other mineralogical treasures of the mountains are said to be as multifarious as they are immense. Among them are adamantine spar, various metals, American and Indian precious stones, especially one of the latter, resembling the sapphire, to which has been given the name of *Soimonit*, in honour of the learned mineralogist Senator Soimonoff.

Variety of Languages in Russia. — To give some idea of the great diversity of languages and idioms employed by the various nations who inhabit this vast empire, it will be sufficient to observe that the Bible Society has caused the Bible to be translated into the following languages: — Sclavonian, Russian, Hebrew, ancient Greek, modern Greek, German, French, Polish, Finnish, Esthonian of the dialect of Dorpat, Esthonian of the dialect of Revel, Lithuanian, Georgian, Armenian, Samogitian, Carelian, Tcheremissian, Mordowian, Ossetinian, Moldavian, Bulgarian, Tyrenian, Persian, Calmuc, Mongol of the Bouriates, Turkish-Tartaric, Tartaric, Tartaric of the dialect of Orenbourg, Tartaric-Hebrew; in all, twenty-nine languages or dialects. The translation of the Gospel is still going on in various other languages and dialects.

SWEDEN.

Some contend that for the thirty years subsequent to the death of Gustavus III. science, arts, and literature have declined in Sweden. This assertion is too sweeping. M. Berzelius is one of the best living chemists; M. Nordberg is one of the first proficients in Europe in oriental literature; Wargentin has been celebrated by Condorcet as an able astronomer. Cardel as an engineer, Font, in general, and Engestrom in diplomatic history, have never been surpassed in Sweden; and thence it may be fairly inferred that the sciences have not altogether declined in that country, particularly those connected with public utility. Eloquence is now divested of the exuberance of ornament that distinguished it under the reign of Gustavus III.; but it has been formed more upon the model of the English. On the ministerial side of the public speakers, M. de Wedderstadt, more elegant than profound, and M. de Lagerbielke, known by some very remarkable eulogies, are the individuals most worthy of notice. On the political opposition side, there is Ankarswerd, who appears formed as a speaker on the model of the ancient classics, and upon noble and pure principles; and lately (since suddenly dead) M. Posoé, who in his career seemed to have imbibed the spirit of the best French ora-

tors. M. Schwein, less vehement and adroit than Mirabeau, but often as irresistible as the English Brougham. A priest, Stenhammer, whose fiery eloquence produces as strong an effect from the Tribune as in the pulpit. Danielson, less erudite, less correct perhaps, but more vigorous and *naif* than his colleague Berg. In poetry, the influence of the German school has produced of late several works remarkable for good sense and good taste. M. Tegner has in this art surpassed his contemporaries, and given a national colour to the Swedish poetry. M. Atterborn has published some meritorious works; but it must be admitted that these are but few. The fine arts are in a deplorable state; the time of their prosperity is gone by. In architecture the capital cannot shew a single building in good taste, that does not belong to the last century, and the paintings in the old buildings shew that pure taste no longer rules. In sculpture, M. Dystrom is a name still remaining, but the short stay he lately made in his native country, and the few works he was employed upon there, shew that a good sculptor is held in little estimation. The last exhibition of the academy of painting spoke the decline of the art, though there were numerous portraits that shewed real talent. The dramatic art, music, and national taste, were naturally exhibited in all their *éclat* at the entertainments given on the marriage of Prince Oscar. Instead of a native piece they gave "La Clemence de Titus," which had no relation to the solemnity, with a wretched prologue, perhaps owing to the want of good actors. In literature, properly so called, the names of Tegner, Lagerbicke, and Geyer, are worthy to rank in any modern nation as ornaments.

PRUSSIA.

In the Museum of Natural History at Berlin is a rock specimen (porphyry, containing small particles of hornblend,) taken from the highest point which Humboldt was able to reach on Chimboraço. This celebrated traveller had, with his characteristic spirit, refused his valuable collection of mineralogy to the repeated solicitations of Bonaparte, who wished him to give it to the Museum at Paris; and though the restoration of his estates, which he had lost in the Prussian war, was proffered as a compensation, Humboldt presented the whole to the Berlin Museum.

Bavaria.—Professer Buchner, of Ratisbon, has within the last three years published two volumes respecting the History of Bavaria, derived from various sources. This author has devoted the greater part of his private fortune to the accumulation of the numerous works on the subject published by his predecessors, as well as of all sorts of documents, especially objects of antiquity, necessary for its illustration. He has even visited the places he describes; and, in short, has neglected no useful research. The King of Bavaria, and the Academy of Munich, have hastened to encourage M. Buchner; the one by his munificence, the other by its approbation and advice. He, however, seems less happy in tracing the history of the people and their princes, than in describing the country and the antiquities, the manners, the customs, the laws, and the religious ceremonies of its ancient inhabitants.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

Temple at Corfu.—The remains of a Temple have lately been discovered in Corfu by Mr. W. Worsley; respecting which the following are some of the particulars — "This ruin is situate about half a league from the city of Corfu, beyond the Fontana di Cardachio and near the country-house of General Adam. The Temple is a small hexastyle of the Doric order, the proportions of which, however, do not indicate any very high antiquity, the columns being much slenderer than those of any of the more celebrated Doric temples; those, for instance, of Ægina, Athens, &c. or the more massive columns of the still more ancient Doric temples of Corinth, Pæstum, &c.

The pillars are fluted, something above seven feet high, and hewn out of one piece, except the capital and the small part of the top of the shaft united with it. The material is a free-stone found in Corfu. Of the peristyle three are still standing, the six columns of the back (the western) façade, three on the north, and five on the south, not including the corner pillars. As this stone is rather soft, the surface of the columns is much damaged. This little Temple has not been buried at once, but at different periods. The several accumulations may be perceived, and we even distinguish a gradual increase in the corrosion of the surface of the pillars. On both sides of the Temple, at the distance of about twenty feet, two cisterns were discovered in a line with an internal building, which has been called an altar; they are square, forty feet deep, and end below in small square chambers, from which there are subterraneous channels hewn in the rock. No fragments of sculpture or inscriptions have been dug up; some coins were found, but no rare ones. There is one of silver, with a Corcyrian bow, (of the time of the Archons, if not earlier,) and some of bronze, perhaps of

the same period: one of Leucas, some of the Corinthian colonies, with the usual type, the Pegasus, and several of the time of the Roman Emperors. Mr. Mustoxidi, in the third book of his work upon Corcyra, observes that Strabo (in the 2d Book) speaks of a temple on this spot. He also quotes an inscription explained by Maffei, in which it is said that this Temple was repaired, and the wall which supports the eminence was erected; that a serpent made of metal was given as a present, and an altar, marked with the initial letter *A*: that the two cisterns were made, as well as several subterraneous channels, to unite the waters and lead them to the arsenal. The inscription concludes with the remark that much saltpetre (?) was used in building the altars, and with a catalogue of the expenses. We see from it that the Temple was dedicated to Asclepios, and that the arsenal must have been near it. The site of the Temple is picturesque. At the bottom of a pleasant hill, planted with olive-trees, are its ruins hanging over a precipice, into which the whole of the east front and part of the two sides have fallen. Directly under the ruins, on the precipice, is the fountain of Cardachio. Formerly there was a modern church on this spot, but not a trace of it now remains. This church was dedicated to St. Nicholas, for which reason it is pretty generally affirmed in Corfu that the Temple must have been consecrated to Neptune, for, as you well know, St. Nicholas, among us Greeks, has in some measure succeeded to the office of the God of the Sea. Opposite the ruins we see the rock of St. Michael, called the Fortezza Vecchia, the Island of Illyria, and, in the background, the majestic mountains of Epirus."

AMERICA.

New York is now amply provided with water from the river Schuylkill; an expensive establishment having been just finished for that purpose at Mount Fair above the city at the falls of the Schuylkill; the expense of which is 426,330 pounds sterling. At these falls the river is 900 feet broad, and its greatest depth is thirty feet. By means of eight wheels and the same number of pumps, ten millions of gallons of water can be thrown into the reservoir every day. There are two reservoirs, one of which is 139 feet wide, 362 long, and 12 deep, and contains about 3,000,000 of gallons, communicating with the second holding 4,000,000. The water is raised 56 feet above the highest ground of the city, and is distributed in cast-iron pipes a length of 35,200 feet. These pipes were all cast in America.

In all great cities in America, the females are more numerous than the males. The average of the six largest cities, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans, gives 109 females to every 100 males, while the average of the whole United States gives but 97 females to every 100 males, making the females in the cities about twelve per cent. more numerous than in the country at large. This great excess of female population in the large cities, is to be attributed in part to the fact that many of the males are engaged in occupations in which there is unusual risk of life. The seamen, for example, are taken principally from the towns on the coast. This, however, does not account for the whole difference; for it is a singular fact that in every one of the above mentioned cities, among the children under sixteen years of age, where of course the cause referred to does not operate, the females are more numerous than the males; while in every state in the Union, the fact is the reverse; and in the new States especially, the excess of males among the children is very great. In the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, for example, all of which have been recently settled, there are among the children under ten years of age, 76,067 boys, and 70,038 girls; that is, for every 100 boys there are only 92 girls; in the old States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the district of Colombia, there are 158,113 boys, and 153,384 girls; that is, for every 100 boys there are 97 girls; whilst in the six largest cities, there are, under ten years of age, 38,319 boys, and 38,223 girls; that is, for every 100 boys there are nearly 100 girls.

American Tea.—A letter from W. Y. Lewis, of New Orleans, states, that Mr. Mallet, of Louisiana, had succeeded in raising Green Tea from the seed. His plantation is near the river Amite. The bed of shrubs is of considerable extent. The climate appears to favour its growth. Mr. M. thinks the shrub might be cultivated with perfect success if proper attention was paid to it. A specimen of the Hyson Tea thus raised in the South, accompanied Mr. Lewis's letter, and on repeated trial has been found to be palatable and refreshing. The rolling and twisting operation upon the leaves, and the scenting and flavouring by other sweet scented substances, seem to be all that was wanting to render it equal to the article we import from Canton. In short there is every reason to believe that the United States is as favourable as China for the cultivation of the Tea Plant.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Account of a new Esculent Vegetable called Tetragonia, or New Zealand Spinach. —Though known to botanists, says Mr. Anderson, for many years, and notwithstanding its value as an esculent had been ascertained by the first discoverers of the plant, the *tetragonia expansa* has been only cultivated as a matter of curiosity till within these few years. The Count D'Ourches, who had obtained seeds of it from the Jardin du Roi, at Paris, first published an account of it as an esculent, and a notice respecting it, which had not been given before, is inserted among the esculent vegetables in the *Bon Jardinier* of the present year. In the spring of 1820, M. Vilmorin sent a small packet of the seeds to the Horticultural Society as a novelty; these were sown in the garden of the Society at Kensington, and the excellence of the plant was admitted by several persons who tasted it. Last winter, Lord Essex brought some of the seeds from Paris, which I raised, and their produce has been continually used at Cassiobury through the summer, and up to the present time.

Our first knowledge of this plant was derived from Sir Joseph Banks, who discovered it in the beginning of the year 1770, at Queen Charlotte's Sound, in New Zealand, when with Captain Cook in his first voyage round the world. In the account of that voyage, edited by Dr. Hawkesworth, it is mentioned amongst the plants of New Zealand as having been met with once or twice, " and resembling the plant called by country people lamb's-quarters or fat-hen; it was boiled and eaten instead of greens." Specimens and seeds were brought to England, and its introduction by Sir Joseph Banks to Kew-gardens is recorded to have taken place in 1772. The value of the plant became more known in Captain Cook's second voyage. Forster, who went with that expedition, found it also at Queen Charlotte's Sound in great abundance in 1773; and during the stay of the ships at that place, the sailors were daily supplied with it at their meals. Thunberg found it growing wild in Japan, where it is called *tsura na*, or creeping cabbage. Besides the works above-mentioned, it has also been described and figured by Scopoli, by Roth. and by M. de Candolle. Several of the writers which I have referred to note the plant as biennial, but in our climate it certainly is only an annual. From the experience which I have had in the cultivation of the tetragonia, in the present year, I can venture to recommend the following treatment: the seed should be sown in the latter end of March in a pot, which must be placed in a melon frame; the seedling plants, while small, should be set out singly in small pots, and kept under the shelter of a cold frame, until about the twentieth of May, when the mildness of the season will probably allow of their being planted out, without risk of being killed by frost. At that time a bed must be prepared for the reception of the plants, by forming a trench two feet wide, and one foot deep, which must be filled level to the surface with rotten dung from an old cucumber bed; the dung must be covered with six inches of garden mould, thus creating an elevated ridge in the middle of the bed, the sides of which must extend three feet from the centre. The plants must be put out three feet apart, I planted mine at only two feet distance from each other, but they were too near. In five or six weeks from the planting, their branches will have grown sufficiently to allow the gathering of the leaves for use. In dry seasons, the plants will probably require a good supply of water. They put forth their branches vigorously as soon as they have taken to the ground, and extend before the end of the season three feet on each side from the centre of the bed. The branches are round, numerous, succulent, pale-green, thick, and strong, somewhat procumbent, but elevating their terminations. The leaves are fleshy, growing alternately at small distances from each other, on shortish petioles; they are of a daltoid shape, but rather elongated, being from two to three inches broad at the top, and from three to four inches long; the apex is almost sharp-pointed, and the two extremities of the base are bluntly rounded; the whole leaf is smooth, with entire edges dark green above, below paler, and thickly studded with aqueous tubercles; the mid-rib and veins project conspicuously on the under surface. The flowers are sessile in the alæ of the leaves, small and green, and, except that they shew their yellow antheræ when they expand, they are very inconspicuous. The fruit when ripe has a dry pericarp of a rude shape, with four or five horn-like processes inclosing the seed, which is to be seen in its covering. In gathering for use, the young leaves must be pinched off the branches, taking care to leave the leading shoot uninjured; this, with the smaller branches which subsequently arise from the alæ of the leaves which have been gathered, will produce a supply until a

late period in the year, for the plants are sufficiently hardy to withstand the frosts which kill nasturtiums, potatoes, and such tender vegetables. The tetragonia is, I understand, dressed exactly in the same manner as spinach, and whether boiled plain or stewed is considered by many superior to it; there is a softness and mildness in its taste, added to its flavour, which resembles that of spinach, in which it has an advantage over that herb. My whole crop in the present year consisted solely of nine plants, and from these I have been enabled to send in a gathering for the kitchen every other day since the middle of June, so that I consider a bed with about twenty plants quite sufficient to give a daily supply if required, for a large table. The great advantage of this vegetable is as a substitute for summer spinach. Every gardener knows the plague that attends the frequent sowing of spinach through the warm season of the year; without that trouble it is impossible to have it good, and with the utmost care it cannot always be even so obtained exactly as it ought to be (particularly when the weather is hot and dry), from the rapidity with which the young plants run to seed. There seems considerable difficulty in obtaining the seeds of the tetragonia; the rapid growth and succulence of the shoots, in consequence of the bed being so highly manured, prevent their ripening, and I am disposed to think it will be desirable to make a separate plantation on a poorer soil for the especial purpose of getting seed, or perhaps to retain some plants in garden pots, to be kept stunted and dry, and to be treated as ice-plants usually are, when seed is designed to be obtained from them.—*Trans. Hort. Society.*

USEFUL ARTS.

Mr. T. GAUNTLETT'S *Patent for Improvements on Vapour Baths.*—This invention consists in a portable apparatus, which Mr. G. calls a portable vapour-bath, and by means of which apparatus he conveys steam, for the purposes of a vapour-bath, in two or more directions at the same time, and by the same movement; one of the two directions being under or immediately about the feet, and the other or others upwards generally, into a casing or dress, suspended by a portable frame over the patient. And the invention also consists in such an arrangement of the said apparatus, that the said two or more different directions may be given to the steam, and the steam regulated either by the patient or an assistant by means of a handle and universal joint, which handle may be brought by means of the universal joint to any situation most convenient to meet the hand of the operator. This vapour-bath is simple in its construction, and effectual in its application; it is well adapted for the use of hospitals and dispensaries; and is calculated, from its simplicity and efficacy, to bring into general use an agreeable and salutary practice, as well as a powerful remedy, in many obstinate diseases. In this apparatus the stimulant power of heat is modified and tempered by the moisture diffused through the air; and, as the elastic vapour, like air, is a less powerful conductor of heat than a watery fluid, the effect of vapour in raising the temperature of the body is much less than that of the hot-bath. Its heating effect is also farther diminished by the copious perspiration which ensues; so that, on all accounts, the vapour-bath is safer, as it is in most cases more effectual, than the hot-water bath, and may be employed with success where the hot-bath would be attended with danger. The vapour-bath may be applied to the whole body, or to any part of it: its immediate effects are, to excite or increase the action of the superficial arteries, by which the determination of blood to the deeper-seated parts is diminished: this increase of circulation at the surface of the body produces a copious perspiration, which may be continued, as it is excited, at pleasure. It should, however, always cease before debility begins. The utility of this application is obvious in all cases of internal inflammation; it draws a great quantity of blood to the surface, and relieves the internal parts by the secretion of the skin, which is the mode nature takes to resolve inflammations and fevers. Besides an increased perspiration, other effects are produced on the system; equal and due action is restored to the surface, and a highly-agreeable sensation is produced, which renders the influence of cool air safe and desirable. The boiler should receive about three quarts of water, which is sufficient for the production of steam, at the requisite temperature, for one hour's use. It should be a clear fire; and, if of coal, a little small wood is found useful in regulating the heat. Any volatile substance may be introduced into the receiver, as camphor, &c. for the purpose of medicating the vapour, which is found highly beneficial in many cuta-

neous affections and rheumatic complaints. The apparatus, when used near the bedside, is not attended with any inconvenience as to the production of dampness, all the condensed vapour being completely absorbed by the calico covering or hood.

Tanning.—Mr. G. Spilsbury of Walsall has succeeded in reducing the hitherto tedious process of tanning to a very short period. Skins are prepared by his process in nine days, requiring by the old six weeks or two months. Moderately thick hides ⅛th inch thick in six weeks; these take commonly from nine to twelve months. The leather is in every respect equal in strength and toughness, and will be superior to any hitherto produced. There is no difference in the substances employed, but only in the method of applying them. The principle is *pressure.* This important invention has been secured by patents for the three kingdoms.

Brick-making—A patent has been granted at St. Petersburgh for a press for making bricks, which is not only to diminish the labour, but perfect the form of the brick. By means of this machine, not only bricks, both solid and hollow, can be made, but tubes, straight or crooked, cornices, flutes for columns, and other architectural ornaments. The patentee is a Mr. Thomas, who proposes to establish a model brick-yard with improved ovens for baking the bricks. Three or four men can produce, it is said, with this machine from 10 to 12,000 bricks daily, of different forms.

Hatching Fish.—The Chinese have a method of hatching the spawn of fish, and thus protecting it from those accidents which ordinarily destroy so large a portion of it. The fishermen collect with care on the margin and surface of waters all those gelatinous masses which contain the spawn of fish. After they have found a sufficient quantity, they fill with it the shell of a fresh hen egg, which they have previously emptied, stop up the hole, and put it under a sitting fowl. At the expiration of a certain number of days, they break the shell in water warmed by the sun. The young fry are presently hatched, and are kept in pure fresh water till they are large enough to be thrown into the pond with the old fish. The sale of spawn for this purpose forms an important branch of trade in China. In this, as in some other matters, we may perhaps take some useful lesson from the Chinese. The destruction of the spawn of fish by troll-nets, threatens the existence of the fishery in many parts. While so much care is taken for the preservation of game, some care ought to be bestowed on the preservation of fish.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. Ranking, of New Bond-street, for the means of securing valuable property in mail and other stage coaches, travelling carriages, waggons, caravans, and other similar public and private vehicles, from robbery. November 1, 1823.

G. Hawkes, of Lucas-place, Commercial-road, Stepney Old Town, for an improvement in the construction of ships' anchors. November 1, 1823.

G. Hawkes, of Lucas-place, Commercial-road, for certain improvements on capstans. November 1, 1823.

W. Bundy, of Fulham, for an anti-evaporating cooler, to facilitate and regulate the refrigerating of worts or wash in all seasons of the year, from any degree of heat between boiling and the temperature required for fermenting. November 1, 1823.

T. F. Gimson, of Tiverton, for improvements in, and additions to, machinery now in use for doubling and twisting cotton, silk, and other fibrous substances. Partly communicated to him by a certain person residing abroad. November 6, 1823.

T. Gawan, of Fleet-street, for improvements on trusses. November 11, 1823.

J. Day, of Barnstaple, for improvements on percussion gun-locks, applicable to various descriptions of fire-arms. November 13, 1823.

J. Ward, of Grove-road, Mile End-road, for improvements in the construction of locks and other fastenings. November 13, 1823.

S. Servill, of Brown's-hill, Gloucestershire, for a mode or improvement for dressing of woollen or other cloths. November 13, 1823.

R. Green, of Lisle-street, for improvements in constructing gambadoes, or mud boots, and attaching spurs thereto; and part of which said improvements are applicable to other boots. November 13, 1823.

R. Stain, of the Tower Brewery, London, for an improved construction of a blast-furnace, and apparatus to be connected therewith, which is adapted to burn or consume fuel in a more economical and useful manner than has been hitherto practised. November 13, 1823.

J. Gillman, of Newgate-street, London, and J. H. Wilson, of Manchester, for improvements in the manufacture of hats and bonnets. November 18, 1823.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, for a machine for the manufacture of a platted substance, composed either of silk, cotton, or other thread or yarn. November 20, 1823.

T. Hopper, of Reading, for improvements in the manufacture of silk-hats. November 20, 1823.

A. Deane, of Deptford, for an apparatus or machine to be worn by persons entering rooms or other places filled with smoke or other vapour, for the purpose of extinguishing fire, or extricating persons or property therefrom. November 20, 1823.

J. Perkins, of Hill-street, London, and J. Martineau the younger, of the City-road, Middlesex, for an improvement in the construction of the furnace of steam-boilers and other vessels, by which fuel is economised and the smoke consumed. November 20, 1823.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ANTIQUITIES.

Sabæan Researches, in a Series of Essays addressed to distinguished Antiquaries, and including the substance of a Series of Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, on the Engraved Hieroglyphics of Chaldea, Egypt, and Canaan. By John Landseer, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Member of the London Royal Academy of Arts, and Engraver to the King. Illustrated with engravings.

Many years ago, Mr. Landseer informs us in his preface to these Researches, accident threw in his way some of the cylinders which were then denominated and generally believed to be Persepolitan; this word seeming to restrict them to Persepolis, the place of their original production: "but Capt. Lockett, Mr. Rich, and other travellers, having since brought engraved gems of this description from the site of the metropolis of Ninus and Sardanapalus, and from the very mounds of ruin where the Queen of Nations formerly sat enthroned—and astronomical science having beamed on them from above—something of a character superior to mere antiquarian curiosity, as those words are generally understood, was thus engendered and quickened into life—I became attached to the study of these hitherto neglected monuments." "Notwithstanding (our author continues) that the subjects of these cylindrical gems are here severally treated, and that each of my epistolary essays may be considered as an independent archæological dissertation, they are not altogether unconnected; and something like orderly sequence will be found to have been observed, in as far as I have felt or fancied that such order contributed to facilitate my researches, and was likely to conduce to the ready arrangement, in the mind of the reader, of the information which it was my purpose to convey. Hence the first essay will be found to contain evidence that the engraved cylinders of Western and of Southern Asia are the signets mentioned and alluded to in our early Scriptures, and by the more ancient of the profane historians. The second shows that signets were not merely matrices of seals, but were ocular mystic signs. Having cleared these two points to the best of my information and ability, I have next proceeded to show that some of these mystic signs had reference to the periodical religious festivals of the star-worshiping nations of remote antiquity, and others to their judicial astrology, producing, in the engraved contents of such cylinders as I exhibit, examples of each." These exhibited examples were the ostensible, and in truth the real subjects, of a course of lectures delivered at the Royal Institution; the essays being substantially the lectures amplified and more copiously illustrated.

Mr. Landseer has evinced great research and ingenuity in the composition of this work, and we trust its merit will not be overlooked by the public.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of John Howard, the Philanthropist; compiled from his own Diary in the possession of his family, his confidential Letters, the Communications of his surviving relatives and friends, and other authentic sources of information. By James Baldwin Brown, Esq. LL.D. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law. Second edition. 8vo.

The public have already had an opportunity of forming their judgment upon this work, which, whatever may be thought of the peculiar views and representations of the author upon religious topics, is certainly a very full and accurate memoir. As far as its information extends, we prefer Dr. Aikin's Life of Howard; but the present biographer has enjoyed many advantages over his predecessor. Many of the philanthropist's journals and other papers fell into his hands, and important communications were made to him by various individuals who had enjoyed the friendship of that extraordinary man. In the present edition some of the details relative to the state of the prisons visited by Howard have been abridged, and a few additions and corrections have been made, founded upon recent communications. If the author had likewise abridged some of his own speculations upon the religious views of Howard, the work would perhaps have sustained no injury.

Life of Lady Jane Grey, and Lord Guildford Dudley her husband. By E. Baldwin, Esq. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London, with historical and descriptive accounts of each edifice. By J. Britton and A. Pugin. No. IV. 5s.

We are glad to find that this amusing and interesting little work continues to be published. The present number is behind none of its predecessors in neatness. It contains a plan of the Diorama in Marylebone Park; Mr. Burton's villa; the Haymarket Theatre; Westminster Church, the North side; Church of St. Mary Woolnoth; interior of ditto; and view of the King's staircase to the House of Lords. The letter-press relates to the British Museum, the Diorama, Opera-house, Uxbridge-house, an essay on villas, and notice of that of Mr. Burton.

Beauties of the Dulwich Picture Gallery. 12mo.

Every one who has visited a large collection of pictures, particularly a public gallery, has felt the want of a guide to the *beauties* of the most celebrated masters; and as few persons have time or patience to examine every picture, it is very important that their attention should be directed to the best. In the Dulwich Gallery there are more than 350 pictures, to discover the merits of a tenth part of which would demand more time

and study than a great majority of its visitors can afford to bestow, even supposing that their habits have qualified them for the task. To this class of persons, then, as well as to the amateur, we cordially recommend the little, unassuming work before us, as a pleasant, instructive, and indispensable companion to every visitor of the gallery whose beauties it so ably and so elegantly pourtrays.

A Treatise on the Principles of Landscape, in 8 Parts; A concise Treatise on Perspective, in 2 Parts; and Studies of Trees, and Precepts for Landscape-Painting. By J. Varley. Royal folio.

An Engraved Representation of the Anatomy of the Human Ear, &c. By T. Buchanan. 12s. 6d.

HISTORY.

Memoirs of the Reign of George III. and Great Britain, from the Treaty of Amiens, 1802, to the Termination of the Regency, 1820. By W. Belsham. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 1s.

HORTICULTURE.

A Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit-trees. By Charles Harrison, F. H. S. and gardener to J. A. Stuart Wortley, Esq. M. P.

This is a work of great utility, in which the planting, pruning, training, spurring, nailing, &c. of fruit-trees in general, are treated of in a plain and sensible manner by a practical gardener, who has elucidated his method of pruning and training by wood-cuts. This renders the book a most desirable assistant to yonng gardeners and those gentlemen who take delight in being their own pruners. The nature of the soil most congenial to each species of fruit-trees, and the best mode of renovating old or decayed trees, are noticed; also the means of protecting them from the ravages of insects.

If there be any thing to regret in the publication before us, it is that Mr. Harrison has not dwelt at greater length on the treatment of the trees in the orchard. What renders observations on this point more requisite is, that orchard trees are so generally neglected. Even where wall trees and espaliers are regularly attended to, the orchard is frequently overlooked, or at most has only the decayed branches removed, as though it were beneath the attention of the gardener. In our own country many plantations of apple and pear trees are suffered to run wild, without receiving the benefit of a well-directed pruning-knife, whilst in Germany and most other parts of the Continent, the orchard has as regular a pruning as the wall trees of the English garden, and profits by it in an equal degree. In a second edition we hope Mr. Harrison will add equally judicious directions for pruning and thinning the trees of the orchard, as he has already given for those of the wall.

We recommend this useful book to the notice of the horticulturist, feeling satisfied that he cannot peruse it without receiving very advantageous information.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The Marriage Act, arranged under separate heads, &c. By G. Lawton, Notary Public. 8vo. 1s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY.

On the Nature and Treatment of the various Distortions to which the Spine and the Bones of the Chest are subject, &c. By John Shaw, Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

London and Paris; or Comparative Sketches. By the Marquis de Vermont and Sir Charles Darnley, Bart. 8vo.

Although many attempts have been made to represent the ideas of a foreigner upon English society and manners, yet we do not remember any instance in which England and France have been compared and viewed respectively, through the medium of foreign notions and prepossessions. This has been achieved in the present volume, upon the whole, with considerable success. The national peculiarities and prejudices of each country are fairly balanced against those of the other with much liveliness and good feeling. The pictures of society are, of course, rather highly coloured, though they may be esteemed not unfaithful delineations. The style of the letters is pleasing, and the volume will, in short, be found an agreeable lounging-book.

Illustrations, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous, of the Novels of the Author of Waverley, with criticisms, &c. By the Rev. R. Warner. 12mo. 8s.

This little work, which endeavours to separate some part of the truth from the fiction contained in the novels of the author of Waverley, is written by a divine who is already known to the public. Its object is praiseworthy and useful, and if carried to the utmost practicable extent, would prevent the evil which some have not without reason apprehended, arising from blending truth and fiction so closely together as the author of the Scotch novels has done, thereby tending to give a wrong colouring to the characters of history. But a very small part of this object is achieved in the present volume, which, however, is well worthy perusal. When we consider the importance of correct views of points relative to history, and how much the present is involved in the past in respect to many important objects, we must apportion a due share of praise to those who labour to place things in the right point of view. As far as Mr. Warner has gone, he has executed his task with success; and we hope we are to consider the present undertaking merely as the herald of a more extended work having this highly praiseworthy end in view.

Time's Telescope for 1824.

This useful and agreeable little work, which is at once an *annual* and a *perennial* in the garden of periodical literature, has now reached the eleventh year of its revival, and yet still appears under a new aspect. It is "another, yet the same"—"an old friend with a new face"—and yet the better instead of the worse on that account. The chief novelties of this volume are a

pleasing introductory poem on Flowers, by Bernard Barton; and a very useful Essay, in two parts, on Historical and Physical Geography. Besides these, there is the usual illustrative guide and companion to the almanack,—which is interspersed with numerous chronological and biographical sketches; and also the naturalist's diary, which records the various appearances and events of the animal and vegetable kingdoms: and both these departments are pleasantly varied and lightened by a new selection of poetical illustrations.

If the author of this work cannot claim the merit of having chosen a path which shoots up flowers spontaneously, he is at least entitled to the credit of having strewed them upon an otherwise dry and unproductive one, and thus made the passage over it no less agreeable than it is useful and instructive.

The Edinburgh Review, No. LXXVII. 6s.

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A Letter to Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart. on his accepting the office of President of a Church Missionary Meeting, &c. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

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A Treatise upon Breeding, Rearing, and Feeding Cheviot and Black-faced Sheep in High Districts, &c. By J. Fairbairn. 8vo. 5s.

A Treatise on the Game of Ecarté, &c. By an Amateur. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

The Elements of a new Arithmetical Notation, and of a new Series of Infinities, &c. By T. Taylor. 8vo. 8s.

A complete Exposure of the late Irish Miracles. By a rational Christian. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Percy Mallory. By the author of "Pen Owen." In 3 vols. 8vo.

It has been objected as a fault to various novelists, that their readers too easily penetrate the mystery of their plots, and discern the conclusion of the story almost before they have well commenced it. No such error, however, can be imputed to the author of Percy Mallory, who has woven so intricate and inexplicable a plot, that, when the reader lays down the last volume, he still seems to be lost in its mazes. Children are changed and rechanged, till all chance of ascertaining their paternity appears to vanish, and scarcely a single personage in the work is without an alias. We have Percy Rycott, alias Percy Mallory, alias Lord Brandon; Mr. Leveson Rycott, alias Lord Harwedon; Judith Mallory, alias Mrs. Wigram; Loo Bellenden, alias Lady Louisa Clarendon. In short, it requires a vast exertion of ingenuity and attention to follow and comprehend the intricacies of the plot—a task which we can compare to nothing but the examination of an involved genealogical table. Should the reader, however, be fortunate enough to make himself acquainted with the plot (for which purpose we would recommend him to commence his labours with the perusal of the *last* volume) he will find much to repay him. There is considerable liveliness and spirit exhibited throughout the whole novel, and the characters are in general sketched with an able hand. Some of the scenes are, indeed, carelessly put together, and not a little outrage probability. Such are the scenes at the smuggler's rendezvous, and the trial at Carlisle. Were it not that the reader is puzzled and irritated with the complete *mystification* of the plot, he would pronounce Percy Mallory to be an amusing and clever novel.

Italian Tales. Tales of Humour, Gallantry, and Romance, selected and translated from the Italian, with sixteen illustrative drawings, by George Cruikshank. 8vo. India paper, 14s.

Although the literature of Italy is exceedingly rich in its collections of *novelle*, yet little has hitherto been done to make the English reader acquainted with a class of writers, who, from the amusement they afford, and the insight which they give into the manners of their times, must always be esteemed highly valuable. This may be attributed to several causes, and very principally to the free nature of the Italian novels, which prohibits them from becoming popular amongst the mixed classes of our English readers. Another reason is the ascendancy which, for upwards of a century, the French novel has obtained in this country. In the reign of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, the Italians were our models in works of fiction; but from the commencement of the seventeenth century, till the establishment of what may be called the English style of novel-writing, the spirit of the French novels evidently preponderated. With the exception of Boccacio, of whom there are three or four translations, very few attempts have been made since the time of Elizabeth to naturalize the Italian *novelle*. We apprehend, however, that it would be very possible to make such a selection as might present a good idea of this school of writers, without in any degree offending the delicacy of modern eyes and ears. In the present publication, something has been effected towards the accomplishment of this object; though from the omission of the names of the authors, and from the confined nature of the work, it does not, in a literary point of view, fully satisfy our wishes. As a volume of light entertainment it possesses considerable merit, and its embellishments are of the best kind. The ability of Mr. George Cruikshank is so well known, that to say he does not in the present volume fall short of his former excellence, is sufficient praise. Many of his de-

signs are exceedingly graceful, and are executed with singular delicacy. Two of the tales are translations of those upon which Shakspeare is supposed to have founded his Merchant of Venice and Romeo and Juliet. Of the rest there are one or two, which, from their insignificance, might perhaps have been omitted without injuring the collection: such, for instance, as The Fatal Mistake.

Popular Tales and Romances of the Northern Nations In 3 vols. 12mo.

We were led, from the title of these volumes, to expect a selection from the curious legends of the North; which, in a literary point of view, would have been a valuable acquisition to an English library. A series of those marvellous tales, arranged with some attention to chronological order, and illustrated by a few notes on their origin and on the various works of fiction to which they have given rise, would have been at once entertaining to the general reader, and useful to the antiquary and the scholar. The present volumes, however, are merely a compilation from the modern German novelists and romance-writers, and have a very slight claim to the title bestowed upon them of "Popular Tales and Romances of the Northern Nations." Nor can we commend the style in which the translations have been executed, and in which, we apprehend, considerable liberties have been taken with the originals; which may probably be the reason of omitting to give the names of the authors. The Spectre Barber and the Bottle Imp are among the best tales in the collection.

Hurstwood; a Tale of the year 1715. In 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

Mammon in London; or the Spy of the Day: a characteristic and satirical Romance. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Mountalyth; a Tale. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s.

Mary Stuart, a Tragedy; and the Maid of Orleans: from the German of Schiller. By the Rev. H. Salvin. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Corfe Castle; or Keneswitha: a Tale. 8vo. 12s.

St. Ronan's Well. By the Author of "Waverley." 3 vols. 8vo.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

The Vespers of Palermo. A Tragedy. In five acts. 8vo.

Some account of the reception of this Tragedy at Covent Garden will be found in our Theatrical Report, and it is, therefore, only in a literary point of view that we shall notice it in this place. As a drama for the closet, the Vespers of Palermo cannot fail to add to the reputation of the writer, who, as we have already mentioned, is understood to be Mrs. Hemans. In point of diction, the whole of the tragedy is elevated, and sustained perhaps too invariably so for dramatic effect. The characters in general, with the exception of Raimond di Procida and Constance, are not very pleasing conceptions; but that of Raimond is at once tender, spirited, and noble. We shall not mutilate the tragedy by attempting to give any extracts from it, but we may be allowed to insert the following song, supposed to be sung by the masqued conspirators:—

"The festal eve o'er earth and sky
In her sunset robe looks bright,
And the purple hills of Sicily,
With their vineyards laugh in light;
From the marble cities of her plains
Glad voices mingling swell;—
But with yet more loud and lofty strains
They shall hail the vesper-bell!

"Oh! sweet its tones when the summer breeze
Their cadence wafts afar,
To float o'er the blue Sicilian seas
As they gleam to the first pale star!
The shepherd greets them on his height,
The hermit in his cell;—
But a deeper power shall breathe to-night,
In the sound of the vesper-bell!"

Sonnets, original and translated, by the late Chas. Johnston, Esq. of Danson, Kent, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo.

This elegant collection will, we feel convinced, rank amongst the best specimens of the sonnet in our language. The original sonnets are founded on the Italian model, and display an intimate acquaintance with and a just appreciation of the beautiful originals which they have so successfully imitated. For the expression of sentiment, which would often be only weakened if diffused through a longer poem, the sonnet is admirably adapted; and, in skilful hands, manifests a completeness and an unity which few other poems possess. Many of the sonnets in the present volume are fine instances of this truth, and prove that the writer well understood the principles of that peculiar style of poetry to which he had devoted his pen. The translations from the Italian poets, though very literal, present much of the beauty and freedom of originals, and are calculated to give the English reader a just and agreeable idea of a style of composition which has always been highly favoured in Italy. We have selected a specimen from the original poems, which reminds us strongly of Milton's splendid sonnets—more especially towards the conclusion.

Sonnet xxiv.

"Lady, on whom boon Nature has bestow'd
Her gifts profuse of person and of mind,
'Tis well that, not like others of thy kind,
Who shun perverse their best and noblest good,
(Wearing their lives in lonely maidenhood,)—
'Tis well that thou hast not refused to find
A fitting mate, and wisely hast combined
With his those virtues which alone had stood
Helpless and useless, but henceforth shall be
Fruitful as lovely. Like a blushing vine
Clasping the arms of some wide-spreading tree,
Thus shall thy softness round his strength entwine,
And heaven shall bless the union, which to see
It loves, and has confirm'd by law divine."

It should be mentioned, that several sonnets by the late Mr. Johnston appeared in Joanna Baillie's collection, which we have already had the satisfaction of noticing.

The Fall of Constantinople, a poem; with a Preface, animadverting in detail on the unprecedented Conduct of the Royal Society of Literature towards the Candidates for the three premiums that it deliberately proposed and subsequently with-

drew: to which are added, Parga, the Iphigenia of Timanthes, Palmyra, Emineh's Death, and other Poems. By Jacob Jones, jun. of the Inner Temple, and late of Brazennose College Oxford. 8vo.

We notice the present volume principally on account of the preface it contains; in which Mr. Jacob Jones has made what Capt. Dugald Dalgettie would call "an onslaught" upon the Royal Society of Literature. It appears that Mr. J. J., allured by the costly prizes promised by the R.S.L. "studied laboriously, and to the exclusion of his ordinary pursuits, for more than a quarter of a year;" and in this period, "by severe exertion," labouring "between thirteen and fourteen hours daily," produced "two hundred and forty-four pages of manuscript" on the subject of Homer's age, &c. to say nothing of his "penning verses on the Fall of Constantinople." The dissertation and the poem were tendered in due form to the Society, and Mr. J. J. waited for four additional months in "daily increasing anxiety, and all the fever of expectation," for the decision of the very learned body. At length, to the consternation of Mr. J. J. and the other expectants, the R.S.L. determined that the promised gold was better bestowed in their own treasury than in the pockets of the applicants; and a cool notification was given of "the non-adjudgement of the prizes." Now, it certainly appears to us that if the R.S.L. *will* offer prizes, they ought to be content with the best aspirants who will condescend to claim them—and so thought Mr. J. J. That gentleman, disappointed in his literary views, and belonging, as appears from the title-page, to one of our Inns of Court, resolved to try what the law could do in the way of redress, "and applied to a very eminent chamber counsel for his opinion, whether or not the Society had involved itself in an actionable fraud!!" The lawyer, however, discovered that the agreement was a *nudum pactum*, and Mr. J. J.'s hopes vanished for ever. Still, however, the pleasures of vituperation were left him; and many are the hard names which he has unsparingly heaped upon the unfortunate R.S.L. "Awkward, unfeeling, and cool impudence"—"impudent cheat"—"unmannerly and impertinent"—"swindling transaction"—"flagrant and downright falsehood," &c. &c. Such are some of the first-fruits of the labours of the R.S.L. towards "purifying and fixing their native language."

With regard to the merits of Mr. Jones's poems we shall only observe, that they might have been worse. A few of the pieces at the conclusion of the volume are pleasingly written.

Clara Chester: a Poem. By the author of "Rome," and "The Vale of Chamouni." 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A new Edition of the Sermons of the Rev. James Saurin, Pastor of the French Church at the Hague. 6 vols. 8vo. 3*l*. 3s.

A Monitor to Families; or Discourses on some of the Duties and Scenes of Domestic Life. By H. Belfrage, Minister of the Gospel. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Memoirs of a Captivity amongst the Indians of North America, from Childhood to the age of Nineteen; with Anecdotes descriptive of their Manners and Customs: to which is added, some Account of the Soil, Climate, and Vegetable Productions of the Territory Westward of the Mississippi. By John D. Hunter. 8vo.

The benevolent and ingenious author of the present memoirs has attracted considerable attention during his residence in this country, by the manly simplicity of his character, and the philanthropic views which he entertains. The avowed object of his visit to England is to collect such information as may enable him, with the greatest chance of success, to attempt the civilization of the Indian tribes, with whose character and manners he is so well acquainted. The mode in which he proposes to accomplish this beneficent design is by leading the natives to adopt a more tranquil life, and to seek their subsistence by agriculture instead of the chase. His views upon this subject are detailed in a little pamphlet printed for the use of the New England Company.

The volume before us presents a mass of highly curious and authentic information relative to the present condition of the North American Indians, and we regret that our limits will not allow us to extract any part of its interesting contents. Mr. Hunter's personal history is, however, of so singular a nature, that we cannot forbear giving some slight account of it. He was captured by a party of Indians at so early a period of his life, that his memory only retains very imperfect traces of events which had previously occurred. Of the place of his nativity, and of his parentage, he is altogether ignorant. He can still call to mind the rush of the Indians, their warwhoop and yells, the massacre of his friends, and the burning of their dwellings. Two other white children, a boy and a girl, were also made prisoners at the same time with himself. The little girl beginning to cry, was despatched with a tomahawk, and he was himself threatened with a similar punishment. By degrees the young captive became accustomed to an Indian life, and acquired a high reputation for the possession of those qualities most valued amongst his companions, more especially for his skill in the chase; whence he derived his name of the Hunter, an appellation which he still retains. At length a circumstance occurred, which in its results led him back to civilized life. The Indians with whom he was associated, being greatly exasperated against the white traders, resolved to murder a Colonel Watkins and his party. Hunter appeared to acquiesce in the project, but in the night removed the flints from the guns of the Indians, and mounting a swift horse, reached the Colonel's camp and informed him of his danger. Colonel Watkins escaped; and Hunter, finding it impossible to return to his former friends, soon afterwards entered the United States, where, by the kindness of several gentlemen, he enjoyed the first advantages of education. From this period he has never ceased to thirst after useful knowledge,

while his views have been invariably directed to the improvement of the extraordinary race of men amongst whom his youth has been passed.

Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa. By W. J. Burchell, esq. Vol. II. 4*l*. 14s. 6d.

Travels through the United States and Canada in 1818 and 1819. By J. M. Duncan, A.B. In 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

Travels into Chile over the Andes, in the years 1820 and 1821, &c. By Peter Schmidtmeyer. 4to. 2*l*. 2s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

L'Exalté ; ou l'Histoire de Desodry sous l'Ancien Régime, pendant la Révolution, et sous l'Empire. Par L. B. Picard. 4 vols. (The *Exalté* ; or Adventures of Desodry under the Old Regime, during the Revolution, and under the Imperial Government. By L. B. Picard.)

M. Picard, who towards the close of the last year gave to the world, in conjunction with M. Droz, a novel called Jaques Fauvel, has now ventured to brave alone, the award of gods and men, and come forward with a new novel under the title of Desodry, or l'Exalté. The plan of this last work is similar to that of his former one: he takes up his hero in his boyish days, and accompanies him through the various and many-coloured scenes of his life, till he deposits him in his grave. Desodry, the hero of the tale, is the nephew of a M. Lecoq, an honest, jovial, semi-philosopher of a cloth-merchant; he enters the college of Louis le Grand at the same time with his friend Aubin, and, from the influence of an enthusiastic imagination, worked upon by an intriguing and hypocritical ecclesiastic—the young Abbé Falcol, he takes a religious turn, and in a short time declares his vocation for the priesthood, in which he persists contrary to the wishes and entreaties of his family and friends. This gives occasion to M. Picard to exhibit a sketch of modern ecclesiastical manners, and of the interior of the seminaries or nurseries of young priests. Desodry is on the point of taking the irrevocable vows, when he meets at the convent, where his sister Pauline is, a Madame Derblay, who is living apart from her husband, and suing for a separate maintenance. This lady is possessed of great beauty, considerable talent for intrigue, and is besides a most accomplished coquette. Desodry's religious zeal decreases, in the same proportion as his admiration for her ripens into passion. There is here a well-described struggle for empire over Desodry, between the hypocritical Abbé and the coquettish Derblay; but the lady carries the day, for she succeeds in unmasking the Abbé, who had attempted to pervert the mind of Desodry's sister and get his bigoted maiden aunt to make a will in his favour. Madame Derblay has him denounced to the Archbishop, and he is sent to a provincial seminary to do penance for two years. As the moment for Desodry's ordination approaches, his horror of it increases, and he at length flies from the seminary, and abandons all idea of becoming a priest. Shortly after, Madame Derblay's husband fortunately dies, and Desodry marries her; he purchases a place at court, becomes a literary character, and keeps open house for all the *beaux esprits* of the day, both native and foreign, is attacked with the reigning malady, the Anglomania, goes with his wife to London, and after a short sojourn comes back cured; for, according to M. Picard, he found "that the English, like the ancient Romans, love liberty, but are desirous that no one should be free but themselves; that they look upon all other men as barbarians or slaves; that they do much for their country, but little for humanity; that they esteem only themselves; that they despise the weak, and hate those who are too powerful to be despised. "Is this," M. P. exclaims, "an enlightened patriotism? Is it not rather that national egotism that *we* still more hateful when collective than when it is individual?" This is one of those vituperative parentheses so frequently to be met with in the self-styled *liberal* French writers of the present day, but in which there is more of envy than truth or conviction. After Desodry's return from England, the revolution bursts forth, he adopts its principles, and, to prove his sincerity, burns his lately purchased titles of nobility. His wife, on the contrary, turns aristocrat, and yet takes immediate advantage of the revolutionary law of divorce, to abandon her husband. Desodry being too humane to be a favourite with the reigning demons of the day, is marked out for persecution, and obliged to fly into Germany. There he turns romance-writer, and takes lessons in philosophy from two professors—one a partisan of Kant, the other a disciple of Leibnitz; he is mystified and deceived by them both—sends them and their systems to the devil, and returns to France through the interest of his friend Aubin. In Paris he meets with a former acquaintance, the advocate Duclair, who is high in the confidence of Bonaparte. He is prevailed upon by Duclair, to second the views of the aspiring general, and is rewarded by being made prefect of the palace to the King of Holland. After the prince's abdication, Desodry returns to Paris, and is named one of the legislative body; he is afterwards made a baron and master of requests—marries his daughter to a general, and sends his son to the army. Shortly after he hears of the death of his son in battle, but is consoled on being told that the Emperor said " *The son has died like a brave man—what can I do for the father?*" The battle in which the son fell, has been glorious for France, and there are fêtes given to celebrate it at St. Cloud. Desodry thinks it his duty to be present, and while attending on the Emperor in the Park during a heavy shower of rain, he gets wet through, and remains in his damp clothes so long that he returns home with a burning fever, and in a few days gives up the ghost. Such are the outlines of the principal character in this novel of M. Picard. There are of course numberless minor

details, and some episodes—the love and marriage of Desodry's sister and his friend Aubin—the character of the gallant Abbé de Prevannes—the history of the unfortunate priest, Charles Dubourg, &c. together with a great deal of what may be called serious and solemn wardage, relieved from time to time by some judicious observations and piquant remarks. But the crying sin of this production, like that of the former one, Jaques Fauvel, is the unvarying character of common-place and matter-of-fact that pervades it. The incidents are all probable—they are sagely combined—the characters are gradually drawn out *secundum artem*,—there is a beginning, a middle, and an end—the style is not objectionable; and yet the reader continually feels the absence of that certain something that gives a charm to this species of composition, and which absence proves that M. Picard is writing romances in spite of his stars, and that his vocation is decidedly not in this walk of literature.

Les Veillées de la Chaumière. Par La Comtesse de Genlis. 1 vol. 8vo. (Cottage Evenings. By the Countess de Genlis.)

Madame de Genlis wrote several years ago a book entitled "Les Veillées du Chateau," which had in its day considerable success:—the present publication seems meant as a *pendant* to the former work. The chief aim of Mde. de G. in this book is to prove, that before the Revolution the lower classes were much more remarkable for the morality of their manners and the probity of their principles, than they have been since that epoch. According to Mde. de G. before that period all the servants in France were polite, faithful, and attached to their masters; but at present they are insolent, lying, ungrateful, and even something worse. In fine, Mde. de Genlis bewails, or affects to bewail, the departed glories and benefits of the *ancien regime*, and is determined to see nothing in a favourable point of view until its return. She exemplifies the words of the poet—as being

"An ill-natured censor of the present age,
And fond of all the follies of the past."

The Veillées de la Chaumiere contains a series of tales, the first of which is devoted to proving the above-mentioned opinions. The most signal and unerring evidence she brings forward of the degeneracy of the times and the misery of the people, are the costly and well-made dresses and elegant manners of the milliners' apprentices and shopboys, who are seen dancing in the Champs Elysees, and other environs of Paris, on Sundays and festivals. She feels an aristocratic shudder at seeing merchants' clerks dressed and behaving themselves like gentlemen; and is quite scandalized at perceiving that the pretty and piquant Parisian grisettes have the presumption to dance like ladies, and wear gold ear-rings and bosom-pins—*Quelle horreur!* But the venerable Countess is fast approaching her second childhood—the book was written for the dowagers of the Fauxbourg St. Germain, and is dedicated to a young Seigneur of ten years of age, Monsieur Leon de Montesquiou. In another passage, Mde. de G. represents another young Seigneur persuading a peasant to burn the works of Voltaire, whom she describes in the following terms. "He was a frightful, wicked, flattering, lying, hypocritical, persecuting man; all which is incontestably proved by his writings." But even still, when Mde. de G., veteran as she is, lays aside her prejudices, real or pretended, she can still be both amusing and attractive. The tale called "La Providence" is pathetic, and interesting; and there are several comic and amusing traits in the story called "La Cuisiniere Romanesque," in which a romantic and tender-souled cookmaid delivers her melting effusions in a most ludicrous jargon of culinary phrases, and bombastic and ultra-pathetic epithets, caught up from melodrames and bad romances.

Tableau de l'Intérieur des Prisons. Par M. Genouvrier. 1 vol. 8vo. (Picture of the Interior of the Prisons. By M. Genouvrier.)

The author of this work seems to be a well-meaning and painstaking person. The information contained in it, much of which is curious and interesting, was collected by him in person, during visits to several prisons both in the capital and the provinces; but unfortunately its effect is greatly diminished by the medium through which it is conveyed, for the author is most unfortunately profuse in his display of lachrymose eloquence, puling sensibility, and threadbare and worn-out rhetorical flourishes. However, those who may have perseverance enough to help them over this ill-constructed style, will not go unrewarded for their pains. There are many curious secrets of the "prison-houses" of France brought to light. M. Genouvrier goes very methodically to work; and according to Mrs. Glasse's approved direction, he first catches his prisoner and then incarcerates him in the first chapter—the second treats of prisons in general—the third is devoted to the *concierges*, or gaolers, a species of monster, for whom M. G. seems to have a most lively and unconquerable antipathy: in pourtraying them, he lays on his deep tints with a most unsparing hand. The fourth contains an interesting description of the internal police of the prison; of solitary confinement, and of the employment of spies, who, under the guise of fellow-sufferers, endeavour to win the confidence of the prisoners, for the purpose of betraying it. The fifth and sixth chapters treat of the police de Bienveillance, or charitable societies for the relief of prisoners. The seventh and eighth relate to the morals, manners, and religion of the prisoners, in which there are some most revolting facts disclosed. The ninth describes the departure for trial, the manacling, and the return to prison after condemnation. The tenth is a disquisition upon justice and criminal law. The eleventh relates to the execution of the judgement; and the twelfth and last treats of the acquittal and leaving the prison. Such are the principal dishes served up by M. Genouvrier, many of which deserve to be tasted and discussed, notwithstanding the mawkish sauce which M. G. has unfortunately thought proper to lay over them.

LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. Wm. Haygarth, A. M. is preparing for publication the History of the Roman Empire, from the Accession of Augustus to the Death of the younger Antoninus.

In the press, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Mrs. Frances Sheridan, mother of the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, and author of "Sidney Biddulph," "Nourjahad," and "The Discovery;" with Remarks upon a late Life of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan; Criticism and Selections from the works of Mrs. Sheridan, and Biographical Anecdotes of her Family and Contemporaries. By her Grand-daughter, Alicia Lefanu. In 8vo.

Rameses, an Egyptian Tale, with Historical Notes of the Era of the Pharaohs, will shortly appear.

A Sketch of the System of Education at New Lanark, by Robert Dale Owen, is in the press, and will be published in a few days.

Mr. A. G. A. Schlegel's Prospectus of Ramayana, by the ancient Sanscrit poet Valmike, has made a strong impression in our literary circles, and excited high expectations. In a conversation with the learned author, he mentioned to us his opinion that the Sanscrit would be found the root of all languages, except the Arabic and its derivatives. The Arabic is entirely different.

Dr. Cox will shortly publish Remarks on Acute Rheumatism and the Importance of Early Bloodletting in that disease, as preventing Metastasis to the Heart, &c.

In a few days will be published in 18mo. A Narrative of the Sufferings of a French Protestant Family, at the period of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, written by John Migault the Father. Translated and now first published from the original manuscript, in the possession of a descendant of the family, resident near Spitalfields. Published at the request of Members of the Spitalfields Benevolent Society.

In the course of the first month of the new year will be published, Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland, by a Gentleman of Glasgow; to include a View of the Changes which have occurred in Society and Manners in that part of Scotland during the last half century.

Mr. De La Beche will shortly publish a Selection of the Geological Memoirs contained in the Annales des Mines; together with a Synoptical Table of Equivalent Formations, and M. Brongniart's Table of the Classification of Mixed Rocks. In 1 vol. 8vo.

Mr. C. Chatfield has in the press, a Compendious View of the History of the Darker Ages, with Genealogical Tables. To form 1 vol. in 8vo.

Shortly will be published, the First Part (to be continued Quarterly, in Parts) of The Animal Kingdom, as arranged conformably with its Organization, by the Baron Cuvier, with additional Descriptions of all the Species hitherto named, and of many not before noticed.—The whole of the "Règne Animal" of the above celebrated Zoologist will be translated in this undertaking; but the additions will be so considerable, as to give it the character of an Original Work.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

Milburn's Oriental Commerce, or the East India Trader's complete Guide; abridged, improved, and brought down to the present time, by Thos. Thornton.

A new edition of Prynne's "Brevia Parliamentaria Rediviva; or a complete Register of Parliamentary Writs;" with additions and alterations, and copious Notes, historical, legal, and explanatory.

Plain Instructions to Executors and Administrators, shewing the Duties and Responsibilities incident to the due performance of their Trusts; with Directions respecting the Probate of Wills, and taking out Letters of Administration; the method of recovering Probate and Administration Duty, if overpaid; of amending the Probate or Letters of Administration, if too little duty shall have been paid thereon, by mistake or otherwise; and of obtaining a return of duty on the ground of Debts; of dividing the Residue, &c.

The Miscellaneous Works of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury; with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, including some original Documents not hitherto published.

The Plenary Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures asserted, and Infidel Objections shewn to be unfounded, by new and conclusive Evidence. In Six Lectures now delivering at Albion Hall, London Wall, by the Rev. S. Noble.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, 1823.
Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1823.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To
Nov. 1	37	46	29,60	29,84
2	28	48	29,96	30,03
3	25	52	29,90	29,76
4	46	52	29,60	29,49
5	37	50	29,58	29,60
6	43	55	29,83	29,66
7	47	54	29,83	29,89
8	48	51	30,05	30,19
9	33	43	30,24	30,30
10	29	43	30,35	30,48
11	28	45	30,48	30,47
12	25	36	30,41	30,30
13	21	41	30,30	30,29
14	26	45	30,24	30,10
15	43	51	30,11	30,25
Nov. 16	35	51	30,28	30,30
17	32	41	30,26	30,24
18	35	50	30,29	30,20
19	39	47	30,10	30,04
20	39	51	29,95	29,98
21	35	51	29,99	30,07
22	42	50	29,91	29,86
23	40	49	29,88	29,93
24	41	52	29,95	30,02
25	40	53	30,05	30,11
26	45	53	30,12	Stat.
27	42	49	30,09	30,01
28	42	49	29,96	29,85
29	45	51	29,66	29,46
30	42	56	29,36	29,39

A short time since, at one o'clock, a parhelion or false sun, was observed at Knaresbro', at the western edge of a halo 44° in diameter, of the same altitude, and nearly of the same magnitude as the real sun. The parhelion had not a very accurately defined disk, but was finely tinted with the primary colours, the red and orange predominating, and displaying a long and colourless train, like that of a comet, streaming 15° towards the west, while a luminous spot upon the corresponding eastern margin of the halo indicated another but imperfect parhelion; and a large segment of a brightly iridescent circle was seen like an inverted rainbow around the zenith. Some light flocculent clouds passing over the sun, put an end to this curious phenomenon, after it had lasted about a quarter of an hour; and the day, which had been fine, but cold and slightly hazy, became dark and lowering, and the barometer sank considerably.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

In the customary routine of the farming operations of the season we perceive nothing which requires especial observation at the present moment. The farmer can scarcely have failed to profit by the facilities which fine open weather has afforded him for expediting the labour of his fields, or the growing crops to participate in the genial influence of the time; consequently, the plants of wheat and winter tares are vigorous and luxuriant without exception — the layers remarkably strong and healthy. The turnips are greatly improved, though partial, and in many places deficient of plant.

Cattle food is expected to be short towards the spring of the year, not only in consequence of the failure in the turnip crop, but from the inferiority and probable scarcity of hay also; consequently, artificial food (such as oil-cake and corn-meal) is already in considerable request, and rising in value.

As a large portion of the agricultural embarrassments are now happily removed, it is highly gratifying to observe that the spirit of improvement, so far from being extinguished by the late depression, is proceeding with vigour, and has already made rapid advances towards the perfecting of one of the greatest sources of our national prosperity—a superior, liberal, and, we should be glad to add, profitable system of agriculture. It is sufficiently evident that one cannot be long supported without the other; yet we fear the latter is still only hoped for in the distant prospect. The husbandman has returned to his "never-ceasing round of annual toil" with a hearty and indefatigable perseverance, which deserves more ample remuneration, and which the community is scarcely able fully to appreciate. He proceeds in his peaceful avocations, unconscious of the gathering storm—he hails with joy the rising markets, by which he

calculates on being enabled to reduce the incumbrances which unprofitable years have saddled upon his finances; but he is not without his fears that the garners of the north may pour forth the accumulated produce of many harvests, and overwhelm him once more with ruin and dismay.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Nov. 15th, 49*s* 8*d*—22d, 50*s* 5*d*—29th, 51*s* 4*d*—Dec. 6th, 51*s* 10.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Markets.

Beef -	2*s*	4*d*	to	3*s*	4*d*
Mutton -	2	4	to	3	4
Veal -	2	8	to	4	8
Pork -	2	4	to	4	8
Lamb -	0	0	to	0	0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.

Marsh Champ.	3*l* 10*s*	to	3*l* 15*s*
Ware - -	2 10	to	3 0
York Kidneys	3 5	to	3 10

HAY AND STRAW, per Load. *Smithfield*,—Old Hay, 90s to 105s—Inferior, 70s to 80s—Clover, Old, 110s to 120s—Inf. 90s to 100s—Straw, 36s to 42s. *St. James's*.—Old Hay, 65s to 110s—Clover, 84s to 110s—Straw, 36s to 42s. *Whitechapel*,—Clover, 100s to 126s—Hay, 84s to 105s—Straw, 36s to 40s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 24th ult. 228¾; Three per Cent. Reduced 85½ ⅝; Three and a Half per Cent. Consols 96⅛ ¾; Four per Cent. Consols 100⅝ ¾; Long Annuities 21¾; Imperial Three per Cent. 84¾; Three and a Half per Cent. India Bonds, 81 pm.; 2d. per day Exchequer Bills, 51 53 pm.; Consols for the Account 86¼ ⅛.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, Dec. 22, 1823.

The apprehensions entertained by the mercantile interest with respect to the interference of the Holy Alliance with the Spanish colonies, have somewhat subsided. Ministers have signified their belief, that there is not the smallest ground for imagining that the reconquest of these independent States is in contemplation by the Continental powers. It is therefore probable, that this field of enterprise will remain open to the industry of our merchants, and continue to add, by the wealth of honest commerce, to the resources of the country.

There has been little done in the *Cotton* line in London since our last; but there have been considerable sales at Liverpool, and the demand has been pretty good, though Brazils declined from 1*s*. 8*d*. to 1*s*. 4*d*. per lb. and Bowed a little, though American was in general much as before.

Rum has rather increased in price, and may be quoted at 1d. to 2d. per gallon dearer. *Brandy* remains much the same.

The sales of Plantation *Sugar* have been made rather at a depression, though so slight as scarcely to affect the prices. Refined Sugars have a heavy sale, and had but few buyers either for the home or export trade. Good melting lumps have fallen 1s. per cwt. Foreign Sugars are without alteration. Havannah yellow brought from 40s. to 42s. 6d.

In *Coffee* not much has been done, but the prices have kept up generally from 75s. 6d. to 80s.

Tobacco is in future to be governed by regular weekly sales. The prices of the light leaf for town trade have been well supported, though the other kinds have not met equal buyers. There has been a great demand at Liverpool for strong Virginia for the Irish market.

In *Tallow* there have been large sales at very reduced prices, and a considerable depression. In Liverpool the sale has been very dull, affected by the state of the London markets.

In *Silk* there has been rather a slackness of sale, in expectation of a fresh assortment of thrown and raw at approaching sales. This dulness will continue for the present, and until after the Company's sale of China and Bengal, which takes place on the 16th February.

The demand for *Oils* is much as before. The holders of Gallipoli generally demand higher prices. Little can be bought under 51*l*. 10*s*. to 52*l*.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM NOVEMBER 18, TO DECEMBER 16, 1823, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attornys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ABRAHAMS, J. Castle-street, jeweller. (Aspinall, Furnival's Inn
Allum, T. W. Great Marlow, bricklayer. (Ellison and Blaxland
Appleton, J. Tottenham-court Road, cooper. (Watson and Son, Bouverie-street
Appleyard, J. Catherine-street, bookseller. (Eyles, Worship-street Road
Atkinson, T. Bradford, worsted-spinner. (Moulden
Bailey, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred, Lowe, and Co.
Baines, B. Canterbury, bookseller, &c. (Smith and Weir, Austin Friars
Baylis, E. Painswick, cloth-manufacturer. (Gardner, Gloucester
Benggenkte, G. A. T. and Payne, T. H. Fenchurch-buildings, merchants. (Gatty and Co. Angel-court
Bidder, T. Ilfracombe, tallow-chandler. (Pigsley, Barnstaple
Bosker, J. St. Stephens, cattle dealer. (Tanner, Fore-street
Bromige, Hartlebury, tailor. (Pochin and Smith, Worcester
Caudlin, J. J. Fenchurch-street, merchant. (Filson and Preston, Coleman-street
Champtaloup, J. Counter-street, orange-merchant. (Blunt and Roy, Old Bond-street
Chambers, J. Gracechurch street, tobacconist. (Jones, Threadneedle-street
Cook, J. Rochdale, ironmonger. (Branson, Sheffield
Cordingley, W. Russell-place, brewer. (Townsend, Crooked-lane
Cox, J. Wells, miller. (Reeves, Glastonbury
Croushey, S. King-street, cheese-merchant. (Watson and Son, Bouverie-street
Cross, R. Manchester, leather-factor. (Edgerley, Shrewsbury
Catmore, J. Birchin-lane, jeweller. (Pownal, Old Jewry
Damms, G. Chesterfield, draper. (Huchinson
Davidson, J. Chorlton-row, stonemason. (Heslop, Manchester
Davies, J. Hereford, victualler. (Hall
Dixon, G. Chiswell-street, ironmonger. (Hewett, Token-house-yard
Dowling, W. King-street, grocer. (Badeley, Leman-street
Ella, J. Lower Thames-street, wine-merchant. (Pain Lyon's Inn
Ellaby, T. Emberton, lace-merchant. (Garrard, Olney
Farrar, W. Friday-street, victualler. (Spence and Desbro, Size-lane
Fasana, D. fancy-stationer, Bath. (Courteen, Size-lane
Gough, J. Little Tower-street, vintner. (Wilkinson, New North-street
Grace, R. Fenchurch-street, hat-maker. (Wilks, Finsbury place
Grant, M. Clifton, lodging-house-keeper. (Grindon, Bristol
Hamilton, R. Stoke upon Trent, earthenware-maker. (Ward, Burslem
Harris, J. Addle Hill, stable-keeper. (Clayton, New Inn
Heavy, J. Worship-street, cabinet-maker. (Webb, Bartlett's-buildings
Hill, T. West Smithfield, grocer. (Whitton, Bedford-row
Hodge, H. Duval's-lane, Islington, brick-maker. (Williams, Bond-court
Hodges, J. Aldgate, blanket-maker. (Filson and Preston, Coleman-street.
Hodgson, T. Newgate-street, linen-draper (Butler, Watling-street
Holbrook, J. Derby, grocer. (Greaves
Holland, T. Nottingham, lace-maker. (Payne
Hooper, F. Mitre-court. (Dickens, Bow-lane
Hutchinson, J. Little St. Thomas Apostle, hom-factor. (Steel, Queen-street
Isaacks, J. Haverfordwert, draper. (Daniel, Bristol
Jones, W. Dog-row, Mile-end, wheelwright. (Macduff, Castle-street
Jones, E. A. and W. H. Hackney fields, brewers. (Huxley, Pump-court
Joyce, J. Frosford, innholder. (Miller, Frome Selwood
King, T. Frederic's-place, merchant. (Grimaldi and Staples, Copthall-court
Lincoln, J. Norwich, miller. (Parkinson and Staff
Marsden, T. King-street, dealer in horses. (Griffith Marylebone
Minchin, T. Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, dealer. (Rosser and Son
Moody, W. Leeds, builder. (Dunning
Moon, J. Bristol, currier. (Day
Morris, C. Fore-street, Cripplegate, victualler. (Boxer, Furnival's Inn
Moses, S. Portsea, slopseller. (Hoskins, Gosport
Northover, H. Nunney, farmer. (Seymour, Mere
Olivant, A. Sculcoates, miller. (Capes, Gray's Inn
Penny, — and T. Shepton Mallet, grocers. (Bevon and Britain, Bristol
Powell, J. G. Egham, dealer. (Thwaites, South Lambeth
Preddy, R. Bristol, baker. (Russell
Price, J. Islington, coach-maker. (Pullen, Barbers Hall
Ransom, T. Stoke Newington, coach-master. (Osbaldiston and Murray
Redfern, W. Stevenson, T. and Blathewick, W. Nottingham, hosiers (Hurst
Reeves, R. Stockport, shopkeeper. (Newton and Winterbotham
Roberts, E. Oxford-street, linen-draper. (Parton, Bow Church-yard
Robinson, J. Burslem, earthenware-maker. (Ward
Rogers, J. S. and J. Portsmouth, coach-makers. (Low, Portsea
Rowe, G. Great Smith-street, Chelsea, surgeon. (Harvey and Wilson, Lincoln's Inn
Sarjeant, J. Whitechapel, chymist. (Richardson, Wallbrook
Seeley, B. and Nash, E. Red Lion-yard, horse-dealers. (Stevens and Wood, St. Thomas Apostle
Simes, W. Canonbury-tower, Islington, dealer. (Combe, Staple Inn
Smith, G. Newcastle on Tyne, draper. (Wilson
Smith, W. Worcester, brewer. (Parker and Smith
Spencer, J. Norwich, bombasin-manufacturer. (Taylor and Roscoe, Temple
Symes, G. B. Camberwell. (Jones, Brunswick-square
Tomes, C. Lincoln's Inn Fields, scrivener. (Howarth, Warwick-street
Upton, J. Tadcaster, money-scrivener. (Powell, Knaresborough
Vincent, C. Tarrant Ruston, dealer. (Crabb, Blandford
Wagstaff, J. Worcester, saddler. (Gillam
Watkins, W. L. proprietor of New Surry Theatre (Niblett, Cushion-court
Weedon, G. Bath, brass-founder (Scrace
Weller, T. Croydon, watchmaker (Blake, Palsgrave-place, Temple
Whalley, T. Chorley, manufacturer (Kershaw, Manchester
Whalley, C. Rivington, manufacturer (Kershaw, Manchester
Wilson, R. Birmingham, tea-dealer (Hindmarsh, Crescent
Wood, S. Poswick, dealer (Dangerfield, Bromyard

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Thomas Gibson, mason and builder, Perth
William Rose, merchant, Glasgow
The Rev. A. Cuthill, of Ayr, printer, publisher, and stationer
John Paterson, merchant, Stirling
William Munro of Achany, cattle-dealer

DIVIDENDS.

ADAM, W. Narrow Wall, Dec. 20
Andrew, P. P. Brighton, Dec 30
Apedaile, G. North Shields, Jan. 2
Armstrong, G. J. Ratcliffe, coal-merchant, Jan. 3
Atkins, S. Great Portland-street, Dec. 20
Atkins, W. Chipping Norton, Dec. 16
Austin, T. Gregory, J. and Husson, J. Bath, Jan. 10
Avison, J. Eastburn, Jan. 10
Banbury, C. H. Wood-street, Nov. 29 Dec. 6, 16
Barrett, W. Old Bond-street, Dec. 9
Bates, T. Cushion-court, Jan. 10
Birch, R. Y. Hammersmith, Dec. 13
Brewer, J. Alderton, Jan. 7
Brown, G. New Bond-street, Dec. 20
Burn, J. Lothbury, Dec. 20
Bury, T. Exeter, Dec. 12
Butler, E. Alcester, Dec. 11
Canning, H. Broad-street, Jan. 10
Chalk, J. Blackfriars Road, Dec. 13
Chambers, C. Steel Yard, Upper Thames-street, Jan. 10
Chubb, W. P. Aldgate, Dec. 16
Clarke, H. and Grundy, F. Liverpool, Dec. 19
Coldman, J. Brighton-place, Kent-road, Jan. 3
Collier, J. Rainow, Dec. 31
Cooke, J. Fareham, Jan. 5
Cooper, J. Newport, Dec. 22

Courthope, F. W. Langbourn Chambers, Jan. 13
Cuff, J. Regent-street, Dec. 27
Cutbush, H. and W. Maidstone, Dec. 13
Day, R. H. Tovil, Dec. 6
Deane, J. Lamb's Conduit-street, Dec. 20
Dixon, W. Portsmouth, Dec. 16
Douthat, S. Liverpool, Dec. 20
Fisher, S. Winchcombe, Jan 7
Forster, C. F. Margate, Jan. 15
Fraser, J. New-court, Jan. 10
Garrs, W. Grassington, Dec. 17
Gelsthorp, J. Molineux-street, Jan. 17
Gliddon, A. King's-street, Dec. 9
Goodair, J. Chorley, Jan. 5
Gooden, J. Chiswell-street, Dec. 23
Greaves, J. jun. Liverpool, Dec. 10
Haffner, M. Cannon-street, Dec. 13
Hague, G. Hull, Jan. 3
Harrison, R. tanner, Jan. 6
Hedges, T. Bristol, Dec. 10, 30
Hellyer, J. Lloyd's Coffee-house, Jan. 3
Hellicar, J. Andover, Jan. 20
Higgs, D. Chipping Sodbury, Dec. 18
Holmden, W. Milton, Dec. 20
Howarth, E. Leeds, Dec. 17
Hudson, J. Birchin-lane, Jan. 6
Hughs, R. Bangor, Dec. 20
Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, Jan. 6
Hunter, J. Hawkhurst, Jan. 10
Hyde, W. Howford-buildings, Dec.
Isherwood, J. Manchester, Dec. 31
Johnstone, J. Liverpool, Dec. 27
Judd, G. Farringdon, Dec. 20
Kelly, J. A. and S. A. and T. H. Strand, Dec. 20
Ketcher, N. Bradwell, Dec. 20
Kinning, T. Oxford-street, Dec. 13
Kitchen, R. and Amery, J. Liverpool, Dec. 10
Lambert, R. Manchester, Dec. 23
Larbellastair, J. Angel-court, Dec. 16
Lowe, S. Newman-street, Dec. 9
Lowe, I. Warrington, Dec. 12
Mackie, J. Watling-street, Jan. 3
Marks, M. Romford, Dec. 16
Marshall, P. Scarborough, Dec. 10
Mathe[illegible] E. Oxford, Dec. 20
May, W. Newgate-street, Dec. 13
Meliss, G. Fenchurch-street, Feb. 7
Middlehurst, T. Blackburn, Jan. 9
Milnes, J. Halifax, Dec. 9
Minchin, T. A. Portsmouth, Dec. 16
Molyneux, T. Holborn, Dec. 9
Moorhouse, [illegible] Sloane-street, Jan. 17
Moorhouse, J. Stockport, Dec. 31
Palmer, T. Gutter-lane, Cheapside, Jan. 10
Piercy, J. and Saunders, R. Birmingham, Dec. 31
Plumb, S. Gosport, Dec. 18
Powis, J. Midford-place, builder, Jan. 10
Porter, B. and Haines, R. R. Myton, Dec. 23
Pothecier, F. Corporation-row, Dec. 6
Potts, W. Sheerness, Dec. 16
Pratt, J. Brook's-place, Jan. 3
Purdie, [illegible] lane, Dec. 13
Ramcock, G. Harlow, Dec. 16
Reddell, J. H. King's Norton, Dec. 17
Richards, W. Shoreditch, Dec. 16
Rigg, [illegible] and R. Whitehaven, Dec. 12
Ritchie, J. and J. Watling-street, Dec. 20
Rivers, W. and Clowes, J. Skelton, Dec. 24
Roper, J. Norwich, Jan. 9
Rowley, J. and Clarke, J. B. B. Stourport, Dec. 30
Roxby, B. Arbour-square, Dec. 9
Roylance, S. Liverpool, Jan. 9
Russell, J. Rochester, Nov. 22
Rybot, F. Cheapside, Jan. 10
Ryde, J. and Stewardson, J. Change-Alley, Dec. 16
Salmon, S. Regent-street, Dec. 13
Scarth, J. and W. Morley, Dec. 15
Scott, J. Cumrew, Jan. 2
Sharp, G. sen. & jun. and W. Threadneedle-street, Jan. 10
Sharpley, A. Blobrook, Jan. 1
Silver, J. and J. and Boyson, A. Size-lane, Jan. 20
Simons, W. Birmingham, Dec. 9
South, [illegible] Cardiff, Dec. 16
Sparks, W. and J. Frome Selwood, Dec. 20
Staff, [illegible] A. Norwich, Dec. 29
Steel, S. Rotherham, Dec. 31
Taylor, E. Blackley, Dec. 8
Thomas, R. S. Hanbury, Jan. 3
Thomas, H. N. Wolverhampton, Jan. 2
Thompson, J. South Shields, Dec. 29
Tappetts, E. and Gethen, E. Basinghall-street, Jan. 10
Trickle, E. Nuneaton, Dec. 23
Turner, J. Fleet-street, Dec. 20
Turner, W. Llangollen and Coucher, A. Manchester, Dec. 30
Tyler, P. Haddenham, Jan. 5
Viney, J. Bristol, Dec. 15
Voss, H. and Easen, J. C. New-court, Jan. 13
Underwood, C. Cheltenham, Dec. 30
Wagstaff, S. & Payliss, T. Kidderminster, Dec. 20
Walker, J. jun. Uxbridge, Dec. 27
Ward, J. Birmingham, Dec. 29
Whyte, D. Lewes, Jan. 3
Wilkinson, J. Sculcoates, Dec. 20
Willington, J. and E. Birmingham, Dec. 16
Wills, R. Broad-street, Jan. 17
Wills, T. Portsmouth, Jan. 8
Will[illegible], R. Birmingham, Dec. 31
Wood, W. Moneythuslyne, Dec. 18
Woods, T. Trowbridge, Dec. 31
Wood, J. Bishopsgate-street, Dec. 27
Woolcock, Truro, Dec. 20

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Monument to Lord Erskine.—A meeting of the members of the profession of the law was held in Lincoln's Inn-hall, last month for the purpose of paying a mark of respect to the memory of Lord Erskine. Messrs. Scarlett, Brougham, Abercrombie, Raine, Denman, Jervis, and Bell, were among the persons present. Mr. Scarlett was called to the chair, and a subscription was opened for erecting a statue to his memory, not on account of his political conduct, but for the great integrity, the general urbanity, and the unrivalled eloquence which he had displayed whilst at the bar. It is not yet settled where the statue is to be erected.

The New Post-Office.—The erection of a new post-office, which had been delayed so long as to remove all hope of its appearance, has at length been determined upon by Government. Lord Liverpool has given his assurance that one of the most splendid buildings of the modern day shall be speedily raised in St. Martin's-le-Grand, where the City of London has already expended the 100,000*l.* demanded by Parliament, upon the part of its inhabitants, towards the completion of the plan. The whole area of St. Paul's Church-yard, opposite to the north-gates, which gives by far the most magnificent entrance to the Cathedral, is to be thrown open: of course the greater part of Paternoster-row will fall under the extensive proscription which it will be necessary to make in order to meet the liberal arrangements of the Minister. It will be finished and quite ready for occupation in three years from the present time. Mr. Robert Smirke, jun. is the architect, under the inspection of the Board of Works. The City pays one-third of the expense. The offices and all the interior departments of the new buildings will be arranged under the direction of that excellent servant of the public, Mr. Freeling.

London Mechanics' Institution.—An establishment of this title having been formed in London, a number of gentlemen met last month to give a local habitation to a Society which had already a given name: and, at the same time, to receive the Report of the Sub-Committee, with the draft of certain laws, which, after many arduous sittings, they were prepared to submit for consideration and adoption. It was recommended that the Institution should receive donations of Money, Books, Specimens, Implements, Models, and Apparatus; that, in the next place, there should forthwith be established a Library of Reference, a Circulating

Library, and a Reading-Room; that a Museum should be provided of Machines, Models, Minerals, and Natural History; that Lectures should be given on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Practical Mechanics, Astronomy, Literature, and the Arts; also that Elementary Schools should be provided for the teaching of Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry, and their applications to Perspective, Architecture, Mensuration, and Navigation; and lastly, that there should also be established an Experimental Workshop and Laboratory, for the better instruction of mechanics by the results of experience. After due consideration, the following gentlemen were announced as Trustees for the year 1824:—Dr. Birbeck; H. Brougham, Esq. M.P.; J. Walker, Esq. M.P.; and Mr. Alderman Key.

State of Newgate, Dec. 2, 1823.—Prisoners against whom judgment of death is recorded 3; respited during pleasure 5; under sentence of transportation for life 25; ditto for fourteen years 10; ditto for seven years 30; under sentence of imprisonment for felony and misdemeanors 14; for trial at the present Sessions 216; committed under the Bankrupt Laws 2; insane 2; for trial at the Admiralty Sessions 6; detained 4; whose judgment is respited 6; remanded from last Sessions 1; committed by the Court of King's Bench 1—Total 325; of which number 69 are females.

A meeting of merchants, bankers, and others, was held at the City of London Tavern, to receive the report of a Committee appointed at a former meeting, to investigate into the state of the law respecting merchants and factors, and to adopt such farther measures as might be deemed expedient, with a view to the more complete revision of the laws affecting those interests. Mr. J. Smith took the chair, and previously to the reading of the report, alluded to the circumstances which attended the passing the Bill of last Session, and concluded by pointing out the advantages which would arise from the establishment of some permanent Board, such as other companies in large places had, to whom commercial difficulties and grievances might be intrusted. The report stated that the wishes of the Committee had been but imperfectly met; but still that the provisions of the Bill, enabling the consignee to have the same lien on goods intrusted to his care as if they were the property of the consignor, and empowering the consignee, to whom the goods were remitted for sale, to pledge those goods as an indemnification, whether belonging to the consignor or any other person, gave protection to persons exposed to frauds. Various resolutions were carried; and amongst them, one recommending the committee to consider the propriety of appointing a Chamber of Commerce for the City of London.

Education.—The General Committee of the National Society for the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church, held their meeting at St. Martin's Vestry Room:—Present, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London and Llandaff, Lord Kenyon, Archdeacons Pott and Watson, Dr. Bell, and other Members of the Committee. Seven fresh schools were united to the Society, and several grants of money were made from 20*l.* to 200*l.* each, towards the erecting, enlarging, and fitting up of School-rooms; a communication was made from the Northamptonshire Society of the munificent donation of 500*l.* three per cent. consols, by Sir James Langham, Bart. the interest of which to be distributed in four prizes, of unequal amount, to two such masters and two such mistresses of Schools (other than the Central School at Northampton), without regard to the size of such Schools or number of children, in which the principles of the Madras System shall be best understood, and most successfully practised.

The Penitentiary.—The whole of the prisoners who have been confined in the Penitentiary have been removed:—One hundred females have been sent on board the *Narcissus*, at Woolwich, and two hundred males have been removed to the *Ethalion*, also stationed at Woolwich; the remaining three hundred male prisoners on board the convict ship *Dromedary*, lying off Woolwich. The Penitentiary will be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated during the winter, so as to be ready for the reception of prisoners the ensuing spring.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. H. Wheatley, to the Vicarage of Bramley, Hants—The Rev. R. L. Cotton, to the Vicarage of Denchworth, Berks—The Rev. G. I. Fisher, to the Subchantership of the Cathedral Church, Bath, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Selwyn—The Rev. S. Downes, to the Living of Kilham, Yorkshire—The Rev. H. E. Steward, M.A. is appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Warwick—The Rev. J. T. Casberd, LL.D. to the Living of Lanover, and to hold it with the Vicarage of Penmark, Glamorganshire—The Rev. R. Casberd, to the Rectory of Porthkerry, on the resignation of the Rev. J. T. Casberd—The Rev. Charles Austin, to the Rectory of Tallard Royal, Wilts.—The Rev. F. Calvert, M.A. to the Rectory of Whatfield,

Suffolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Plampin.—The Rev. John Warren, to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Bangor. —The Rev. Benjamin Lefroy, A.P. to the Rectory of Ashe, Hants.—The Rev. T. W. Champnes, Vicar of Upton, Bucks, and Rector of Cottisford, Oxon, presented by the Dean and Canons of Windsor to the Rectory of Fulmer, Bucks. By taking it he vacates the Vicarage of Wyrardisbury and Langley—The Rev. Wm. Verelst, Rector of Grayingham, has been presented, by Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart. to the Vicarage of Rauceby.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Capt. C. Bullen, C.B. is appointed to the command of the squadron employed on the African station, in the room of the late Commodore Sir R. Mends.—Rear-Admiral W. T. Lake, C.B. is appointed Commander-in-chief on the North American station, in the room of Rear-Admiral Fahie, whose period of command has expired.—Capt. David Dunn to be Flag-captain.—Sir R. Gifford is appointed to be Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, on the resignation of Sir R. Dallas; and Sir J. Copley to be Attorney-General, in the room of Sir R. Gifford.—Hon. F. R. Forbes to be Secretary of Legation at Lisbon; and P. Brown, Esq. to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen.—John Lord Carbery to be an Irish representative Peer, *vice* Lord Farnham, deceased.—Viscount Granville to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands.

Married.]—At St. George's Hanover-square, P. Longmore, Esq. to Sabine, second daughter of Jacob Elton, Esq.—Mr. Hauxwell, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Mr. Wm. Barber.—At St. Mary's Islington, J. Arden, Esq. of Red Lion-sq. to Miss. Munro.—At Poplar, Mr. R. E. Gibbs, of St. George's-in-the-East, to Jane, younger daughter of the late Mr. B. Granger.—At Lambeth Church, Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Reece, Esq. of South Lambeth, to Henry Kelsall, Esq.—At St. Mary's Lambeth, Mr. C. Burrows, of Clapham-road, to Sarah Maria, eldest daughter of the late James Brewer, Esq.—At St. James's Westminster, Mr. A. Newley, of Bishopsgate-street, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Bartram.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Mr. C. Folkard, of Hatton-garden, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late James Aldous, Esq.—At St. James's Clerkenwell, Mr. V. Knight, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Watson, of Red Lion-street.—At Stoke next Guildford, Mr. T. Charrott, to Mrs. Gumbrell.—R. F. Campbell, Esq. to Miss Caroline Winter.—At Clapham, Surrey, the Rev. W. F. Cobb, A.M. to Mary, second daughter of Peter Blackburn, Esq. —At St. George's Bloomsbury, Mr. Hovell, to Mrs. Higgins.—At St. Giles's Cripplegate, J. W. Borradaile, Esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Anne, eldest daughter of Joseph Pullen, Esq.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, J. Johnston, Esq. to Helen, eldest daughter of W. Learmouth, Esq.—At Islington Church, Mr. W. Newsom, to Eleanor, fourth daughter of Mr. Lear.—At St. Mary-le-bone New Church, the Rev. John Deake, to Susan, widow of Capt. W. T. Taylor.—At Edmonton, J. Milner, Esq. to Elizabeth, second daughter of Colin Rowlee, Esq.

Died.] — Mr. John Haydon, of Colebrooke-row, Islington.—In Brook-street, Sir Eyre Coote, of West Park, Hants.—James Richardson, Esq. of New Inn.—At Sutton, T. Creser, Esq.—At Peckham, Mary, relict of Wm. Codner, Esq.—Sophia, eldest daughter of Joseph Gwilt, Esq. of Abingdon-street.—J. M. Molineux, Esq. of Loseley Park, Surrey.—C. Allatt, Esq. at his house in Spring-gardens.—At his house, near London-bridge, R. Till, Esq.—At Crosby-row, Walworth, Anne, wife of Mr. J. Horwood.—In Great Prescot-street, M. L. Newton, Esq.—At her house at Kentish Town, Mrs. Greenwood, relict of the late Thomas Greenwood, Esq.—At his house in the New Kent-road, H. H. Deacon, Esq.—At Guildford, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. Stedman.—At her house in Brook-street, Holborn, Mrs. A. Ducroz. — Mrs. E. Green, widow of the late Mr. T. Green, of Upper Thames-street.—At Brixton, J. Green, Esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard.—Elizabeth, wife of Randolph Payne, of Southampton-street, Covent-garden.—Mr. Robert Conyers, late of Kingsland-place, Kingsland-road.—Mr. Wm. Long, of Fenchurch-st.—Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of Mr. Edw. Gedge, of Lower Thames-street.—At Warren House, Stanmore, Mrs. King.—Lieut. Edward Reding, R. N.—In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Catherine Spencer, wife of Mr. O. Green.—Mr. Robert Towers, of Islington-green. — The Right Hon. T. Steele, aged 70.—Mr. B. Smith, of Walworth, Surrey.—Eliza, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Freme.—At his house in Gower-street, Bedford-square, George Jourdan, Esq.—Emma Frances, second daughter of Mr. Lennet, Secretary of Lloyd's.—In Ludgate-street, Eliza, widow of General Keith Macalister.—John Marsh, Esq. late Chairman of the Victualling Board.—At Upper Tooting, Susanna, the wife of Mr. T. Adlington.—At her house in Brunswick-square, Mrs. Bish.—Anne, the wife of W. Prater, Esq. of Arlington-street.—At his

house in Aldermanbury, Mr. W. Payne.—T. Trundle, Esq. of Brunswick-square.—Mrs. T. Gibson, relict of Mr. George Gibson, of Ratcliffe-highway.—Agnes Jane, daughter of J. W. Warren, Esq. of Powis-place.—G. Tatlock, Esq. of Bloomsbury-place.—In Old Palace-yard, after a short illness, Frances the wife of Henry Bankes, Esq. M.P. — At Morden Park, Surrey, Sarah, second daughter of the late J. B. Adams, Esq.—Emily, eldest daughter of C. Kingley, Esq. of Dulwich.—At her house, Upper Wimpole-street, Mrs. P. H. Bridges.—J. T. Vaughan, Esq. of Grafton-street.—Isabella, the wife of Major Polhill.—At his residence in Surrey-square, Mary, the wife of A. De Horne, Esq.—At his house in Trinity-square, John Roebuck, Esq.—Mr. R. Whitaker, of Hampstead, son of the late Rev. E. W. Whitaker.—At Long's Hotel, Mr. W. Hill.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. Barber, of Lamb's Conduit-street.—Caroline, third daughter of Matthew Burchell, Esq. of Fulham.—At Poplar, Mary, daughter of John Garford, Esq.—Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. George Spawforth.—At Stoke Newington, Mr. J. Bentley, late of Basinghall-street.—In Keppel-street, Russell square, Mrs. Day.—At his house in Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, James Ogle, Esq. — In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, Mrs. Adams.—At his house in Spring-gardens, C. Allatt, Esq. army-agt. —At Finchley, Mrs. Gardner.—At her house at Ham-Common, Elizabeth Mary, wife of Capt. Booth.—At Chertsey, Mrs. Hodges.—In Beaumont-street, the Right Hon. the Earl of Portmore.—Ellen, eldest daughter of T. Millward, Esq. of Revensbury House.—At Wandsworth, R. Sawyer, Esq. third son of the late Anthony Sawyer, Esq. of Heywood Lodge.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

LORD ERSKINE.

On the 17th ult. at Almondale, six or seven miles from Edinburgh, of an inflammation of the chest, Thomas Lord Erskine. He had been twice before ill of the complaint which proved fatal to him —(in 1807 and 1819.) His recovery at the latter of these periods was deemed impossible, but his extraordinary stamina bore him out against the expectation of the physicians. Lord Erskine was 75 years of age. He was the third son of the late, and youngest brother to the present Earl of Buchan. He was born in Scotland in 1750; and the contracted means of his family rendering it necessary that he should choose some active profession, he was educated for the naval service, and went to sea at a very early age with Sir John Lindsay, nephew of the great Earl of Mansfield. He is said to have attained only the rank of a Lieutenant. On quitting the sea-service, he entered into the army as an Ensign in the Royals. This was in the year 1768, and arose less from inclination, than that his father's small and strictly entailed estate did not admit of his assisting his son with the means requisite for enabling him to pursue one of the learned professions. Mr. Erskine accompanied his regiment to Minorca, where he spent three of the six years during which he continued in the service. On his return to England in 1772, he appears to have acquired considerable reputation for the acuteness and versatility of his conversational talents. Boswell, who met with him about this time, in his Life of Johnson mentions that he was accustomed to talk "with a vivacity, fluency, and precision so uncommon, that he attracted particular attention." Mr. Erskine had married in early life a young lady named Moore, who accompanied him to Minorca, and who was a woman of exemplary virtue. The pay of a subaltern officer affording but few enjoyments beyond those which were consistent with the most rigid economy, Mr. Erskine at length, encouraged by the approbation of his mother, the Countess of Buchan, entered upon the study of the law in 1777, and registered his name as a Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a student of Lincoln's Inn. One of his college declamations is still extant, as delivered in Trinity College Chapel. The thesis was the Revolution of 1688. It gained the first prize; which our young lawyer refused to accept, not considering himself a student, but merely as declaiming in conformity to the rules of the College. Indeed his classical education was already complete, and it was simply with the view to obtain a degree (by which he saved two years and a half in his passage to the bar) that he became a member of the University. It was about this time that an ode, a parody of Gray's celebrated Bard, from the pen of Mr. Erskine, excited some attention as an uncommonly sportive and humorous production of his fancy. In order to acquire a knowledge of the more mechanical part of his profession, Mr. Erskine

was persuaded by his friends to enter as a pupil into the office of Judge Buller, then the most eminent special pleader of his day. On the promotion of that gentleman, he removed to the office of Mr. Wood, where he continued a year after he had obtained considerable employment at the bar. During the whole term of his probation he is said to have pursued the dry detail business of the desk with unremitting cheerfulness and assiduity. He was called to the bar in 1778; and was very shortly afterwards presented with an opportunity of displaying his shining oratorical powers. Captain Baillie, who had been deprived of the Directorship of Greenwich Hospital by the late Earl of Sandwich, then first Lord of the Admiralty and one of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, was charged with having published a libel on that nobleman, and the Attorney-General was instructed to move for leave to file a criminal information against him. It was as counsel for the Captain on this occasion that Mr. Erskine made his first speech in court; and the intrinsic merits of this maiden essay, added to the novelty of a young lawyer's indulging in the most caustic invective against a powerful statesman who held an elevated post in the administration, excited a degree of attention which his most sanguine hopes had scarcely dared to anticipate. Such was the impression created by his eloquent defence of Captain Baillie, that on leaving the court he is said to have been presented with no less than thirty briefs! A short time afterwards, Mr. Erskine appeared at the bar of the House of Commons as counsel for Carnan, the bookseller, against a bill introduced by Lord North, then Prime Minister, to revest in the Universities the monopoly in almanacks, which Carnan had succeeded in abolishing by legal judgments; and he was fortunate enough to place the noble lord in a considerable minority upon a division. His defence of Admiral Keppel, for which he received a thousand guineas, completely established his fame as an advocate; and from that time business began to press upon him to an extraordinary extent, and he was looked upon as one of the most able counsellors in the Court of King's Bench. He subsequently conducted the defence of Lord George Gordon; and having delivered to the jury the doctrine of high-treason, wound up his address with the following forcible peroration. "I say *by God*, that man is a ruffian, who, on such evidence as this, seeks to establish a conclusion of guilt." In the early part of 1783, at the recommendation of the venerable Earl of Mansfield, Mr. Erskine obtained a silk gown, and in the same year was nominated to a seat in the House of Commons as a representative of the borough of Portsmouth. His professional labours were now considerably augmented; and he was appointed by his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, to the situation which had been so long occupied by Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton. Mr. Erskine was often successfully engaged in conducting trials for *crim. con.* sometimes for the plaintiff and at others for the defendant. Among the most extraordinary cases of this description in which he was employed, is the remarkable one of Baldwin versus Oliver, tried at York, and that of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, in both of which he acted for the defendants, and succeeded so far that one shilling was the entire sum awarded as damages against them. In trials for libel, the talents of Mr. Erskine were always found most effective on the part of the defence. When the charges against Mr. Hastings were published by the House of Commons, a Mr. Logie, a Scotch clergyman and a friend to the Governor-General, wrote a tract in which those charges were investigated with some acrimony, but with considerable warmth and vigour; so that the pamphlet being considered as libellous, a criminal information was filed against Stockdale the publisher. The exertions of Mr. Erskine, however, procured him his acquittal. On the trial of the Dean of St. Asaph, at Shrewsbury, for a libel, Mr. Erskine appeared as counsel for the defendant; when the jury delivered a verdict finding the Dean guilty of only publishing the libel. Mr. Justice Buller, who presided at the trial, desired them to reconsider it, as it could not be recorded in the terms in which they had expressed it. On this occasion, Mr. Erskine insisted that the verdict should be recorded precisely as it was found. This was resisted by the Judge, who, finding unusual opposition, peremptorily desired him to sit down, or he should compel him. "My Lord," returned Mr. Erskine, "I will not sit down. Your Lordship may do your duty, but I will do mine." The Judge was silent. His defence of Paine is said to have cost Mr. Erskine the situation of Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales. In 1802, however, he was restored to his situation, and also made Keeper of the Seals to the Duchy of Cornwall. The most brilliant event in his professional life was the part he undertook in conjunction with Sir Vicary Gibbs in the state trials in the year 1794. The trials lasted several days, and ended in the acquittal of the prisoners. In 1806, on the accession of Mr. Fox and

his party to power, Mr. Erskine was sworn a member of the Privy Council, created a Baron (Feb. 7, 1806) by the title of Lord Erskine, of Restormel Castle, in Cornwall, and entrusted with the great seal as Lord High Chancellor of England, in which latter capacity he presided at the trial of Lord Melville. On the dissolution of the Whig administration, Lord Erskine retired upon a pension of four thousand pounds a year. Although his Lordship was in opposition to the measures of Government, the Prince Regent, in 1815, invested him with the order of the Thistle, as a high mark of esteem, the other eleven Knights being all Dukes and Earls of Great Britain. For several years past his Lordship has been living in retirement.

His principal publications were as follow:—

I. Arguments on the Right of Juries, in the cause of the Dean of St. Asaph, in the Court of King's Bench. London, 1791. 8vo.—II. The whole Proceedings on a Trial of an information *ex-officio* by the Attorney-General against John Stockdale, for a supposed libel on the House of Commons,—in the Court of King's Bench before Lord Kenyon. To which is subjoined an Argument in support of the Right of Juries. 1791. 8vo.—III. Speech on the Liberty of the Press. London, 1793. 8vo.—IV. Speech in Defence of Thomas Hardy and John Horne Tooke, Esq. tried on a charge of High Treason. London, 1795. 8vo.—V. Speeches of the Honourable T. Erskine and J. Kyd, Esq. on the trial of T. Williams, for publishing Payne's Age of Reason; with Lord Kenyon's charge to the Jury. London, 1797. 8vo.—VI. A view of the causes and consequences of the present War with France. London, 1797. 8vo. This pamphlet had an unprecedented sale, there being no less than forty-eight editions of it printed within a few months after its publication.—VII. Substance of his Speech in the House of Commons on a motion for an Address to the Throne, approving of the refusal of Ministers to treat with the French Republic. London, 1800. 8vo.—VIII. An explanation of all the Acts of Parliament relative to the Volunteer Corps. London, 1803.—IX. Speech on Malicious and Wanton Cruelty to Animals. 1809. 8vo.—X. The Speeches of the Honourable T. Erskine when at the Bar, on subjects connected with the Liberty of the Press, and against Constructive Treason. Collected by James Ridgeway. London, 1810. 3 vols. 8vo.—XI. Speeches when at the Bar on Miscellaneous Subjects. 1812. 8vo.—XII. Armata, 1821.

DOCTOR ANDREW NICOLL.

At Accra, on the 27th of April last, on board his Majesty's ship Cyrene, Doctor Andrew Nicoll, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and chief Medical officer on the Coast of Africa.

The nature of military service tends to distribute much of the talent and energy of this country over every portion of the globe; and many individuals, who would grace important situations at home, are left to expend their powers on objects of inferior moment abroad, and, often the victims of climate, to sink into a premature grave, "unnoticed and unknown." Sometimes, however, this custom is productive of the most beneficial results; and men have been sent into our colonies, from whose activity, enterprise, and genius these isolated portions of the empire have derived incalculable advantages, which have been deeply felt by the Mother Country. In such cases, when the individual unfortunately falls a sacrifice to an honourable sense of duty, justice powerfully demands that his merits should not be silently forgotten. Doctor Nicoll was an exemplification of this remark. He was ordered to Sierra Leone merely to superintend the Medical Staff of that Colony; but the energy of his mind soon led him to suggest plans for the improvement of the Settlement, which raised him to an important situation in its government, and which will long embalm his virtues in the affection of every one interested for the happiness of Africa. To these, and to many others, the following brief memorial of this excellent individual will not be unacceptable.

Doctor Nicoll was the son of Mr. David Nicoll, a creditable farmer in the parish of Seggie, near Saint Andrew's, Fifeshire, in Scotland. He received the rudiments of his education in the parish where he was born, and completed his classical studies at the University of Edinburgh, where he entered himself a student of Humanity and of Medicine in 1807. Having completed his term of study, he graduated in 1810; and was, almost immediately afterwards, appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the 80th regiment, then on the Madras establishment, where he joined it in the following year. It was on this stage that Doctor Nicoll first displayed his professional talents, both in his care of the regiment, which soon devolved on him, owing to the ill health of the Surgeon, and as an acute and accurate observer of the effects of climate and situation on the animal economy, in a memorial on liver disease

and jungle fever, which he presented to the Medical Board of Madras in 1817. The high estimation in which he was held by that board was acknowledged in a public communication, addressed to him on his leaving India, stating the regret of its members, that one so well calculated to investigate and throw light upon Indian diseases should be withdrawn from the field of inquiry. The constant attention of Doctor Nicoll to the sufferings of the sick soldier led him to suggest many things for his comfort, and, amongst others, to invent an excellent, cheap vapour-bath, which has been found of the greatest utility in the treatment of several diseases, and particularly chronic rheumatism, a malady from which soldiers suffer severely on returning home from a warm climate.

Soon after his arrival in England, Doctor Nicoll left the 80th regiment, of which he was still only Assistant-Surgeon, carrying with him the regrets and sincere good wishes of his brother officers, to whom his open, affable, obliging, and gentlemanly deportment had greatly endeared him. He continued for nearly a year officially unemployed after this period, but filling up his time with acquiring a knowledge of Mineralogy, Botany, and Natural History, in order to qualify him for any situation abroad to which he might be appointed. His talents did not long remain unobserved by the discriminating eye of Sir James Mac-Gregor, the Director-general, who, conceiving that he was well adapted to prove useful in a quarter of the world which had excited much public attention, and considering also that he was prepared to withstand the unwholesomeness of a tropical climate by his previous residence in India, appointed him to the situation of principal Medical officer at Sierra Leone, where he arrived in December 1818.

The impulse which Doctor Nicoll's energy, activity, and industry produced in the Medical department over which he presided in Africa was soon conspicuous. The junior Medical officers, who had previously merely attended to their duties of visiting and prescribing for the sick, were roused to direct their attention, not only to the effects of climate on the constitutions of the troops, but to the topography of the places where they were stationed; to cultivate Mineralogy and Botany; to collect and preserve objects of Natural History, and to keep regular Meteorological tables. Quarterly reports were demanded from each establishment on the Coast; and these being embodied by Doctor Nicoll in general half-yearly reports, which were sent home, a mass of information has been thus obtained, of great importance to the health of our sailors and soldiers who may in future be destined to serve on a coast so ungenial to the constitution of Englishmen as that of Africa.

How well he fulfilled the expectations formed of him, on being appointed to this service, was acknowledged by his superiors at home appointing him a Deputy Inspector; and is further shewn in the following extract from a Report, which was drawn up by Sir George Ralph Collier in 1820, and laid before the House of Commons:—

"Before I conclude my observations upon the improved state of Sierra Leone," says Sir George, "it is justice only which disposes me to notice the indefatigable exertions of the chief of the Medical department, Doctor Nicoll. No part of the establishment of this Colony reflects more credit upon the heads of the departments, nor does more honour to the Mother Country, than the liberal manner in which this branch of public duty is supported in England and conducted at Sierra Leone. And it is not merely in his professional duties that Doctor Nicoll shews his zeal for the public service: his unwearied researches as to the localities of the country, its capabilities and productions, as well as a close investigation into the causes of disease and the best mode of treatment, make his life a most valuable one; and his death or removal would be an irreparable one to the Colony. Talent and science, industry and application, are in him conspicuously blended."

With this happy structure of mind, and energetic disposition, Dr. Nicoll could not long remain a passive spectator of the public transactions connected with the colony of Sierra Leone; nor indifferent to the welfare and the progress of civilization in Africa, and the amelioration of the depressed condition of her sable sons. *Nihil humani à me alienum puto*, was the guiding principle of his life: and he soon adopted such measures as contributed largely towards rendering a station which was formerly not unjustly regarded as a mere place of banishment, and the certain grave of our countrymen, superior, in many respects, to the majority of our colonies, by opening a wide field of interesting research in Natural History; by improving the character of its limited society; and, by his statistical regulations, rendering the climate more salubrious; and, under ordinary circumstances, certainly less fatal to British life. But his exertions were not limited to Sierra Leone. He courted the confidence of every stranger who had visited,

and of every native who came from, the interior of Africa; and, had he lived longer, many of the difficulties which have opposed the efforts of Europeans to penetrate into that mysterious country, would have been removed. "Wherever you turn your eye," writes one who was on the spot, a witness of the labours of this excellent man, "to any improvements, to any advancement of civilization at Sierra Leone, if you observe a good road, a new bridge, a good essay in the Sierra Leone Gazette, a correct and full almanack, if you notice a valuable collection of specimens of the productions of Africa, Dr. Nicoll alone was the projector, the architect, the author, the collector. The loss of such a man is incalculable, irreparable! His hospitality too, if it impoverished him, threw a lustre upon Sierra Leone, which enlivened to many a stranger the monotonous tedium of an African life. His society was the chief delight of the place, and it is not to be wondered at, that he was sought after by all enlightened visitors. He has died poor; but he was a public character, and his private losses arising from munificence, if not to be indemnified, ought not to be placed amongst his faults."

The writer of this brief sketch of a departed friend, whose loss he must ever deeply lament, knew Doctor Nicoll, before his powers were so fully developed by the opportunities of exercising them which his destiny supplied, and might warmly eulogize him as a private character, were he capable of doing justice to the subject.

With great liveliness of disposition, and a natural talent for satire, his conversation was embellished by wit and pithy remark, yet he was mild, amiable, and modest; and was endowed with all those kindly affections which attract others to their possessor, cement friendships, and render them indissoluble. His discrimination of character was quick, his appreciation of merit in others correct, and his liberality and openness of heart so conspicuous, that in most instances he was regarded as a standard of excellence to those around him. He was plain in his attire, unostentatious in his habits, and simple in his manners: but, as it may be readily supposed from what has been said, his sociable powers were considerable, and he had acquired a profuseness of expense in his hospitality, which left him only the conscious approbation of his mind, as the reward of his official labours.

A short period before his death, he made a will, leaving all his papers to the writer of this sketch, with a request, that such of them as merited publication might be prepared for the press. They have not yet all come to hand; but it is to be hoped, that nothing will occur to prevent that desire from being fulfilled.

Dr. Nicoll had suffered from repeated attacks of fever; but his last illness was an abscess upon the liver, which, after reducing him to a skeleton, robbed the world of this useful character.

We cannot better conclude this memoir, than by an extract from a letter of the same gentleman, already alluded to as an eye-witness of his labours; as it describes the impression which his death produced on Sir Charles M'Carthy, and those associated with him in the government of Sierra Leone.

"The Governor and suite arrived here (*St. Mary's on the Gambia*) a few days ago in the Cyrene from the Cape Coast, without stopping at Sierra Leone. A gloom pervaded the whole party when it landed in the boats under discharges of artillery. I anticipated something wrong. There seemed to be a cold indifference in the shaking of hands among old friends; and when I had gone through that ceremonial, I thought some one was wanting: the party was incomplete; but my doubts were at an end, when Weatherill, aid-de-camp to Sir Charles, turned to me and said, "We have lost poor Nicoll! all would have been well if he had been spared!" Sir Charles M'Carthy was deeply affected at his decease, and the more so, as the danger was all along carefully concealed from him. Sir Charles has lost, in Dr. Nicoll, his right hand, his adviser, his confidential friend, his companion in all his toils and pleasures; and life must appear like a blank to him after so great a separation.

"Our departed friend kept up his spirits and his sociability even to the last moment of his life. He fell a sacrifice to his sense of duty, for if, instead of accompanying the Governor to Cape Coast, he had returned to England, from Sierra Leone, in November last, his life would, probably, have been spared for many years. So useful was he, however, to our worthy Governor, that it is not wonderful he should have persuaded him to remain on the Coast: but our friend has just verified your prophecy, "that he would stay until it was too late to return."

His friends, his country, will ever lament his compliancy of disposition on this occasion; yet, the thought that he was in the line of his duty must have soothed the last moments of Doctor Nicoll—

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori!"

Died.] At Ashford, Mrs. Howe—Mr. W. Walter—At Sittingbourne, Miss M. Bate—At Court Lees, Mrs. Eagleton—At Deal, Miss M. Wells—Mrs. Brett—At Smarden, Mr. J. Eason, 75—At Greenwich, Mrs. A. Martyr, 77—M. Hollingworth, esq.—At Canterbury, Mr. Dean—Mrs. Chris—Miss Greaves—R. Halford, esq.—At Tunbridge Wells, J. P. Hobbs, esq.—At Tenterden, Mrs. M. Hope—At Maidstone, Mr. E. Kennard—At Lidden, Mrs. Marsh—At Ash, Mr. T. Petley—At Rochester, Mrs. Hodgkin, 84—At Faversham, Mrs. Little—At Chatham, Mrs. M. Church—Mrs. Shersley—Mrs. Symons—Mrs. Bland—Mrs. Entwisle, 80—At Dartford—J. Mason, esq.—At Folkstone, Mr. J. Haydon.

LANCASHIRE.

New works, containing 750,000 spindles, are contracted to be finished next September: of these, 600,000 spindles are for England, and 150,000 for Scotland. They will spin 15,000,000lbs. of yarn in a year. The state of the cotton manufactures, as respects the weaver, is rapidly changing: looms moved by mechanical power are becoming every day more common; it is computed that as many of them are already erected in England and Scotland, as will save the labour of 100,000 weavers and winders.

Married.] At Manchester, G. Jones, esq. to Mrs. Beattie, of Plymouth Grove—Mr. G. Gulliford to Miss E. Hughs—Mr. J. Riley to Miss M. Murray—Mr. W. Preston to Miss M. Fletcher—Mr. De Fernel to Miss N. P. C. De Dalmont—Mr. Hodson to Miss Hinde—At Lancaster, Mr. Hodgson to Miss Maughan—J. H. Wonklyn, esq. of Crumpsall House, to Miss M. Bradshaw.

Died.] Mr. N. Watechorne, of Liverpool—At Salford, Mr. J. Collier—At Hutton Hall, Mrs. Rawstorne—At Wigan, Miss M. Entwisle—Mr. W. Rigby—At Manchester, Mr. J. Harrison—Mrs. Knight—At Cheetham Hill, Miss D. Justice—At Haleborn Cottage, Mrs. Greatrix—At Garrett Hall, Mr. H. Hill—At Liverpool, Mr. P. Kewley.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Lutterworth, Mr. T. Leader to Miss S. Sawbridge—At Grantham, Mr. W. R. Griffin, of Leicester, to Miss L. Clarke—Mr. R. J. Packwood, of Husband's Bosworth, to Miss E. Dickens—At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. Fox to Miss J. Fowler.

Died.] At Bredon on the Hill, Mrs. Hackett—Mr. J. C. Macauley, son of the Rev. A. Macauley, of Rothley—At Oadby, Mrs. Plummer—Mr. S. Newbold, of Donnisthorpe—At Quorndon, Mrs. Rothwell.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Heckington, Mr. W. Bedford to Mrs. Daubrah—At Sutton cum Lound, Mr. J. Wilson to Miss A. Cook—At Spalding, Mr. E. Earl to Miss E. Pointon—Mr. J. Brigg to Miss H. Rowbotham—At Boston, Mr. R. Hubbert to Miss M. Small—At Lincoln, the Rev. S. Martin to Miss F. E. Williams—At Scawby, near Brigg, Mr. J. Dent to Miss Slater—At Carlton le Moorland, the Rev. W. Brocklesbank to Miss E. Pigott—Mr. J. Adams, of Uffington, to Miss E. Butt—At Horkstow, Mr. G. Brownlow to Miss E. Esperor—At Normanby, Mr. G. Lyon to Miss M. Brown—At Castle Bytham, Mr. W. Ullett to Miss M. Coverley—At Ketton, Mr. G. Smith to Miss M. Wade.

Died.] At Stamford, Miss H. Mills—W. Bury, esq.—At Lincoln, Mr. J. Smith—At Horncastle, Mr. D. Boyers—Mr. D. Jackson—J. Bonner, esq.—At Grimsby, Mr. J. Paddison—At Spalding, Mrs. Sanderson—Mr. W. Hoe—Mrs. Andis—At Osgodby, the Rev. W. Harris—At Burgh Marsh, Mrs. Grant—At Louth, Mrs. Cook—At Thorpe on the Hill, Mrs. Morton.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The town of Abergavenny was lately, for the first time, lighted with gas, upon a new and improved method, recently discovered by the engineer, Mr. S. Broadmeadow. This discovery promises considerable advantage to gas establishments, by superseding the use of the retort and purifier, as the common coke or coal-tar oven answers the purpose of the retort, and the purifier is rendered altogether useless. The quantity of inflammable gas is increased full one third, and, by the action of atmospheric air, rendered perfectly pure and free from sulphur.

Died.] At Llantillio Cressenny, Mr. T. Morgan.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. R. Puncher to Miss E. Kett—Mr. L. Fiddey to Miss Edwards—Mr. E. Climenson to Miss S. King—The Rev. J. Bowman to Miss Theobald—Mr. B. Scott to Miss R. Sussams—Mr. J. Thompson to Miss S. Ward—At Weasenham, Mr. W. D'Urban Blythe to Miss M. A. Rump—At Yarmouth, Mr. S. Clark to Miss Thompson—The Rev. J. Coyte to Miss M. A. Reynolds—Mr. R. Pizey to Miss S. Ellis—At Wells, Mr. Pinchin to Mrs. Tubbs—At Lynn, Mr. J. Harrison, of Heacham, to Miss R. Thurbon—Mr. F. Forest to Miss Robinson—At East Harling, Mr. S. Algar to Miss M. A. Everett—At Wymondham, Mr. J. Fuller to Miss Fox—At Strumpshaw, Mr. W. Plance to Miss C. Wells.

Died.] At Swaffham, Mr. W. Wright—At Norwich, Mrs. Calver, 86—Mr. C. H. Williams—At Fakenham, Mr. S. Shepherd—At Yarmouth, Mrs. A. Noden—Mrs. S. Morris, 86—Mrs. M. Austin, 80—Mrs. M. Wiffin—Mrs. Palmer—Mrs. F. Cook—Mr. T. Seaman—Mr. S. Meadows—At Blundeston, Mr. H. Church, 81—At Lynn, Mrs. Garrett—At East Dereham, Mrs. Raven—Mr. J. Filby—At Eye, Miss H. Penning—At Aylsham, Miss J. A. Holley.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. R. Pickering to Miss C. Coles, of Aldwinckle—At Staverton, Mr. W. Dickens to Miss M. Busby—Mr. W. Herbert to Miss M. Gulliver, of West Haddon—At Woodford, Mr. J. C. Barrett to Miss M. Manton—At Kettering, Mr. W. Satchell to Miss Brompton.

Died.] At Floore, Mr. D. Wilding, 77—At Northampton, Mrs. Perceval—Mrs. Jeyes—R. Abbey, esq.—At Wellingborough, Mrs. M. Broughton, 75—At Abbots Bromley, Mrs. Flesher—At Lower Heyford, Mrs. Wright.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. R. Gilchrist to Miss M. B. Morrison—Mr. T. Stoker to Miss Hindmarch—Mr. J. Chambers to Miss Bailey—At Alnwick, Mr. R. Moffat to Miss M. Walker—Mr. J. Labottle to Miss Forrest—At Hexham, Mr. T. Teasdale to Miss E. Johnson—At Morpeth, Mr. R. Dalton to Miss C. Oliver—At Tynemouth Church, Mr. S. Mease to Miss Dryden—At Kingston Church, Capt. T. M. Mason to Miss Grey—At North Shields, Mr. G. Jackson to Miss M. Marr—Mr. Dixon to Miss Robinson—At Ryton, Mr. R. Robson to Miss C. Kell—At Chatton, Mr. Steel to Miss A. Hopper.

Died.] At Hexham, Mr. T. Dale—Mr. R. Lyon—At Newcastle, R. Rankin, esq. 82—Mrs. Stokell—Miss P. E. Row—Mrs. H. Watson—At Alnwick, Miss Hindmarsh—Mr. W. Reay—Mrs. Dixon—At Wickham, Mr. R. Forster.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. G. Knight to Miss M. Mitchel—Mr. C. Jones to Miss E. Elliot—Mr. J. Shephard to Miss R. Simpson—Mr. T. Scott to Miss J. Elliot—Mr. S. Knight to Miss S. Brooks—At Mansfield, Mr. J. Crowshaw to Miss M. B. Nicolls—At Newark, Mr. J. Lee to Miss A. Eldred—Mr. J. Morley to Miss S. Johnson—Mr. W. Brailsford to Miss C. Clark—Mr. J. Chapman to Miss Winter—At Mansfield, Mr. R. Ashby to Miss E. Mason—Mr. J. Baker to Miss M. Wood, of Screveton—At Ilkeston, Mr. J. Brentnell to Miss S. Gross.

Died.] At Holme Pierrepoint, Miss Wright—At Nottingham, Mrs. Horner—Mrs. Willson—Mr. W. Beardall—Mr. S. Bird—At Newark, Miss E. Norton—Mrs. Swingbourn—Mrs. Wood—Mr. J. Cartledge—Miss M. Sutton—At Normanton on Trent, Mr. R. Hewitt—At Scarthing Moor, Mr. P. H. Volkers—At Hawkesworth, Mr. R. Cliver.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. J. Saunders to Miss E. Winter.
Died.] At Hadham, Mr. P. Rackham.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Exton, Mr. Gregson to Miss S. Measures—Mr. Blith, of Uppingham, to Miss Hill.
Died.] Mr. T. Coleman sen. of Stockerston, near Uppingham—At Tinwell, Mrs. Hatsell.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Hale Owen Mr. J. G. Bissett to Miss C. Granger—At Much Wenlock, Mr. J. Aston to Miss M. Langley—At Frees, Mr. Darlington to Miss Whitfield—At Enville, Mr. Turner to Miss A. Butcher—At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Linley to Miss C. Jones—At Buildwas, Mr. W. Arnold to Miss Davies—Mr. R. Jones to Mrs. E. Rogers, of Wern Weston—At Cleobury Mortimer, Mr. W. Williams to Miss E. Wright—At Welsh Hampton, Mr. J. Furber to Miss C. Smith—At Hodnet, Mr. W. Dodd to Miss J. Dodd—At Oswestry, Mr. Meller to Miss Jones.
Died.] At Shrewsbury, Miss Wedgwood—Miss S. Pritchard—At the Bank, Wellington, Mr. R. Nickson—At All Stretton, Mrs. Hall—At Broseley, Mrs. Cartwright, 75—Mr. W. Bell—At Ludlow, Mr. P. Hand—At Eyton, Miss M. Symons—At Wem, Mrs. Chidloe.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The plan of a new line of road over Tunley-hill, through the parishes of Dunkerton, Camerton, Timsbury, Paulton, and Farrington-Gurney, will shortly be submitted to the respective parishes.
Married.] At Bathwick, Y. Sollinjman, esq. to Miss C. Brent—F. Bailey, esq. to Miss S. Miles—At Bath, F. H. Yates, esq. to Miss Brunton—Capt. C. Campbell to Mrs. Gore—J. Watson, esq. to Miss S. Booty—Mr. C. Milsom to Miss H. Cole—At Bridgwater, Mr. T. Manchip to Mrs. A. Smith—At Frome, the Rev. G. Ireland to Miss Rossiter—At Staplegrove, Major S. Cowell to Miss E. J. Murray.
Died.] At Bridgewater, T. Allen, esq.—E. Symes, esq.—At Puxton, W. Bisdee, esq—At Bath, Miss S. Lewis—Mrs. Gordon—Miss S. A. Bland—Mrs. Archer—Mrs. A. Justice, 85—The Rev. W. H. Whi—Mrs. Paine—Mrs. F. Reeve, 79—Mrs. Thomas—Mrs. Tudor—Mrs. A. M. Yeldham—Mrs. Panter—At Wells, Mrs. Salmon—Miss Lock—At Ilminster, Mr. S. Slee—At Compton Dundon, Mr. J. Merrick—At Taunton, Gen. Barclay.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Lichfield, Mr. Derry to Miss M. Latham—Mr. Green, of Wilncote, to Mrs. Thompson.
Died.] At Lichfield, Mr. Luckman—Mr. W. Bailey—Mr. W. Bickley, of Lichfield, 88.

SUFFOLK.

A collection of small copper Constantine coins, 150 in number, all in fine preservation, and with different devices, were dug up, a few days since, in a field near Ipswich. They were contained in a burnt earthen pot, and buried about two feet under the surface of the ground. These coins are now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Beard, the proprietor of the land on which they were found.
Married.] Mr. H. J. Ennew, of Ipswich, to Miss J. Bastowe—At Beccles, J. Bringloe, esq. to Miss Garrard—At Woodbridge, Mr. Trott to Miss M. Jobson—J. Shaftoe, esq. to Miss Stannard—At Bury, J. Jackson, esq to Miss S. Sparke—Mr. W. Ridley to Miss M. A. Ridley—At Ipswich, Mr. W. May to Miss M. Simon—Mr. G. Bridgman to Mrs. Wallis—At Marlesford, Mr. J. F. Freeman to Miss A. Bates—C. J. Wilkinson, esq. of Wortham Hall, to Miss C. E. Nursey—At Bildeston, Mr. R. Dedman to Miss Hines—Mr. J. Abbot to Miss S. Scott.
Died.] At Hengrave, Miss E. Goodrich—At Hundon, Miss M. Bear—At Woodbridge, Mr. J. Brock—Mrs. Woolnough, 90—At Ipswich, Mr. W. French—Mrs. Lloyd—Mr. M. Davis—At Needham Market, Miss Beck—At Saxmundham, Mr. T. Taylor—At Framlingham, Mrs. Lee—At Bury, Mrs. E. Benjafield—Mr. F. Mountain—Mr. E. Drew—Mrs. Higgs—At Stanningfield, Mrs. W. Pawsey—At Holbrook, Miss E. Pytches—At Kettleborough, Mrs. Turner—At Halesworth, Mr. Scarlett—At Wenham, Mr. W. Manistre—At Cockfield, Miss Head—At Bramford, Mrs. Chamberlain.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Broadwater, J. M. Ensor, esq. to Miss M. S. Webb—Mr. G. Willson, of Berwick Court Farm, to Miss J. Saxby—At Chichester, the Hon. Capt. Berkeley to Lady C. Lennox.
Died.] At Chichester, Mr. T. Foster—At Littlehampton, Mr. Baker, 84.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr. Thomason, of Birmingham, who made so excellent a *fac-simile* of the Warwick vase, has recently executed some admirable models of the celebrated horses of Lysippus, so long the pride of Venice. The statues are each about five feet four inches in height, and are placed on the pediment of Mr. Thomason's manufactory, as an achievement in the improvement of the arts, and a novel experiment in sculpture.
Married.] G. Lucy, esq. of Charlcote, to Miss E. Williams.
Died.] At Southam, Mrs. Shakespear—At Castle Bromwich, W. Smith, esq.—At Leamington, Mrs. Gardiner—Mr. Brown, of Arnington Old Hall.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Appleby, Mr. J. Hamilton to Miss M. Wilson—Mr. W. Clemmet to Miss E. Thompson—At Kendal, Mr. W. Bell to Miss M. Smith—Mr. N. Gibson to Miss J. Harrison—Mr. E. Bolton to Miss J. Troughton—Mr. J. Robinson to Miss J. Clayton.
Died.] At Kirky Stephen, Mr. J. Shaw—At Kendal, Mrs. Jackson—Mrs. M. Airy—At Bongate, near Appleby, Mr. T. Ellwood.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Bremhill, near Calne, Mr. J. Hancock to Miss R. Hancock—At Salisbury, Mr. Chalk to Miss Bush—Mr. T. A. Blackett to Miss E. A. Simpson—Mr. A. Minter to Miss Dalby—At Henstridge, Mr. G. Knight to Miss P. Bemont—At Warminster, Mr. G. Segram to Miss Townsend—At Batcombe, Mr. J. Sidford to Miss E. A. Neale—At Netheravon, Mr. P. Stone to Miss Oram.
Died.] At Broughton Gifford, Mr. E. Clark—At Mardor, Mr. R. Hayward—At Salisbury, Mr. C. Corfe, 83—Mr. J. Jacobs—At Dinton, Mr. E. Hayter—At Wilton, Mr. J. Phelps—At Netherhampton, Mrs. Bacon—At Wootton Basset, Mrs. Starkey—At Trowbridge, Mr. E. Street.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The city of Worcester has set an example worthy of general imitation. Complaints had long been made of the confined situation of the burying-places belonging to the united parishes; to obviate the inconvenience, and even danger, arising from this, they have lately purchased a large piece of ground, about an acre and a half, in the suburbs of the town, and have thus obtained an excellent cemetery, in the centre of which a small neat chapel has been erected for the use of the clergy of the different parishes who read the burial service.
Married.] J. Snow, esq. to Miss M. Piercy, of Charlesley Corbett—At Worcester, Mr. G. Beeseley, to Miss E. Hawkeley—At Kempsey, S. Ashton, esq. to Miss E. R. Streeton.
Died.] At Redditch, the Rev. E. Banks—At Dudley, the Rev. C. Hulme—At Great Malvern, Mrs. Plumer.

YORKSHIRE.

The workmen employed in making the new road from Hunslet to Bellisle, uncovered, in the middle of a field, a stone coffin, about fifteen inches from the surface, containing the remains of a human body. The corpse had been covered with plaster, which, when removed, exhibited a complete cast of the body, and even retained the impression of the linen which had enveloped it; the face appeared to have been covered with a semicircular glassy substance, the skull had perished, but the teeth, which are in excellent preservation, were found on each side of the place which the head had occupied: a considerable number of glass beads of various colours and sizes were also found in the coffin, some of which were perfect and brilliant but the greatest part of them had become opaque and earthy. The only remains of the body were the thigh, leg, and arm bones. The coffin, which appeared to be of the Bramley Fall stone, was covered with a lid about five inches in thickness. The contents of it were carefully washed, in the hopes of discovering some coin which might have fixed the date of the interment, but without success; but a considerable portion of iron nearly decomposed was found.

An Essay, by Mr. M. Allen of York, was read at the Hall of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, 'On the natural divisions of Insanity, and on the question how far the mind retains or exhibits its former individuality of character, and how much it is altered, and the kind, and degree, and mode of that alteration?' The paper was communicated and read by Dr. Williamson, and was followed by some supplementary remarks from that gentleman, on the same subject.

Married.] At Warley, Mr. T. Richardson to Miss F. Murgatroyd—At Skipton, Mr. J. H. Mereweather to Miss M. Gill—At Morley, Mr. D. Hirst to Miss L. Gill—At Selby, Mr. W. Muffit to Miss M. A. Hall—At Doncaster, Mr. J. Ridgley to Miss M. Smirthwaite—At Bradford, Mr. F. Butler to Mrs. Lonsdale—At New Malton, Mr. G. Darnby to Miss E. Ellis—At Barnesley, Mr. O. Hall to Mrs. Berry—At Leeds, the Rev. S. Crawford to Miss L. A. Wood—At Sheffield, Mr. J. Stewart to Miss J. C. Eadon—At Scarborough, G. W. Dowker, esq. to Miss Tindall—At Huddersfield, Mr. E. Sykes to Miss M. Smith—At Halifax, C. Hobson, esq. to Miss J. M. Greenup—At Otley, Capt. Tennant to Miss A. Shaw.

Died.] At Woolley, near Wakefield, the Rev. J. Dixon—At Pontefract, Mr. T. Travis—At Doncaster, P. Wrightson, esq. — At Garstang, Mrs. Clarke—At Leacroft, Mr. J. Summerton—At Sawley Hall, near Ripon, Mrs. Norton, 77—At Bramham, Mrs. Wilks—At Yeadon, Mr. E. Kenion—At Hunslet, Mrs. Mason—At Wakefield, Mr. M. White—Miss E. Greaves—Miss Brown—At Bradford, Mr. J. Nicolson—At Leeds, Mr. C. Hopton, 91—Mr. Longbottom—At Keighley, W. Clayton, esq.—At Armley, Mr. J. Hepper—At Skipton, Mr. H. Watson, 86.

WALES.

Married.] Edw. Filder, esq. to Miss E. M. Jones, of Brethoir House, co. Montgomery—At Aberystwith, Mr. J. Arthur to Miss M. Davies—At Llanbebrig, Mr. F. Evans to Mrs. Hughs—At Whitton, R. A. Poole, esq. to Miss E. Yate—At Beaumaris, Mr. Spencer to Mrs. M. Jones—At Chirk, Mr. T. Richards to Miss M. Vaughan—The Rev. W. Herbert, of Rhewbren, to Miss J. A. Whinfield—The Rev. W. Morgan, of Tyn-y-Garth, co. Cardigan, to Miss F. Northmen—At Brecon, Mr. W. W. Archibald, to Miss M. Vaughan.

Died.] At Pwllheli, Mr. M. Humphreys, 79—The Rev. J. Hughes, rector of Llansaintffraid-glwyn-dwfrdwy, near Corwen—At Marchwell Hall, S. Riley, esq.—At Mold, Mr. J. Jones—At Marrington Hall, Mrs. Davies—At Presteign, Radnor, Mr. J. Jones, 86—At the Hay, Brecon, T. Higgins, esq. —At Park, near Llanbedir, C. Davies, esq. 84—At Picton Castle, Lord Milford, 82—At Carmarthen, Mr. E. Williams—At Cadoxton Cottage, Neath, Mr. J. Place—At Chirk, Mr. J. Cook—At Glynnannan, J. Lloyd, esq. 82—At Montgomery, Mr. Towns—Mr. Foulkes, of Pwllycrochon — Mr. H. Makin, son of T. Makin, esq. of Llwynegun Hall —Miss Evans, of Towy Castle.

SCOTLAND.

A measure of great importance to Glasgow is about to be undertaken by the Duke of Hamilton, and the other coal proprietors on the banks of the Clyde. Application is about to be made to Parliament for an act to render navigable the river as far up as Carmyle. The consequence of this improvement will be a great reduction in the price of coals. The Duke is also at present making a rail-way between Avon Bridge and Quarter, where coal of a superior quality exists in a seam six feet thick, which in consequence of the depth of the bed of the river can be worked by horizontal openings, and the waggons from the rail-way can be filled on the spot. This improvement will be also very beneficial to the town of Hamilton; and Mr. Telford is surveying a rail-way to connect it with Carmyle.

Married.] At Fisherrow, Lieut. P. Kerr to Miss H. Mitchel—At Hamilton, W. O. Davies, esq. of Newton, to Miss E. M. Beveridge—At Perth, Mr. W. Wilson to Miss M. White—At Balcairn, the Rev. J. S. Ballater to Miss C. Farquharson—At Renton Manse, S. Gemmill, esq. to Miss M. A. Baird —At Auchindinny, Mr. J. Richie to Miss J. Laing —Lieut.-col. Colquhoun to Miss M. Stein of Kennetpans—At Stirling, J. Telford, esq. to Miss J. Wright—At Sheriff Mill, A. Sutherland, esq. to Miss A. Innes.

Died] At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Wright — Miss R. Boyd—Mr. J. Spence—Mr. G. Wilson—Mrs. Wigham—Miss J. Baillie — Mr. C. Broughton — D. Forrest, esq.—Mr. A. Rochead—Miss Sandeman—Miss H. Dundass—Mr. D. Lawrie—Mrs. Ross—Mrs. M. Mickle—Mrs. M. Bell—Mr. J. Ferguson—At Inveresk, Mrs. Taylor—At Newbattle, Mrs. Turner—At Musselburgh, Mrs. W. Charles—Miss J. Stuart—At Kilmarnock, Mrs. M. Sampson, 95—At Falkirk, C. Mackintosh, esq.—J. Wilson, esq. of Dundee—At Glasgow, Mrs. Kennedy—Mr. R. Watson—At Bervie, Mr. J. Kid—At Elie, Dr. J. Croley.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, A. J. Dopping, esq. to Miss S. Grogan—C. Osborne, esq. of Ballymagarvey, to Miss J. Mingay—J. Pim, jun. to E. Hogg, of Radford, quakers—At Ennis, B. Morris, esq. to Miss A. Armstrong—At Cork, W. Hargrave, esq. to Miss E. Deane—J. Jackson, esq. of Armagh, to Miss L. Stamer—At Templemore, W. Crowley, esq. to Miss M. Bennett—J. Bristow, esq. of Belfast, to Miss J. Smith—At Limerick, S. Carroll, esq. to Miss E. Baker—J. Butler, esq. of Killmagar, to Miss H. Strange.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Jebb—Dr. Hamill—Miss Cuppage—Mr. C. Denny — Miss E. Gibson—Mr. P. Eisse—At Leighlin Bridge, C. Baggot, esq.—At Cooper's Hill, Queen's co. Miss S. Cooper—At Waterford, J. Cooke, esq.—At Drumcondra, the Rev. Mr. Crumer—At Ballysop, Mrs. Archer—At Belfast, Mrs. Porter—The Rev. J. Alexander—H. Carson, esq.—At Dungannon, Miss M. O. Cavenagh—At Donaghadee, J. Arbuckle, esq. — At Kingstown, Mrs. O'Donnell — At Marymount, Kilkenny, G. Neville, esq.—At Wexford, M. Hughs, esq.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

FEBRUARY 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The abstract of the Revenue, made up to the 5th ult. bears out the statements which have been made respecting its flourishing condition. The following is the abstract of the Net Produce in the years and quarters ending the 5th of Jan. 1823 and 1824, respectively, with the increase and decrease in each quarter under the respective heads.

	Qrs. ended 5th Jan. 1823.	1824.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs .	2,406,238	2,853,345	447,107	
Excise	[illegible],291,908	5,847,132	....	444,776
Stamps	1,450,987	1,556,810	105,8[illegible]	
Post Office	3[illegible],000	361,000	37,000	
Taxes	2,545,231	1,946,084	....	599,147
Miscellan.	144,342	860,684	716,342	
	13,162,706	13,425,055	1,306272	1,043923
Deduct Decrease			1,043923	
Increase on the Quarter...			262,349	

	Years ended 5th Jan. 1823.	1824.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs .	9,397,113	10,406,430	1,009317	
Excise	25,747,441	23,956,467	....	1,790,974
Stamps ...	6,208,552	6,362,620	154,068	
Post Office	1,359,000	1,387,000	28,000	
Taxes	6,994,007	6,188,877	....	805,130
Miscellan.	413,400	1,188,060	774,660	
	50,119,513	49,489,454	1,966045	2,596,104
Deduct Increase				1,96[illegible] 045
Decrease on the Year				630,059

This statement, when the taxes which were taken off last year are considered, is a most flattering one. The Customs have increased 447,107*l.*; in the Excise there has been a decrease rather above that amount; the latter, however, principally arises from the remission of taxes and alterations in the Spirit Duties. The Stamp Duties have increased 105,823*l.* and the Post-office 37,000*l.* The diminution in the assessed-taxes is 599,147*l.* which is accounted for by the remission of duties last year. The charge on the consolidated fund for the quarters which have just terminated, will be found in the following items.

INCOME.	Quars. ended 5th Jan. 1823.	1824.
Customs	2,189,948	2,565,317
Excise	5,647,246	5,842,075
Stamps	1,450,987	1,556,810
Post-Office	324,000	361,000
Taxes	2,545,231	1,946,084
Miscellaneous	144,342	860,684
	12,301,754	13,131,970
Tontine Money	11,451	11,465
To Cash brought from Civil List, being surplus of Third Class	1,119	7,184
To Cash brought to this Account, to replace the like sum issued out of the Growing Produce of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland for Public Services..	295,648	334,154
	12,609,972	13,484,773

CHARGE.	Quars. ended 5th Jan. 1823.	1824.
Exchequer Annuities	27,924	3,831
South Sea Company........	35,440	97,708
Bank on their Capital	89,125	89,125
Dividends	8,753,485	8,518,355
National Debt	3,150,090	4,211,700
Civil List	212,500	212,500
Pensions	92,160	91,652
Other Charges	147,616	155,129
	12,517,310	10,380,000
Surplus	92,632	3,104,773
	12,609,972	13,484,773
Exchequer Bills issued for Consolidated Fund, at 10th Oct. 1823, and paid off out of the Growing Produce of that Fund, in the Quarter ending 5th of January 1824	....	1,722,310
Surplus as above stated	3,10[illegible],773	
Deduct Moneys issued in further part of 8,700,000*l.* estimated as the Surplus of the Consolidated Fund for the year 1823	2,937,146	
		167,627
Total at the 5th January 1824, to be provided for by Excheq. Bills, charged on the Growing Produce of the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarter ending 5th April 1824................	....	1,554,683

Our summary of domestic news has rarely had so few events of importance to detail. Thurtell and Hunt, the murderers of Weare, have been tried and found guilty. Thurtell paid the forfeit of his

crime at Hertford on the 9th ult. During his trial he conducted himself with great firmness, and concluded by calling God to witness his innocence, when his guilt was as clear as the sun at noon-day! He afterwards declared he was satisfied that he had had justice done him, and met his fate with a firmness and composure worthy of a better cause. A reprieve was received for his wretched fellow-criminal, whose doom has been changed to transportation for life. There seemed something that demanded attention to his case on the score of his having been his own accuser, and there is no doubt the body of Weare, but for him, would not have been discovered. On the other hand, he was as deeply imbued in guilt as the unfortunate man who was executed, and as richly deserved to share a like fate.

The Irish magistracy have begun to exercise a laudable degree of control over the conduct of the police constables. In Kilkenny one of these officials has been committed for trial charged with a most flagitious outrage and attempt to murder a person named Bailey, into whose house he forced his way at night with a party of police-men. Another in King's county has been displaced for a needless exercise of power in shackling a person whom he had apprehended. The marvellous cure of the Irish devotee Miss O'Rork, by the miracle-working quack Prince Hohenloe, still occasions much conversation among the sensible part of the Catholics as well as Protestants. This humbug, (who should have followed his relation of the same name into Spain, that the double effect of sword and miracle might have aided the holy cause of the most holy of kings) seems endeavouring to gain a hold on more than the credulity of the superstitious. That priests of any persuasion should support such an impostor and endeavour to multiply the number of his dupes, is an afflicting fact for any country, and much more for one in the present circumstances of Ireland. If any of the Catholic clergy sincerely believe in these miracles, they are objects of pity; if they do not believe, but willingly aid them, they deserve to suffer as common disturbers of the peace of society, and invincible *charlatans*. The prospect of the approaching crop of potatoes is good, and the contracts of the navy victualling-board have been concluded advantageously; so that it is to be hoped there will be no immediate complaints of the population of Ireland suffering from famine.

The loan contracted by Austria is for 2,500,000*l.* the whole of which is to be appropriated to paying off the debt of that government to this country. The price at which the subscribers receive their shares is 82 per cent. to be paid on behalf of the contractors generally, by the 10th of May, in five instalments. A person, designating himself Count de Wintz, has also been endeavouring to raise a loan in behalf of the Greek government, on the credit of the revenues of the Island of Cyprus, now in the hands of the Turks!—the amount to be 800,000*l.* It does not appear, however, that this person had any authority for the purpose from the Greek government: but that his security must have been conquered from the Turks, who now hold it; and the Count, who is a Montenegrin and an adventurer, and has served the Austrians, after making every possible exertion, could not realize his Utopian plans. Mr. Bowring, in the process of his duty as secretary to the Greek committee, denied the authority of De Wintz to raise loans for the Greeks.

The ship William, which has arrived at the port of Plymouth from Brest, brought intelligence, that during the time she remained there, fourteen foreign vessels (Russian, Prussian, Swedish, &c.) delivered their cargoes of hemp, tallow, masts, oak timber, and plank, with every denomination of naval stores, into the arsenal. All bore the appearance of "busy preparation;" and the artisans of the dock-yard were employed every Sunday, in addition to their regular working days. Eight sail of the line, five large heavy frigates, and four smaller, formed the squadron fitting out. The frigates were quite ready for sea, and in Brest Water, exercising their men in striking yards and topmasts. The brigs and sloops were also ready for sea. If this intelligence be correct, the French must have some other view besides the escorting a few soldiers to their West Indian colonies.

The re-assessment of houses in different parts of the country by the tax surveyors, lately caused much dissatisfaction, especially after the window and other taxes had been recently remitted. The inhabitants of Woolwich, Deptford, Greenwich and neighbourhood, held a meeting on the subject, and resolved to petition the Lords of the Treasury on the conduct of the surveyor of the district. Government has since shewn that it was entirely without its privity and concurrence that these attempts were made, and they have since been put a stop to. The tax-collectors, being paid by a per centage materially diminishing by the remission of the public burthens, seem to have made an effort to replace the deficiency in their profits by this measure.

James Such, a student of the University of Cambridge, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, on a charge of swindling. He had, it appears, written letters to different tradesmen, with fabricated names, ordering various articles. The novelty of the charge, and the respectability of the connexions of the accused, caused a considerable sensation.

An admiralty session was held on the 19th of December, but the trials were not of any considerable interest. Aaron Smith, accused of piracy, was acquitted. It appeared he had been captured by the pirates, and was compelled to act as he had done to save his own life.

On the 15th ult. the self-styled Constitutional Society obtained a verdict of guilty against Mr. J. Hunt, for publishing Lord Byron's parody on Southey's Vision of Judgment.

The Jupiter, of 60 guns, arrived a short time since at Portsmouth from Calcutta, whither she took Lord Amherst, the new Governor-general of India, and suite, who landed at the Presidency in good health on the 30th of July, after a pleasant passage of four months and fifteen days: the run from the Cape to Madras was done in the short space of thirty-three days.

THE COLONIES.

The legislature of Tobago has acted more temperately than the other colonies, and has passed a bill for ameliorating the state of the slaves, in the spirit recommended by the British government. They have abolished the Sunday markets, and allowed Thursday in each week, out of crop, to the slaves, to cultivate their grounds and hold their markets. They have made the testimony of two negroes of character evidence against their masters, thus affording a singular contrast to the other islands. It is to be hoped that this conduct will not be lost sight of by the mother country, whenever an opportunity occurs to show the colonists there a token of her gratitude by some substantial benefit. A disposition, friendly to the views of government, prevails also in the island of St. Kitts. In the latter an important concession has already been made in the abolition of fines on manumissions; and steps are taking to remove the disabilities of the free coloured population. Thus it is clear that the fear of insurrection and insubordination among the negroes is a bugbear used to deter the government of this country from redressing the wrong committed on humanity by its original permission of the slave-trade.

In Jamaica, a motion has been carried in the House of Assembly,—" That a Committee be appointed to inquire into, and report to the House, what steps are necessary to be taken in consequence of information received from the agent of this island, of the proceedings adopted by the House of Commons and his Majesty's ministers, in respect to slavery in the British colonies in the West Indies."

The Jamaica papers assert also, that the despatches of Lord Bathurst, temperate, and humane, and honourable as they were to the government at home, had, according to Mr. Hamden of Barbadoes, caused the late insurrection in Demerara! The minister is sneered at, and styled " pious," and his proposals treated with scorn, though they only extended to what every friend of humanity would readily grant, and did not interfere with any question of property. A Mr. Barrett, in Jamaica, has threatened to separate from the control of the British government, and has talked highly and arrogantly of colonial independence. And wherefore is all this ill blood exhibited, but in the support of principles that are a disgrace to human nature, a stain on the character of England, and that exhibit a picture of the West India planters drawn too much in the manner in which the friends of the proposed measures have delineated them? The English government, too, is accused of having sanctioned slavery in times past; this is true, but does it follow that it should persevere in doing ill, because in former times it had so acted? As well may the judges be now permitted to send witches to the stake, as they used to do, because there was once an act of the legislature for burning them. Perhaps the best step is, to proceed with those colonies which are willing to meet the proposed measures, and in a short time they will afford a triumphant contrast to the depraved opponents of the upright feelings of the British nation, in their better moral example, and the increase of strength, trade, and wealth; for these will most assuredly follow in the train of free labourers, and the reciprocity of the interests of master and servant.

From a report of the Society established at the Cape of Good Hope for the relief of the late settlers in Africa, their distress appears to be very great, and further assistance is still absolutely necessary. No report has yet been printed in Great Britain, the present being published at Cape Town. It appears that the subscriptions received amounted to 3,943

rix-dollars, nearly the whole of which had been expended. The Governor, Lord C. H. Somerset, had given 200 dollars, and other individuals had been equally kind; still, without some assistance from the mother country, it is to be feared many must perish, the crops having repeatedly failed, and the settlers being plundered of their cattle by the Caffres.

FOREIGN STATES.

A royal ordinance has been issued in France for the dissolution of the Chambers, and for a general election. The Electoral Colleges meet on the 25th inst. and the new session will be opened on the 23d of March. The king has made a new batch of peers, with the view, no doubt, of strengthening the hands of the ministers. This fresh creation takes from the Chamber of Deputies some of those who would most likely have been in the way, and leaves room for introducing into the representative body more devoted friends of the minister. Laire, Ponald, Kergolay, and Marcellus, are among the new peers. At the instance of M. Villele, the French King has established two Boards of Trade—the first, composed of all the Ministers, with some other persons, is to be the supreme Board; the other is to prepare materials for its use and guidance. The inferior Board is recommended, because it has been found so useful in England. Russian intrigues are still carried on in France. The Czar has transmitted the order of St. Andrew to Chateaubriand and Montmorency, omitting Villele, whose *ultraism* is not carried so far as that of the other two. A trial is going on in Paris against certain individuals who proceeded to Spain on the breaking out of the civil war there: happily, they have all escaped, but an unfortunate woman is arraigned as one of their accomplices. Messrs. de Lafayette, father and son, Manuel, and several other distinguished oppositionists, who had been subpœnaed on the trial as witnesses, neglected to attend. The court consequently postponed the hearing of the case till next sessions, but on the motion of the Attorney-General, condemned them to pay a fine of 100 francs each, besides the expenses occasioned by the delay, and if not forthcoming of their own accord next February, to be brought by force before the tribunal. This trial is, most probably, one of the tricks got up by that engine of tyranny, the police, to affect the elections. Louis is represented as better in strength, and more active than he has been. Considering his local afflictions, he enjoys something like health; for though in his appearance he is all that is gross and displeasing, he is rarely in suffering. His chief illness is rather a personal blessing. He drops into a lethargic stupor, from which nothing can for a time arouse him; and he is then insensible to bodily pain.

On the 2d January, the beloved Ferdinand of Spain issued a decree denouncing the attempts of the constitutionalists to obtain a free government, the usurpation of his royal authority; and lastly, the degradations of the priesthood. He exults in the introduction of the enemies of Spain and their success, and returns glory to God for the blood shed by the valiant army of his beloved cousin the Duke of Angoulême. He then commands, in consequence of the advice of his council of the Indies, that a *Te Deum* shall be sung in *all* his American Dominions, and re-establishes the governments of the said Dominions as they were in 1820. Abolishes the political constitution in those states. Deprives all officials of their functions. Commands the militias to be dissolved. Orders back the religious to their houses. Confirms all appointments and favours, provided they did not emanate from the constitutional government, and restores all who have been displaced to their offices. Don Lopez d'Alcarez, Don Antonio Gongora, and Don Joachim y Sauz, are nominated receivers-general of revenue. The priests are also ordered to celebrate masses for the "happy deliverance" of this most august of Sovereigns. The document altogether is a curious instance of the grovelling pride, the narrow intellect, and the miserable vanity of this valuable scion of the Holy Alliance, who certainly does all that words can do, for preserving inviolably the crown and power of Spain! No amnesty has been yet published. A determination is also evinced to try an appeal to the Allied Powers respecting the Colonies, the American President's speech notwithstanding. The French are encreasing their force in Madrid, and Ferdinand has been negotiating for a body of Swiss hirelings to compose his guard. The traitor Morillo has arrived at Rochfort. Brigands are said to be scouring the country round Madrid. A Colonel Serrano is at the head of a hundred men. Two other chiefs are also mentioned as acting in the same manner.

The persecutions of the Spanish king against all such as are unfortunate enough even to be related to those who supported the Constitutional Government, are un-

ceasingly exerted. Several individuals, principally females, young and old, have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, redeemable on their paying sums of money annually: an excellent mode of filling the coffers of the Iberian despot. The new prime minister, Casa Irujo, is no more; he died, as it is pretended, of sorrow for the loss of his son. He was, however, opposed to the Inquisition and the priesthood, who regarded him as of too compromising a disposition and too much inclined to yield up some points to conciliate the differences that disturb his unhappy country. A summary decree for a court of justice has been promulgated, to punish all malcontents, or those who may praise the doctrines of the Constitution. It is as follows:—

"Art. 1.—In all the capitals of provinces, including the Balearic Islands, there shall be formed, within fifteen days, executive and permanent Commissioners, composed of a President, who is a Brigadier-General in the King's armies, of six members, from the rank of Colonel to that of Serjeant-Major, of an Assessor, four Fiscals, and as many Clerks.—The 10th article orders that the penalties to be inflicted on the condemned, shall be determined according to the Royal Decree of May 4, 1814."

This decree may be considered as the signal for letting loose imprisonment and bloodshed upon all the enemies of tyranny and priestcraft—upon all who are not the creatures of Ferdinand and his tools. The press also comes in for its share of enmity, which is a good mark of what is worthy and noble in the world, being the antipodes of the Spanish monarch and his councils.

"It is enjoined the police to watch over the introduction of books by sea and land, in whatever language they may be written, without an express order from Myself, the permission of my Council, or upon the conditions specified to the booksellers of our kingdom. The Police is authorised to seize, upon secret information, all books whatever that shall be introduced without the prescribed formalities, whether found among the booksellers, in the possession of individuals or of families, and deliver over all offenders to be dealt with according to the provisions of the laws. The Police shall interdict the circulation and reading of journals, pamphlets, satirical pieces and caricatures, which attack my Person, or my Royal Prerogatives, or wherein the measures of my Government are censured or ridiculed. The Police are authorised to seize upon all such productions, and to apprehend those persons who possess or retain them."

Great dread is entertained in Germany of secret political societies. Every effort is making to discover the truth and put an end to them. The Germanic diet lately laid an injunction upon the lesser governments not to publish any thing that has transpired at its sittings.

The Greeks have taken Corinth, and are reported to have defeated the Turkish fleet, destroying eleven, taking a frigate, and blockading fifteen more in the Gulf of Volo. Lord Byron had advanced them 20,000 dollars. The Turks are said to have dishonoured the bills drawn on them, for supplies for their armies. Moustar Pacha, being forced to raise the siege of Missolunghi, is retreating on Janina. Omer Brionis has joined the Greeks with his baggage and treasure, saying that as his ancestors were of a Christian family he wished to live and die among the Greeks. On receiving this intelligence, such of the Toxides as remained in Epirus, fled into the mountains of Musacha: and it is probable that the Albanians will soon throw off the yoke of the Sultan. It is believed that Moustar Pacha will pay the forfeit of his head for having been unsuccessful in the campaign.

An attempt has been made at Rio de Janeiro, of a nature which, from the present accounts, cannot be thoroughly understood. It is supposed that the agents of the Holy Alliance have been tampering with the soldiery, and that an attempt is making to overthrow the constitution. The troops were ordered to march to the Palace by the Emperor, and thence sent to the House of Deputies, while they were there deliberating, and surrounded it. Some officers then entered, arrested six members, and dissolved it in the king's name. Six deputies were then put into a boat and conveyed to the Ilha des Cobras. The only opposition journal was suppressed; all was in confusion. Until, however, more satisfactory and recent details arrive, the real state of things cannot be truly ascertained. The events in Rio, it was feared, would produce tumults in the provinces. Monte Video has been taken by the Brazilian army.

Later accounts from Brazil contain the following Proclamation, which is still too ambiguous to afford any real clue to the designs of the new Emperor, who, it is probable, is in close alliance with the foes of all free governments in Europe.

"Brazilians!—One will unites us. Let us continue to preserve our country. Your Emperor, your perpetual defender, will assist you as he has hitherto done, and as he will always do, even at the hazard of his life. The extravagances of men, led away by pride and ambition, were on the eve of precipitating us into the most horrible abyss. It is necessary, now that we are safe, that we should be as vigilant as Argos. The bases of our felicity, which we are going to lay, are the independence of the empire, its integrity, and the

constitutional system. By resting on these bases without rivalships, which are always odious, and which may overwhelm this Colossal empire, we have nothing to fear. These truths are undeniable. You know them well by your good sense, and unfortunately you were on the eve of knowing them better by anarchy. If the Assembly had not been dissolved, your holy religion would have been destroyed, and your garments would have been drenched in blood. A new Assembly has been convoked; it will soon meet to deliberate on a project of constitution which I shall shortly present to you. I should think that it will be so conformable to your opinions, that, if possible, we ought to be directed by it as a provisional constitution. Be assured that the only ambition by which your Emperor is inspired, is the desire of acquiring additional glory,—not for himself, but for you and for this great empire, which will be respected by the whole world. The arrests which have taken place will be considered by the enemies of the empire as despotic. They are not so. You see that they are measures of policy, calculated to avoid anarchy, and to save the unfortunate persons themselves—that they may enjoy theirs in tranquillity, and that we may enjoy ours in security. Their families will be protected by the Government. The safety of the country, which has been confided to me as Perpetual Defender of Brazil, is the supreme law which requires it. Place your confidence in me, as I place mine in you, and you will see our internal and external enemies at our feet supplicating mercy. Let union, firmer union, bind Brazilians. He who adhered to our sacred cause—who swore the independence of this empire, is a Brazilian. THE EMPEROR."

Two Decrees have also arrived:—in the first the Emperor declares that he convoked the Assembly to save Brazil from imminent danger, but that the Assembly having perjured itself, violating the solemn oath taken to the nation to defend the integrity and independence of the empire and the Emperor's dynasty, he, as Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil, had resolved to dissolve the Assembly, and to call another to deliberate on a project of a Constitution which he will shortly present to it. In the second Decree his Majesty says, that in using the expression *perjured* in the former Decree, he was far from intending to confound the worthy representatives of the people with the faction that swayed the Assembly. In a subsequent Manifesto the Emperor further explains the necessity which compelled him to put a stop to the mad proceedings of the restless and revolutionary faction, which had succeeded in obtaining the preponderance in the Assembly. This is very like the first step of a member of the Holy Alliance in similar circumstances with the sovereign of Brazil.

The part which America has taken respecting the Spanish independent colonies, is at once imposing and worthy a free nation: though casually alluded to in our last retrospect, the lateness of its arrival forbade a longer notice, which may with propriety be given now. The sensation it has produced on the Continent is very great, and it may be considered as decisive of the question, backed out by the power of Great Britain, which it is said to be. Its leading points are as follow:

"Meeting in you a new Congress (says the President) I deem it proper to present this view of public affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary. I do it, however, with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that in this respect I shall comply more fully with the sound principles of our government. The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensable that full information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect. If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it. We are all liable to error, and those who are engaged in the management of public affairs are more subject to excitement, and to be led astray by their particular interests and passions, than the great body of our constituents, who, living at home, in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, are calm but deeply-interested spectators of events, and of the conduct of those who are parties to them. To the people, every department of the Government, and every individual in each, are responsible; and the more full their information, the better they can judge of the wisdom of the policy pursued, and of the conduct of each in regard to it. From their dispassionate judgment, much aid may always be obtained; while their approbation will form the greatest incentive, and most gratifying reward for virtuous actions; and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence. Their interests, in all vital questions, are the same; and the bond by sentiment, as well as by interest, will be proportionably strengthened as they are better informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjunctures. It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy, extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our Union, is formed and steadily adhered to."

After this introduction, the Message proceeds to give the following information on the present relations of the United States with Foreign Powers:—

"The Commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their opinions respecting certain boundaries, it has been agreed by both parties to endeavour to establish it by amicable negotiation, rather than seek the mediation of a friendly power, as prescribed by the treaty.

"The negotiation which had been long depending with the French Government on several important subjects, and particularly for a just indemnity for losses sustained in the late wars by the citizens of the United States, under unjustifiable seizures and confiscations of their property

has not, as yet, had the desired effect; but a minister is proceeding to France to resume the negotiation."

The next passage in the Message is highly important, and seems designed as a warning to Russia, touching her occupation of the north-western shore of North America. The President, referring to certain amicable negotiations, proposed by his orders to the Court of Russia, and by that Government to Great Britain,

"For arranging their respective rights and interests on the north-west coast of the American continent," adds distinctly, that this "occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power."

After stating that America had proposed to the Powers of Europe to declare the African slave-trade to be piracy, the message gives the following important exposition of the policy to be maintained by the United States in respect of South America. Mr. Monroe first disclaims every right or thought of meddling in the disputes of the European Powers in matters "relating to themselves;" but that "with the movements in the western hemisphere, the United States are more immediately connected;" that he therefore

"Owes it to candour, &c. to declare, that the United States would consider *any attempt* on the part of European Monarchies to *extend their system to any portion* of the western hemisphere as dangerous to their peace and safety;" that "with the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power, they have not interfered, and will not; but that any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling any of the States, whose independence the Republic has, after mature consideration, acknowledged, she would consider in no other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards herself,"—in other words, as a *just cause of war*.

The President regards the distinct annunciation of this resolute policy so important, that he repeats it towards the close of his Message—

"It is impossible," says he, "that the Allied Powers should extend their system to any portion of either America, without endangering the peace and happiness of the United States, and therefore impossible that the latter should behold such interference, in *any form*, with indifference."

The other parts of the Message relate chiefly to the internal affairs of the Republic. The finances are declared prosperous, the annual receipts being 16,100,000 dollars, and the expenditure 11,400,000 dollars. The army is well organised and disciplined. The piracies in the vicinity of Cuba are suppressed. In the navy it is recommended to establish higher grades of rank. The mail roads in the Union extend to 88,600 miles, and the amount of postage last year was 1,114,354 dollars. The Message finally concludes as under:—

"If we compare the present condition of our Union with its actual state at the close of our revolution, the history of the world furnishes no example of a progress in improvement in all the important circumstances which constitute the happiness of a nation, which bears any resemblance to it. At the first epoch, our population did not exceed 3,000,000. By the last census it amounted to about 10,000,000, and, what is more extraordinary, it is almost altogether native—for the emigration from other countries has been inconsiderable. At the first epoch, half the territory within our acknowledged limits was uninhabited, and a wilderness. Since then, new territory has been acquired, of vast extent, comprising within it many rivers, particularly the Missisippi, the navigation of which, to the ocean, was of the highest importance to the original states. Over this territory our population has extended in every direction, and new states have been established, almost equal in number to those which formed the first bond of our Union. This expansion of our population, and accession of new states to our Union, have had the happiest effect on all its highest interests. That it has eminently augmented our resources, and added to our strength and respectability as a power, is admitted by all. But it is not in these circumstances only that this happy effect is felt. It is manifest, that, by enlarging the basis of our system, and increasing the number of states, the system itself has been greatly strengthened in both its branches. Consolidation and disunion have thereby been rendered equally impracticable. Each Government, confiding in its own strength, has less to apprehend from the other, and in consequence, each enjoying a greater freedom of action, is rendered more efficient for all the purposes for which it was instituted. It is unnecessary to treat here of the vast improvement made in the system itself by the adoption of this Constitution, and of its happy effect in elevating the character, and in protecting the rights of the nation, as well as of individuals. To what, then, do we owe these blessings? It is known to all that we derive them from the excellence of our institutions. Ought we not, then, to adopt every measure which may be necessary to perpetuate them?"

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

There has been almost a prescription for bad pantomime or no pantomime at Drury-lane, from time whereof the memory of schoolboys runneth not to the contrary, down to the present season. It seemed as though the motley and fantastic genius, which erst descended in Miss Worgman's form, had no fitting home in this region of the drama; that wit here would not give way to show; that scenes would obstinately struggle for an untimely connexion; and nonsense refuse to rule for six weeks in splendid silence. Melancholy were the attempts at humour; the landscapes were murky, the tricks stopped midway, Harlequin proved but an indifferent sceneshifter, and the voice of Grimaldi was not heard! Mr. Elliston, however, is absolute; he who designed the "Cataract," who makes horses obedient to his stage directions, and forces tragedians to hear reason, said—There shall be a Pantomime at Drury-lane!—and up starts one tolerably conceived, delightfully painted, and fairly appointed with its dumb comedians, to the astonishment of all minor critics. It is taken from an Eastern tale, called "Harlequin and the Flying Chest," beginning in Asia, proceeding through Europe, and ending in some fairy land—the long and the short of pantomimes from the beginning of time. The flying box is, to be sure, rather an awkward carriage; there are no magical figures to give it an awful air, even to gentle spectators under six years of age; it hangs over the stage with its freight as if the voyagers were in the pillory; and the fire they discharge from it reminds us of nothing but an inflammation in the chest. But, with this exception, the romantic part of the show is rich and gorgeous; especially the scene of the princess's boudoir, which is a radiant piece of capricious splendour, and the Palace of a Hundred Gates, which is a fine architectural puzzle. After the transformations, we have a striking view of Fonthill Abbey; King Edward's gallery in the same building; and, greater than all, a most beautiful exhibition, in the shape of a Diorama, of the progress, completion, and various aspects of that grand piece of art—bidding noble defiance to nature—the Breakwater at Plymouth. As a succession of paintings, it is unquestionably the most finished that we have ever seen exhibited on the stage; but as a piece of mechanism it is very inferior to the aërial journey of the clown at Covent-garden. Since Mr. Stansfield's engagement at Drury-lane, this establishment has made a surprising advance in scenery, and now surpasses Covent-garden in correctness, though inferior to it in colouring. The Harlequin is graceful, the Clown marvellously active, and the Columbine a fine bonny lass, whose good-humoured smile is as attractive as her steps, to which she takes heed. There is too much meaning in the tricks—too many embodied puns—too much, indeed, of every thing, for the pantomime is, at least, half an hour too long. Mr. Elliston likes to give full measure; but he should not run the risk of exhausting the happiness of his young visitors, and allow them the chilling recollection that they ever felt sleepy in Old Drury!

The novel of Kenilworth has furnished materials for a more interesting drama than any which has been framed on the works of its author, with the exception, perhaps, of Dibdin's Heart of Mid Lothian. This romance, though not so rich in humour, in scenic picture, or in high and generous representations of character, as some of its predecessors, has a unity of interest, and a variety and contrast, which happily adapt it for the stage. On the one hand, there is the prisoned Lady of Cumnor House, whose luxurious solitude, and ambitious love, and feminine caprice, and perilous situation awaken the sense of beauty and sympathy; and, on the other, there is the Court of the Maiden Queen, the strange situation of Leicester, and "the princely pleasures of Kenilworth Castle," heightened in zest by the passions and affections of the royal visitant. These materials are extremely well interwoven in the new play, which never stands still, but which has always either some sense of fearful interest, or some characteristic portraiture of the manners of Elizabeth and her Court. The first interview between Tresilian and Amy; the scene where Foster attempts to administer poison to the Countess, but is frustrated by the offer of Janet to taste it; and all the scenes towards the close, when the spectator looks for the tragical catastrophe of the novel, but is relieved by seeing Varney fall into the trap laid for Amy, are of true dramatic power. While the old puritan is trembling on the verge of murder, or the Queen is just touching on the discovery of Leicester's marriage, or Janet is unscrewing the supports of the mechanical staircase, the heart even of the practised playgoer beats quicker, and his attention is riveted to the stage. To the scenes of the court Mrs. Bunn imparts an historical interest of a peculiar kind, for her Elizabeth is the exactest image of the queen of the novel and of history, and

leaves even the imagination satisfied. She is the thing itself. Her imperious manner, her touches of feeling, her quick resumptions of dignity, her condescension, and her alternations of passion and policy, give as good an idea of the moral being of the Queen as her admirable costume does of her dress. Mr. Wallack is tame in Leicester; he seems to have wasted his energies in the performance of the part of the Brahmin in the Cataract, or to disdain to employ them in a character less sublime. It is a pity that this gentleman, who has grace and passion, will play the scene where he is wrought up to the murder of his wife, as if it were the most indifferent affair in the world. Terry's Foster is a coarse but powerful sketch of guilty agitation, and selfishness hesitating to become criminal, yet determined not to recede from its purposes. Mrs. West, allowing for a little violence, gives the sorrows and waywardness of the sweet captive with considerable truth, and plays better than she usually does in tragedy, where the blank verse tempts her to intolerable mouthing. Miss Booth is good in the little puritan girl; but we would have given something to see Miss Taylor, the unforgotten representative of Jenny Deans, in a part where severity of manner and strong feeling and promptitude of action are characteristic features. There are one or two scenes in this play quite masterly; especially a view of the princely towers and outworks of Kenilworth, the lake, and the fair open country of Warwickshire, which is alone worth going to see. After the play, and detached from it by a long pause against all rule and all sense, a marvellously silly pageant was exhibited, of morris dancers, of knights pugilistic, of "cavalry," and Britannia as natural as her own image on a penny piece, before Leicester, the Queen, half-a-dozen awkward courtiers, and as many maids of honour. Much expense had been evidently incurred on this procession of "entertainments," though each division was poor, which we were sorry to observe, for, though liberality is the soul of management, no one is bound to purchase disapprobation at an extravagant price. We are quite sure that these gorgeous follies never repay the cost of their production. Instead of exhibiting the completeness of the scenic art, they really display its poverty, and only serve to show us what it can *not* compass. In witnessing the drama, the imagination is appealed to as well as the senses; we meet the scene-painter more than half way, and are content to accept his works, not as adequate representations of places and groups, but as suggesting hints to the fancy, which passion and sympathy render active. But when the stage assumes to cope with bodily realities; to exhibit chariots, horses, cataracts, all "as large as life," it necessarily fails: because its most costly show would be pitiful as a real pageant, and because the appeal is made directly to our vision. When the poet talks of horses, we may "think we see them pawing with proud hoofs the receiving earth;" but when Mr. Ducrow sends in nine to tread the boards just laid down for them, we cannot admit that we see a regiment of cavalry. Seeing, in such cases, is the very reverse of believing.

Mr. Beazeley, the dramatic architect and architectural dramatist, who puts meaning into porticoes and method into farces, and whose activity of genius enables him to do more in each of two occupations than most men do in one, has produced an ingenious Opera, to display the whole strength of Mr. Elliston's splendid company, except Munden, who is about worth them all. It is taken from the well-known French piece called "Joconde," with the additional contrast of a grave and merry peasant, each bringing up a daughter in his own style, like the fathers in Terence. As a composition, it is sparkling and gay, but unfortunately too long for the airy style. An English audience rarely condescends to sit out three acts of mirth and song, without the intermixture of some serious interest: they require a momentum of sentiment, and become weary of excessive lightness. Several of the songs are remarkable for felicity of thought and expression; and one of them, called "Reason and Love," is as neat and terse and merry, as those miniature moralities, which our Anacreon hits off in his happiest moods. The play-bill is thickly studded with stars—Braham, Liston, Dowton, Harley, Knight, Terry, Miss Stephens, and Madame Vestris—all of whom are in their places, except Liston, who plays Philander. Who can fancy our own Lubin Log turned Frenchman of quality, frisking about through three acts, the gay Lothario of the piece? He is the lover too of Miss Stephens (which may be because all the world is); but she is also required to be in love with him, which, in his stage character, is hardly natural. Elliston should have played the part himself; he keeps his state too absolutely behind the scenes, and too rarely appears (like other monarchs) since his Coronation. Management generally withdraws a performer from the stage, but he is too much an actor by nature to allow

the cares of the green-room and the treasury to weigh down those good spirits which are, after all, his best possession.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Who does not know "The House that Jack built?" Who is not startled into pleasant remembrance, by that motley procession of images, the cat, the rat, "the cow with a crumpled horn," "the milk-maid," and the priest "all shaven and shorn?" None of our readers we are sure; though perhaps, in these days of philosophical education, some new chimeras have taken the place of our old and oddly assorted favourites. If, however, banished from the nursery, they are all engaged at Covent-garden, where they are to be seen as if they had just stepped out of the borders of the old sampler or Christmas piece. This is well; there is nothing like a homely interest to start "the gay creatures of the element" of Christmas, harlequin, pantaloon, and clown, on their varied career. The Covent-garden pantomime is a very good one; with several well-painted scenes, several ingenious tricks, a happy adaptation of old airs to familiar circumstances, and less than the usual quantity of kicks and thumps, which is a practical compliment to our modern sense of the dignity of human nature. Grimaldi, indeed, is not there; but we cannot believe that his seclusion is otherwise than temporary, nor hold his son higher than as regent, without restrictions, over the motley realm, while he gathers strength to go on to a jubilee. Mr. J. S. Grimaldi has uncommon flexibility of muscle, and a face which, in time, may do wonders. To make a perfect clown, such a clown as his father, years are, at least, as necessary as to form a statesman; to give that gravity which no detection can disturb; that happy knack of picking one's pocket and looking helplessly in one's face, which a saint might envy; that serious humour which is the essence of Covent-garden philosophy, and which looks down in high tranquillity on the low jesting, the Tom and Jerryism of the age! There are some happy changes in the new pantomime, and choice bits of high and low life—as the courting scene in the kitchen, accompanied by appropriate music; the clown shooting himself in the glass, and falling as if dead; and, above all, the skaiting in Hyde-park, performed, in all its varieties, on a glassy surface, which may give proof to the paradox of "sliding all on a summer's day." If the Diorama be the most complete painting, the aërial voyage from London to Paris is the most ingenious piece of mechanism on or above the stage: we see the country mapped out, expanding below—the whole course of the Thames and the Channel, till night comes on, and the balloon, emerging from clouds, descends into the illuminated gardens of the Tuileries. A spectator might almost fancy himself in the balloon, were it not for the floor of the stage, which is a substantial fact, which defies all the efforts of imagination to alter, and which even the magic of Farley could not disperse into thin air. Every thing in the pantomime is executed with that ease and quickness which show that practice has made perfect the masterly hands of its directors.

It gives us great pleasure to record the brilliant success of this house during the past month. Its managers have not relied solely on their admirable pantomime, but have shewn great care and judgment in selecting the performances by which it has been preceded. Mr. Young has drawn a full house a week in Sir Pertinax; Sinclair, Miss Paton, and Miss Tree have exerted themselves with great effect in the elegant opera of "The Lord of the Manor;" and the clever but factitious comedy of "John Bull" has been cast with a strength unknown since its production. Miss Chester, recovered from her long indisposition, lent her loveliness to the part of Mary Thornberry, and threw into it an irresistible pathos. No one can play a part like Job Thornberry at all comparably to Fawcett, who is the most real and least affected of all who pretend to the sturdy independence of man and masculine feeling. If Connor does not quite supply Johnstone's place in Dennis Bulgruddery, he does more than could be expected, and as much as those who love to talk of past excellence could endure.

If there be any failure in the arrangements of the last few weeks, it is in the revival of "Julius Cæsar," with a very inferior cast from that which every playgoer remembers. Mr. Young was wont to be admirable in Cassius, but we cannot think him equally successful in Brutus, which he now performs. We always "relish him more in the soldier than the scholar." His Brutus is a fine piece of oratory; but it has not that intermixture of gentle feelings, or those delicate traits of kindness, which render the situation of the mild-hearted stoic so affecting in Shakspeare. Kemble was too cold and scornful; Young is too vehement and loud; and, to our thinking, the true idea of the part has been given by neither. Mr. Cooper is what the papers

call "respectable" as Cassius; but surely Cassius is not a part which ought to be "respectably" acted. In "form and moving," nothing can be grander than Mr. C. Kemble's. Marc Antony; but we cannot bestow unqualified admiration on his delivery of the celebrated speech over Cæsar's body. It is too deliberate—too measured—too obvious an effort—too little animated by true feeling and pathos; for it should be remembered, that though an orator may have a sinister purpose in view, and though his speech may be a mere piece of hypocrisy as to the result, yet he will be really moved as he proceeds by the passions to which he alludes, and which he is struggling to enkindle. The very constitution of an orator is distinguished by a sensibility so quick as to arouse the varied emotions of the heart by a slight impulse; he is himself affected when he affects others, though he may afterwards laugh at the impression which he has created. It was the object of Antony to rouse the people of Rome to mutiny against the conspirators, in order to advance the purposes of his own ambition: this design was superior to his love for Cæsar and his sorrow for his loss; but still that love and sorrow were real materials by which he wrought, or he could not have succeeded. We think, then, that quicker transitions, that a more passionate sorrow, that a more bitter irony would be truer both to nature and art, than the style which Mr. Kemble uses. His expression and attitude of triumph, however, at the close, when the feeling was enkindled, afforded one of the finest pictures we ever saw on the stage.

THE SURREY AND COBOURG THEATRES.

We do not generally notice the performances at these minor establishments: the last was always beneath notice, except for its combats and its scenery; the first, once our favourite resort, has degenerated so much since Dibdin left it, that we have scarcely found heart to enter it. But we think it right, on behalf of the Drama, to protest against the gross violation of public decency which the managers of both have committed in representing the circumstances of the late horrible murder. As compositions these pieces are despicable enough; full of silly bombast and ridiculous situation; and richly deserving the sentence once profanely applied to a tragedy of Shakspeare, that "they are bloody farces without salt or savour." But the outrage is not the less because the sordid motive is not seconded by corresponding power. Would it be believed that Englishmen could sit and contemplate with pleasure the relics of bloodshed—the table, the sofa, the "identical horse and gig,"—as if there were associations clinging to those miserable articles which it was desirable to cherish!—as if guilt had a charm to hallow the ordinary utensils of life, like the presence of genius or the touch of affection and love! Infinite mischief has been done already by the artificial interest created by the details of crime, which ought to have been forgotten as soon as possible, after the punishment of the offenders. There is such a disposition in the human mind to attach itself to every thing minutely presented to its view, that, as the recent example has shown, the natural horror of assassination may be overcome by rendering the manners, habits, and life of the culprit, the subjects of daily thought. There is no process by which moral feeling may be so effectually subverted as by the process of elaborate detail, which, by perpetually working on curiosity, prevents the operation of strong feelings, and distracts the attention to unimportant particulars from the outlines of crime and suffering. In Richardson's novels the operation of this principle may be traced, but there though very curious, it is comparatively harmless. To take advantage of a diseased state of public feeling, and for the sake of gain to make a recent murder and its punishment the subject of a melodrame, is not to be endured. If however this indecent exhibition should lead to some restrictions on the encroachments of these minor establishments, it will not be unproductive of benefit. Whether a free competition might be desirable we will not decide; but the illicit attempts of the minor houses at present do nothing but harm; they only injure the regular establishments, debase the tastes of their frequenters, and bring their owners to ruin.

FINE ARTS.

Prospects of the approaching Season.—By the time our present number makes its appearance, Spring will be thinking of turning her steps hitherward; and in order to meet her advent with due honours—honours that, like the offerings of charity, bless both the giver and the receiver—those gay parterres of artificial flowers, the Picture-Galleries, will be collecting together the materials of their annual adornment, and arranging them into species, and grouping them into companies, to answer the increased and increasing call which is evidently put forth in the present day for objects of this nature. For ourselves, we in fact anticipate that the approaching season will witness something like a new era in British Art; and we are pretty confident that, so far as mere exhibitions, and other collateral indications of such an era, can bespeak its presence and its effects, no previous season in our annals will be able to compete, or even to compare with that which is now at hand. In the first place, it seems pretty certain that a national gallery, comprising important works of the old masters, is in the course of being established. This alone will be of the utmost value in furthering the views of the real lover of art, and in giving a lustre to the period in which it takes place. For it must be confessed that our *private* galleries of the above-named class of works—rich and indeed unrivalled as they are—are altogether inefficient in disseminating a general taste for the objects in question;—partly on account of the difficulty which must necessarily attend the access to them; but chiefly, as we conceive, on account of its being impossible to excite, or at least to maintain, a strong *general* interest about any thing which is not constantly before the *general* eye, and which does not at the same time include the power of exciting something like a feeling of property and participation. The Dulwich Gallery of Pictures is, in this point of view, worth all the other English collections united; because, in addition to its extraordinary merits, it is virtually, though not nominally, a *national* one. The people have a *right* to go to the Dulwich Gallery, and *therefore* they go; for the English are very shy indeed of asking favours—even in cases where they feel that to receive a favour is in some sort to confer one. But when they are at the above Gallery, they may look around them with a prospective satisfaction (in addition to that which is excited by the objects before them)—and may say, "Here we can come whenever we please; without fee or favour, and remain as long as we please; here we may send our friends and our children; and here our late posterity will come after us, and admire and love what we have admired and loved; for the spot, with all its riches, is in some sort *our own*; no caprice can change it, and no change of fortune can alienate it from us: virtually it belongs to us, and like the rest of our property, it must descend to exactly those persons whom we would wish to possess it." Without pursuing this part of our subject farther, we do most confidently anticipate very important results from the establishment of a strictly national gallery of paintings in this metropolis.

In the next place, it appears that we are to have a New Society of British Artists; from which much good may be looked for, if it be only because, under proper restrictions and arrangements, much good is unquestionably capable of being performed. Besides these, we may expect increased activity and exertion among those Institutions which have for many years past maintained their ground successfully, and which, it is to be hoped, no rivalship will be able to remove from their present useful and honourable eminence.—We must look in vain for any Exhibition of the old masters (national or otherwise) that will be able to compete with the admirable *selections* which from year to year grace the walls of the British Institution.—The Royal Academy need not, for a long time to come, fear any falling-off in their accustomed "infinite variety," or in the universal interest which it excites.—The Water-colour Society may continue to present their "softly-sweet" creations, with the certainty of finding enough soft eyes to gaze upon and admire them. In fact, all the really deserving candidates for public favour may be assured that the noble field, in which their respective exertions take place, has "ample room and verge enough", for their operations to be carried on, without giving occasion for any other kind of jealousy than that which leads to desirable and beneficial results.

At all events, whether the favourable anticipations we are now indulging in should prove to be well or ill-founded, *we* shall still be at our post,—examining and reporting all that comes before us, with an eye and a pen that, whatever other deficiencies they may possess, are at least impartial, and out of the way of any influence but that which springs from desert. In the mean time, we have to notice the appearance of a worthy herald to the abovenamed exhibitions, in the form of a

New Panorama, of Pompeii.

This is evidently an unpopular subject for an exhibition of this kind; and we are disposed to praise rather than blame the choice of it, on that very account,—since it seems to indicate something better than a mere search after emolument. The interest excited by a scene of this kind is almost entirely reflex, and consequently a much more limited class of persons are capable of being affected by it, than that which may fairly be supposed to include the searchers after mere amusement. A scene like this, for example, which forms the subject of the present Panorama at Leicester-square—Lausanne, the Lake of Geneva, &c.—appeals to the direct and primary qualities and sentiments of the human mind. We have an instinctive love for and sympathy with the face of Nature—just as we have, in a still greater degree, with the "human face divine;" and each affects us without any previous process of thought, or any effort of imagination. Whereas, in a scene like Pompeii, if the spectator is not acquainted with its history, and has not reflected beforehand on the associations connected with it, he might as well look on a stone quarry. But, on the other hand, to those to whom it does appeal, the appeal will come with double force; and especially to that numerous class who are precluded by circumstances from ever hoping to see the original spot itself. The present picture, though rendered as various and comprehensive as an adherence to truth would permit, represents only a portion of the excavations that have hitherto been made into this singular storehouse of ancient manners and customs. The principal parts depicted here are the Forum, together with its adjacent buildings; including the Pantheon (as it is called)—the Temple of Jupiter—the Temple of Mercury—and the great Temple of Venus. Also, that mass of buildings among which is the house of Pansa; the paved streets with the wheel-ruts, the public fountain, &c.—and the other street by the side of the Forum, in which are situated the different shops, with their painted inscriptions, &c. The view includes Mount Vesuvius, part of the Bay of Naples, the distant Apennines; and nearer at hand, some vineyards which still occupy that portion of the soil which remains unexcavated. Among the latter, a few peasants are introduced, celebrating the season; while scarcely any figures are introduced among the ancient buildings, in order to preserve that character of stillness and desolation, which so peculiarly belongs to and corresponds with the principal portion of that scene. The present picture, like most of those which have hitherto appeared at this establishment (in the Strand), is painted with peculiar care and skill; and it strikes us that the character of the atmosphere, through which the different distances are supposed to be seen, is remarkably well preserved. It has all the delicious softness, richness, and splendour of the scene itself, without that somewhat exaggerated glow and brilliance which is frequently given to it in imitations of this kind—that of Lausanne, for example, at Leicester-square. The characteristic effect communicated to Italian scenery by the atmosphere through which we look upon it, is by no means that of brilliancy—particularly in the south: it is rather that of a voluptuous softness: the effect is that of a beautiful face seen through an almost evanescent veil, rather than that of the same face when sparkling and glittering in its own living light. It is understood that the other excavations at Pompeii, which do not form part of this picture, will shortly appear, as a separate Panorama at Leicester-square.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, Jan. 2.—The prize for the Hulsean dissertation for the year 1823 was on Tuesday last adjudged to William Clayton Walters, esq. B.A. Fellow of Jesus College.—Subject, *The nature and advantage of the influence of the Holy Spirit.* The following is the subject of the Hulsean dissertation for the present year:—*The Doctrines of our Saviour, as derived from the four Gospels, are in perfect harmony with the Doctrines of St. Paul, as derived from his Epistles.*

The University has nominated a Branch Committee to superintend the application of a subscription in favour of the Greeks. The Chancellor of the University (the Duke of Gloucester) has transmitted a hundred guineas to this Committee.

Jan. 9.—Sir W. Browne's Gold Medals.—The subjects for the present year are—

For the Greek Ode.

———Ὦ παῖδε Ἑλλήνων ἴτε,
Ἐλευθεροῦτε πατρίδ', ἐλευθεροῦτε δὲ
Παῖδας, γυναῖκας——νῦν ὑπὲρ πάντων ἀγών.

Latin Ode.—Aleppo Urbs Syriæ terræ motu funditus eversa.

Epigrams.—Scribimus indocti doctique.

Mr. Angerstein's Pictures.—It is pretty generally admitted that his present Majesty is a zealous and munificent patron of the Fine Arts. One of his favourite projects is to establish a grand National De-

pository in this country for the noblest productions of human art that money can procure, on a plan somewhat similar to that of the Louvre, at Paris. The *entire* collection of pictures of the late John Julius Angerstein, esq. has been purchased of his executors by Lord Liverpool for the country; and this splendid collection will be made the foundation of a National Gallery of the Old Masters. The purchase money is stated to have been only a little short of 60,000*l*. Some idea may be formed of the value of these paintings from the fact that the sum of 16,000*l*. has been repeatedly offered for one of them—*The Raising of Lazarus*, by Sebastian del Piombo.

Change of Musket Balls in Shrapnell Shells.—Mr. Marsh, of Woolwich, gave me some musket balls, which had been taken out of Shrapnell shells. The shells had lain in the bottom of ships, and probably had sea water amongst them. When the bullets are put in, the aperture is merely closed by a common cork. These bullets were variously acted upon: some were affected only superficially, others more deeply, and some were entirely changed. The substance produced is hard and brittle, it splits on the ball, and presents an appearance like some hard varieties of earthy hæmatite; its colour is brown, becoming, when heated, red; it fuses, on platinum foil, into a yellow flaky substance like litharge. Powdered and boiled in water, no muriatic acid or lead was found in solution. It dissolved in nitric acid without leaving any residuum, and the solution gave very faint indications only of muriatic acid. It is a protoxide of lead, perhaps formed, in some way, by the galvanic action of the iron shell and the leaden ball, assisted, probably, by the sea water. It would be very interesting to know the state of the shells in which a change like this has taken place to any extent; it might have been expected, that as long as any iron remained, the lead would have been preserved in the metallic state.—*M. F.*

Leeds Philosophical Society.—The Philosophical and Literary Society of Leeds heard a lecture last month by Charles Waterton, esq. of Walton-hall, the well-known naturalist and traveller, on his new method of preserving specimens in Natural History. He arranged his observations under three heads, considering, 1st. The nature of preserved specimens; how soon they perish by the moth; and how necessary it is to prevent them from falling into decay: 2d. The present defective mode of preparing specimens for museums, which, being founded on wrong principles, is incapable of producing a good specimen: and 3d, The new method of his own invention. As he was a stranger, he begged leave to mention, that he was born twelve miles from the town, and that as soon as he left the Jesuits' College, he made natural history his chief study. Sir Joseph Banks was pleased frequently to applaud his exertions, and that approbation encouraged him in his address to the society that evening. Under his first head he observed, that the *moth* was the great enemy of all museums, as well as of ladies' furs and muffs: yet there was in reality no reason why the specimens might not be made to last as long as the table on which they stood. Many ways had been tried to preserve the specimens from this destructive enemy. A preparation of soap and arsenic had been used, called by the French *savon arsenetique*, but this only preserved the skin;—now every part of a bird was food for insects; in tropical climates the ants devoured it even to its legs and beak, and in temperate regions the moth ate up its feathers. This compound of soap and arsenic was very dangerous to the constitution; and, moreover, it could not be used in the new process, on account of its soiling the specimens. Yet it was possible to prepare the specimens, so that the ant or the moth would no more touch them, than an alderman would eat a haunch of venison after it had been steeped in assafœtida. Another plan adopted to keep specimens was to use the *aromatic atmosphere*: if a small piece of sponge were put in a drawer where furs were kept, and a little spirit of turpentine were poured on it, all the insects in the drawer would die in half an hour. This, however, was only a temporary preservative, for the insects' eggs would remain, and be hatched after the atmosphere had dissipated; so that furs could not be locked up for many months together, without being destroyed by successive generations of the moth. Finding these methods defective, he next tried the *walnut juice*, the bitterness of which made it disagreeable to insects; but this did not answer, and though he made a solution of aloes as strong as possible, and washed the specimens with it, he found in a few months that the insect had perforated them in every part. At last he hit upon the great nostrum—a mixture of *alcohol* (spirit of wine) with *corrosive sublimate* (perchloride of mercury) made very strong. This liquid was colourless, and would not soil the purest specimens; it was a spirit, and diffused itself rapidly through the skin; it was antiseptic, and preserved from decay; and of all poisons known, this was the most deadly to insects, though it was not nearly so pernicious to other animals. Being a spirit, this mixture diffused itself

through and poisoned every part of the specimen, so that nothing was left on which the insect could feed; yet it did not in the least injure the colour or texture of the most delicate specimen. (This Mr. Waterton proved, by immersing in the mixture some of his most splendid birds and a white ostrich feather, all of which in less than an hour regained exactly their former appearance.) With this liquid he thoroughly washed the birds both inside and outside, after which they would keep in any climate or situation: the birds, tiger's skin, &c. thus prepared in 1812, were now as brilliant as at the moment when the operation was performed; and the liquid was equally efficacious when applied to all kinds of specimens—quadrupeds, birds, scaly animals, and insects.—To relieve, as he said, the dryness of these statements, Mr. Waterton here produced a large stock of Indian weapons,—the bow, the lance, poisoned arrows of various kinds, &c. the manner of using which he explained. By means of these, the Indians in the interior of South America, who had neither powder nor shot, killed their game, and obtained a subsistence; and Mr. W. himself principally used them in his expeditions into the forests and wilds.—The second part of his subject was on the mode at present in use of preparing specimens for museums. He declared it to be a bad one, being founded on totally erroneous principles.—In the third part of his subject, he explained, for the first time, his new system, and proved that it was the only one that would answer. He stated some of the principal defects of the old system, especially in the preparation of quadrupeds: it was found that the nose, lips, and ears, always shrivelled up like a mummy, on which account it was proposed by some to cut them off, and substitute wax for them. Before he went the last time to South America, he concurred with Sir Joseph Banks in thinking that it was impossible to remedy this great defect; but as he lay in his hammock one night in the month of June 1820, a complete remedy struck his mind, and it was a mere simple deduction from facts and principles with which he had been familiar for eighteen years. He did not sleep till he had killed an animal, tried the plan, and found it answer wonderfully well. The *grand* discovery, however, he had made previously; it was the solution—alcohol and corrosive sublimate. This he communicated some years ago to the Society of Arts and Sciences. He must state, however, that he could not fairly claim the entire credit of this discovery; he made it first, it was true, many years ago, when he was yet a boy, but he laid it aside from fear of poisoning persons with the sublimate, and only resumed it on finding that his friend, Mr. Edmonstone, a gentleman well known in the West Indies, and now of Cardross Park, near Dumbarton, made use of exactly the same mixture for his specimens, with success and without danger. His new plan for preserving quadrupeds entire and in perfect shape consisted in the application of "internal sculpture, corrected by external sculpture." He cut away the gristle from the nose and ears, and removed every thing from the body but the mere external skin: he then stuffed it as usual, and introduced a wooden skewer or needle, which he called a working iron, into the inside, and thus pushed out the skin into precisely its proper shape. A difficulty, however, presented itself, as the needle would not work easily amongst the oakum or tow with which the animal was stuffed; but it soon struck him that chaff or sawdust would answer instead of oakum, and on trial he found that it succeeded perfectly. At a certain period after the skin was taken off, he found that it would obey the needle implicitly: before that period it was too soft, and after that period it was too stiff; but, taken at the precise time, (which differed in different animals) the skin and hair received any shape or impression that might be wished. (Mr. W. here showed a cat's head lately prepared, and contrasted it with that of a monkey done on the old system: the latter was shrivelled and disfigured; the former had all the expression of life, the lips, nose, and ears being perfect.) To form the true shape of the nose, he introduced his working iron at the top of the head, and to bring the ears into shape, he introduced his iron through the nostril. To do this internal sculpture perfectly, it was necessary to have a living animal of the same species before him, in order that the muscles, features, and limbs might be accurately traced. (Mr. Waterton proved the complete success of his plans, by exhibiting specimens of the large ant-bear, the cayman (alligator,) the armadillo, the land turtle, the tarantula spider, the bittern, the partridge of Cayenne, &c. all of which were of the natural shape and colour, and seemed to glow with actual life.) When the preparation was complete, and the skin had assumed its form, he let out the sawdust through a hole in the foot, leaving the animal hollow. For greater convenience of package, he often separated the animals into different parts, making the tail, limbs, &c. to fit on or take off at pleasure. In concluding his lecture, Mr. Waterton requested the secretary to read a few passages from his journal, on the natural

history of the sloth (which has been grossly mistated by naturalists) and of the ant-bear, and describing the perilous conflicts he had in South America with a large serpent and a ferocious cayman or alligator, both of which he secured and killed, without injuring them as specimens.

Mephitic Gas in Mines.—Carburetted hydrogen and subcarburetted hydrogen appear to be the mephitic gases which, in mines and subterraneous caverns and pits, as well as in bogs and stagnant ditches, endanger animal life by insensible suffocation or sudden combustion; in some instances producing a lingering and in others instantaneous death. Hydrogen, when unmixed, appears to be a more active agent in this species of destruction than when united to carbon, being more inflammable and acting with more fatality. As carbon appears to neutralise hydrogen, to a certain extent, it is desirable to discover and point out to miners some other agent which will master this most destructive enemy. Sir H. Davy has favoured the world with reports upon a series of experiments undertaken with that view, which experiments led to his invention, and subsequent publication of the efficacy of that ingenious and eminently useful companion to miners, the safety-lamp. Notwithstanding this lamp is now generally known and almost universally in use, it appears, no such effects have followed as the public expected. The mephitic gas of mines still explodes, producing effects the most disastrous. In the last year, several explosions in mines have taken place, and the destruction of human life has been as great, if not greater than at any former period. If lime-water be exposed to either atmospheric air, or to gases which contain carbon, or to carbonic gas, it will gradually attract the carbon and become an insoluble carbonate, leaving the water pure. If, therefore, lime were slacked from time to time, in such of the rooms of mines as the miners occupy, it would attract the carbon in the act of slacking, as considerable vapour arises from these materials, which would instantly come in contact with the gas. Part of the lime escapes the water and flies up in an impalpable powder, like steam; and in this state presents ample surfaces to the action of the gas; which, from its specific gravity being lighter than atmospheric air, is always most abundant near the roofs of mines. In some cases, this might prove singularly efficacious, by relieving the miners from the pressure of carbon, in almost any shape; but in other cases it might, by disuniting the carbon from the hydrogen, render the hydrogen gas more inflammable. Hydroidic ether appears to be less inflammable than carburetted or subcarburetted hydrogen; and it only requires the heat of a water bath to form this ether, with the raw materials, viz. the hydroidic acid and alcohol. Alcohol is at hand every where, in all the shops; no difficulty, therefore, exists in finding the materials; the only difficulty, under existing circumstances, is to produce the union upon a scale sufficiently large to become generally useful. Carburetted and subcarburetted hydrogen issue from the cavities of mines during the progress of the works, as these cavities are brought to the surfaces of the works, and as that which acted as a dam to these receptacles of gas is from time to time removed. So that the issue of gas into mines is incessant, more or less. To provide, therefore, against this evil must be a daily task. The introduction of atmospheric air into every part of a mine is the best mode, and without this, in part, nothing else can operate as a sovereign remedy. But the introduction of atmospheric air into every part of a mine, is always difficult and not unfrequently impossible. The rooms in which the miners labour are so unequal in size, so irregular in form, so in the way or out of the way of a regular current of air, that it is next to impossible to procure such a current as will constantly sweep them clean. But even a current of air cannot be invariably insured. The falling in of the roofs and sides of passages for ventilation, and the sudden and accidental accumulation of matter in mines which obstruct these passages, with an endless variety of circumstances known to miners, render a supply of atmospheric air extremely precarious; and, therefore, a remedy for the time being, during these lapses in the supply of air to particular parts of mines, is the grand desideratum of the miner. Alcohol, evaporated nightly, as well as from day to day, in the rooms occupied by the miners, I have found exceedingly useful, as well as the slacking of quick lime. My method has been to place the alcohol in an earthen dish, plunged into a sand-bath, viz. into sand contained in another earthen dish, over a round iron vessel, made like a tin can, with small holes in the sides to admit air, in which stood a lamp. The flame of the lamp, burning beneath the sand bath, evaporates the alcohol; and a perpetual steam arising therefrom, mingles with the gas, and presents ample surfaces to its action: imperfect as the union is, it considerably blunts the tendency to combus-

tion, and enables the miner to breathe with greater freedom. In sinking pits, driving levels and other confined passages in mines, where the workmen are impeded by the damp, this mode of neutralising mephitic gas may be attempted with more ease than in large rooms and extensive works; because the steam arising from a small quantity of alcohol will fill these spaces in a short period. Great care is, however, necessary in the use of alcohol for such purposes, from its being an inflammable fluid itself; and equal care is necessary in the use of the lamp. In order to prevent the workmen from applying the alcohol to an improper use, it may be mingled, previous to its delivery to them, with any volatile nauseous fluid, in small quantities; or with acetic acid, which is so far from rendering alcohol inefficacious, that in some cases the evaporation of acetic acid I have found equal to alcohol. Alcohol will absorb twice as much gas as water does, and the expansive power of alcohol is greater than that of water, in equal temperatures; indeed in low temperatures the steam of alcohol is to that of water more than two to one. One cubic inch of water will produce nearly two thousand cubic inches of steam, closely compacted. According to the ratio of water and steam, the vapour from a wine pint of alcohol would occupy nearly sixty thousand cubic inches of space, and dispersed, as it would be in this instance, amongst gases, would occupy nearly six hundred thousand cubic inches; but as the whole would not evaporate at once, but gradually, if a pint only of alcohol was evaporated, the time taken up in evaporation would disperse the first vapour before the last was formed; and therefore, at no one time would so large a space be occupied by that quantity of this subtile fluid.

Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book.—The editor of the Blackburn paper states, that an obscure individual in that place is in possession of the Prayer Book presented by Henry VIII. to his daughter Elizabeth at her confirmation. This antiquarian curiosity was (it is stated) stolen from its deposit at Hampton-court about the beginning of last century; and the librarian dismissed for losing so valuable a volume. It is enriched with notes, or mottos in MS.; and even conjectured to be the actual token by which Essex might have saved his forfeit life, if it had been delivered to the Queen. The title page represents a triumphal arch, and has these words in black letter—"C Certeine Prayers and godly meditacyions very nedefull for every Christien:" the imprint is, "Emprinted at Malborow, the Here of our Lord a M.CCCCCXXXVIII. per me Joanis Philoparion." The volume is in good preservation, bound in velvet, with the royal arms and roses emblazoned.

On the Effects of Magnetism on Chronometers, by P. Lecount, Esq.—I find that the subject of the iron in ships affecting chronometers has employed Mr. Barlow's attention as well as my own, and that he attributes it to the same cause that I do, viz. a portion of fixed magnetism in the steel of the balance or its spring. For my part, I think it will not be found possible to ascertain any shiprate for chronometers which shall correct the errors arising from this cause, from the direction and strength of the attraction of the iron in a ship undergoing such considerable changes as it does in different dips. I always considered the remedy to lie alone in the hands of the maker, who should carefully ascertain that no steel whatever in a chronometer possesses any fixed magnetic quality; and I pointed this out to a chronometer-maker in London in November 1820, shewing him, amongst a number of balances, those which had any portion of fixed magnetism, and those which had not, &c.; but it is requisite, that, in this respect, not only the balance and its spring should be attended to, but that all the steel in the instrument should be deprived of this quality, particularly the steel-spindles of the fusee, barrel, &c. for it is to magnetic attraction, residing wholly in the machine, that I attribute the alteration which takes place in the rates of chronometers on shore in different parts of the world, and which is often very considerable. These attractions may act in several ways. If there is fixed magnetism in the balance, and variable magnetism in the spindles of the wheels, the rate may be altered by any considerable alteration in the dip, as the direction and strength of the variable magnetism will thereby become changed; the same effect may be produced if the fixed magnetism is in the spindles of the wheels, &c. and the variable magnetism in the steel of the balance. The balance-spring will likewise be acted on under similar circumstances; I should therefore think it absolutely necessary, that all the steel in the machine should be divested of the fixed magnetic quality; the variable ones will have no effect on each other: this can always be done by the action of fire, and if the mechanic, in the process of hardening and tempering the steel, always carefully cools it in a direction at right angles with the dipping-needle, it will rarely be found to possess any portion of fixed magnetism, as, on the contrary, it will be found, that small

steel bodies, if heated red-hot, and cooled in the direction of the dipping-needle, will often require this quality.

I am of opinion, that this fixed magnetism, if carefully excluded from the machine at first, will not be found to return from the continued motion of its parts.

A very necessary precaution with respect to the use of these instruments, is always to hang them up on board ship at a considerable distance from the compasses. I have known an excellent chronometer rendered useless for the time, by being kept within two feet of the cabin compass, and which, when removed to a different part of the cabin, performed remarkably well.

While on this subject, I cannot help expressing my surprise, that although it has long been shewn that the true form for the teeth of machinery, which will prevent friction, is that of an arc of an epicycloid, yet this has never been adopted in chronometers. I can only suppose it to arise from the difficulty of reducing such small teeth to the form of that curve. If I thought it likely that the makers of these instruments would adopt this form of the teeth, I should be happy to propose an easy method of arriving at it for the smallest wheel used in them.

Deaf and Dumb.—Mr. J. Harrison Curtis has lately published a farther account of three deaf and dumb patients, at the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, one of whom, a young man nineteen years of age, who had been deaf and dumb thirteen years from an attack of inflammatory fever, is now able to hear and speak. The two others, a boy and girl about four years old, are likewise able to hear and speak. It appears that such cases are often congenital, or the effect of acute disease occurring at an early period of life: this last cause of their origin should lead to attempt relief more frequently than is usually done, and should, at the same time, give greater hopes of success from such attempts than if the defects were resulting from original organic malformation, a more unfrequent cause than commonly supposed.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

French Academy.—M. Gambey has presented to the Academy two new astronomical instruments, constructed on new principles;—a compass of declination, and a heliostat.—M. l'Abbé Halma has published a French translation of the Manual Tables of Ptolemy: and is occupied in researches to show that the antiquity of the Zodiac of Dendera is not greater than that of 364 years before the Christian era.

Mineralogy and Geology. — The loss which the Academy sustained in the death of M. Haüy, occasioned an apprehension that the public might be deprived of the new edition of the work of that illustrious professor on the science which he cultivated with so much success. Happily the whole of the manuscript was prepared. Five volumes have already appeared, and the impression of the sixth and last is going on under the superintendence of M. De Lafosse, one of M. Haüy's most distinguished pupils. M. Constant Prevost has been investigating, mineralogically, the bold rocky shore of Picardy and Normandy, from Calais to Cherburg.

Vegetable Physics, and Botany. — M. Dutrochet has made some new and exceedingly curious experiments on the direction which the different parts of plants take, when in motion, from the instant of germination to their developement.—It is generally imagined that a tree deprived of its bark loses its vegetative faculty. M. Dupetit Thouars has peeled trees for three successive years, and they have sustained no injury. He thinks the elm endures this mutilation best; the oak cannot bear it.—M. Raffenau Delille has described a singular plant of the family of gourds. Its fruit, which is nearly two feet long, and of a proportionate thickness, is covered with a resinous and inflammable powder, that can be scraped off, and seems analogous to the vegetable wax of the *myrica cerifera* of North America, and of the *ceroxylum andicola* in the Cordilleras.—Several numbers of splendid botanical works, by M. de Humboldt and M. Kunth, have appeared.

Physiology.—M. Sergelas has communicated to the Academy the result of experiments which not only confirm generally the absorbent faculty of the veins (doubted by some physiologists,) but prove that certain substances are absorbed only by the veins, or at least, that they are so in greater abundance and more rapidly, than by the lacteal vessels. Various other able physiologists have been investigating different parts of the animal system, especially the nerves.

Comparative Anatomy. — M. Geoffry Saint Hilaire's investigations on the subject of monstrosities have led him to extend his researches to the organs of generation in birds, as well as in those of the monotremes, those extraordinary quadrupeds of New Holland, which unite the beak of a bird with the shoulders of a reptile, and respecting which it has hitherto been doubtful whether they are ovipa-

rous. M. Geoffry Saint Hilaire determines that they are so.—Messrs. Majendie and Desmoulins have been engaged in similar investigations concerning the lamprey.

Agriculture and Technology. — M. de Humboldt proposes making an attempt to domesticate the Llamas of Peru before transporting them to Europe, where there is every reason to believe they may live without degenerating. M. Lemare has presented to the Academy an apparatus which he calls a Calefacteur, and which may be employed with great advantage for culinary purposes.—Indelible writing ink has become a *desideratum*, in proportion to the increasing skill of forgers. A manufacturer at Paris, M. de la Renaudière, has devised one which unites in a great degree all requisite qualities, and which entirely resists the agents commonly employed to alter writings.

M. le Duc de Choiseul is about to publish an extract from his Memoirs. This extract will contain *"L'Histoire et Procès des Naufragés de Calais."* During the revolution the procès excited great interest. M. de Choiseul, who had emigrated, took service under the British government, and raised a legion, with which he embarked for India; but unfortunately he was shipwrecked and thrown on the French coast. He and his companions were immediately arrested, and being considered as emigrants who had entered the country in arms, were on the point of being shot, when a vessel arrived at Calais, under a flag of truce, and despatched by the British sovereign. The vessel brought out Mr. Bird, a relative of the Duke of Portland, and Mr. Butter, charged to reclaim the Duke de Choiseul and his companions. "They had (says M. de Choiseul) the most extensive powers; they were authorized to treat for an exchange, with a latitude which I dare not mention, so much did it appear out of all proportion." In fact, they offered as many as 3000 men in exchange for the shipwrecked prisoners. This vigorous and honourable conduct on the part of the British government suspended the execution of their sentence of death, but did not break their fetters. Four years they remained in prison, and they were not liberated till after the change which took place on the arrival of Bonaparte at the head of the consulate.

A mausoleum has been erected by subscription to the Abbé Sicard. The ground on which it is raised, in the burying-place of the Père La Chaise, has been purchased by the administrators of the Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. On the upper part of the black marble which forms the monument, in the style of Egyptian hieroglyphics, are six hands in different positions, indicating the six letters of the name Sicard, conformably to the signs manual adopted by the deaf and dumb of the Institution.

Musical Phenomenon.—Paris at this moment possesses a musical phenomenon, in a young Hungarian, aged eleven, named Leist. This child already displays talent, of the first order as a pianist; but the execution of young Leist is not only distinguished for rapidity of fingering, which is what is admired in a number of performers; he unites to a perfection of lightness and firmness of hand an expression which has been wanting in other performers, whose reputation is nevertheless very high. This, however, is what is least astonishing in the talents of this extraordinary child. He composes in the style of the greatest masters, and he improves on lessons given him with a facility so much the more marvellous as the force and grace of ideas never fail him.—Since Mozart, who astonished several courts of Europe at the age of eight years, the musical world has certainly witnessed nothing so surprising as young Leist.

Rossini.—The following is a chronological list of Rossini's principal works, according to a Paris publication:—

1. Demetrio e Polibio, written in 1809.

2. La Cambiale di Matrimonio, in 1810.

3. L'Equivoco Stravagante, in 1811.

4. L'Inganno Felice; 5. Ciro in Babilonia; 6. La Scala di Selte; 7. La Pietra del Paragone; 8. L'Occasione fa il Ladro, in 1812.

9. Il figlio per azzardo; 10. Tancredi; 11. L'Italiana in Algeri, in 1813.

12. Aureliano in Palmira; 13. Il Turco in Italia; 14. Sigismondo, 1814.

15. Elisabetta, in 1815.

16. Torvaldo e Dorlisca; 17. Il Barbiere di Seviglia: 18. La Gazzetta; 19. L'Otello, in 1816.

20. La Cenerentola; 21. La Gazza Ladra; 22. Armida, in 1817.

23. Adelaïde di Borgogna; 24. Adina o sia il Califfo di Bagdad; 25. Mosè in Egitto; 26. Ricciardo e Zoraïde, 1818.

27. Ermione; 28. Eduardo e Cristina; 29. La Donna del Lago, in 1819.

30. Bianca e Faliero; 31. Maometto Secondo, 1820.

32. Metilde di Shabran, in 1821.

33. Zelmira, in 1822.

34. Semiramide, in 1823.

Besides a number of Cantatas.

Egyptian Collection.—Among the curious collections which have from time to time been made by travellers, one of the most valuable is that which has been re-

cently transported to Paris by the celebrated M. Frederic Cailliaud. It has been got together with a judgment which indicates a thorough knowledge of Egyptian antiquity. Instead of overwhelming himself with a multitude of idols and amulets, he has selected such rare objects as are calculated to illustrate the history of ancient arts and customs. The collection is composed of about four hundred specimens, in excellent preservation.

ITALY.

Etruscan or Grecian Vases. The original destination of these ancient painted vases, which are found in great numbers in the Terra di Lavoro, the ancient Campania, and in other parts of what was formerly Magna Græcia, as well as in Sicily and Greece, has long been a subject of dispute in which England, on account of her numerous collections of this kind, is much interested. An intelligent writer in the *Biblioteca Italiana* offers some new and ingenious conjectures on this point. He observes that the subjects of the paintings with which these vases are adorned, are usually births, marriages, games, combats, victories, figures of philosophers, bacchantes, sacrifices, libations, sacred ceremonies, and heroic exploits. Amongst the brief inscriptions which often accompany these representations, the word which most commonly occurs is καλος (fair); and this circumstance is the chief foundation of the celebrated Lanzi's opinion, in his work *de' vasi dipinti detti volgarmente Etrusci*, that these vases were customary presents between lovers. But the word καλος, as the writer in question demonstrates, was not always expressive of personal beauty, but frequently referred to bravery, heroism, magnanimity, and other noble qualities, or to brilliant exploits. Hence it was applicable to victors in the Olympic and other sacred games; and it is even ingeniously conjectured that it may probably have been a common exclamation used by the spectators like the *bravo, bravissimo* of the moderns. Hence it is concluded that these vases so distinguished were prizes conferred on the victors in these games; an opinion supported by the authority of Pindar, from whom it appears that vases were often the rewards of victory, not only in gymnastic games, but also in music and tragedy. Horace also alludes to this custom, in his ode to Censorinus: "*Donarem pateras, donarem tripodas, præmia fortium Graiorum*; in which verse *fortium* seems to express what is signified on the vases by καλος. With respect to the vases embellished with other representations, it is contended that they were used for libations and drinking in the mysteries of Bacchus, which being symbolical of human life and eternity, their utensils were appropriately ornamented with devices emblematical of those subjects. From this custom, and the universal diffusion of the Bacchic mysteries, such vases probably became favourite ornaments, and suitable presents on many important occasions, especially when the improvement of art had conferred intrinsic value upon them. This opinion is corroborated by a vase in the collection of Signor Santangeli at Naples, in the painting on which, representing a marriage, is seen a vase embellished with figures allusive to the same ceremony. It was customary to inter with the dead the vases with which libations were made at the funerals; as well as those which the deceased had acquired by his victories in public games, or his initiation into sacred mysteries: hence the frequent occurrence of these vases in the sepulchres of the ancients.

SAVOY.

Ascent of Mount Rosa.—The 25th volume of the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin contains an account of a journey to the top of the southern peak of Mount Rosa, a singular mountain of the Pennine Alps, forming a circus of gigantic peaks round the village of Macugnaga, and supposed to derive its name from some resemblance to an expanded rose. Its summit has hitherto been regarded as the most elevated point in Europe, except that of Mont Blanc; and the observations made on this occasion by Messrs. Zumstein and Vincent, the enterprising individuals who accomplished the ascent, tend to prove its superior height even to Mont Blanc. Vincent first reconnoitred the mountain, particularly the frozen steep leading to the south-west peak. He proceeded across immense beds of snow to the summit of a lofty pyramid of ice, where, but for a heavy snow-storm beneath him, a most extensive prospect would have presented itself. At this point he fixed a cross as a signal, and returned to his companion. On the 11th of August, 1819, the two travellers, furnished with proper philosophical instruments, as well as with cramps to their shoes, hooks, and poles shod with iron, set out attended by a hunter. They reached the region of eternal snow, and passed those miners' cabins which are esteemed the most elevated dwellings in Europe, and habitable only during two months in the year. Hence every step of their progress required the aid of their hooks and poles, and they were obliged to protect their eyes with veils and glasses. They soon found them-

selves on the glaciers, and saw the summit of Mont Blanc, illumined by the rays of the rising sun. For several hours they advanced across a sea of ice, assisted by the solid snow, which formed bridges from one mass of ice to another. Thus they reached the rock at which the glacier of Embours commences. Here they were 11,256 feet above the level of the sea: vegetation had nearly disappeared, only a few lichens and umbellicarias being discoverable. The ice now became more broken up, and their passage over masses of snow of uncertain solidity, with deep abysses beneath them, was far from enviable. A violent snow-storm now overtook them, from which they found shelter under an impending mass of ice, of threatening appearance, and which, the following day, actually fell with a horrible crash. The remainder of their journey, although short, was the most perilous, as they had to climb an almost perpendicular acclivity, by means of steps, which they cut as they proceeded, whilst a terrific gulf yawned beneath their feet, into which the slightest trip must have precipitated them. On the summit of the south-west peak, which appeared to be 13,920 Paris feet above the level of the sea, they drank to the health of Saussure and Humboldt. By their observations made here, the highest peak of Mount Rosa appeared to be 15,600 Paris feet above the level of the sea, whereas that of Mont Blanc is only 14,793.

RUSSIA.

The ships *Wostok* and *Mirni*, the first commanded by Capt. Bellinghausen, the second by Capt. Lazarew, sailed from Cronstadt, July 3d, 1819, and having touched at Copenhagen, Portsmouth, and Rio de Janeiro, proceeded to the South Polar Seas. On the 24th of December, they were in the 52d degree of latitude, and perceived land covered with snow: the following day they approached *King George's Island*, the N.E. coasts of which were surveyed by Cook: they spent two days in surveying the S.W. coasts. On the 17th they passed *Clerke's Rock*, steering towards *Sandwich Land*; on the 22d discovered a new island, to which Capt. B. gave the name of Marquis of Traverse's I. (the Russian Minister of the Marine.) This island, the position of which is not precisely marked by M. Simonoff, contained a peaked mountain, which was constantly smoking, and surrounded by volcanic substances. They ascended it; but the expedition was without naturalists, those who had engaged to accompany it not having joined at the appointed time. On the 27th they passed the Isles De La Rencontre, at the distance of 30 miles; and on the 29th, reached the island called by Cook, Sandwich Land. The great English navigator thought that Capes Saunders, Montague, and Bristol, were, or at least *might be*, the points of a land of a certain extent. The Russians sailed round them, surveyed them carefully, and proved that they are only islands of small compass, as rocky and as sterile as King George's Island. Perpetual snow covers those black rocks, which rise from the bosom of an ocean enveloped in eternal fogs. The moss, the only vegetation of King George's Island, disappears entirely at Sandwich Land, which ought to be called the *Southern Sandwich Islands*, to distinguish them from those in the great ocean. Floating ice began to fill the sea; the Walruss, and the Penguins in great numbers, chased the fish. On the 4th of January 1820, the expedition, after reaching lat. 60° 30′, left Sandwich Land, and sailed eastward, following at first the parallel of 59°, but gradually it reached, in an oblique line, 69° 30′. In this latitude a barrier of eternal ice arrested the navigators. "The South Pole," says M. Simonoff, "is surrounded by a band of ice 300 toises thick." This assertion is perhaps too general. The Russians were more than once on the point of perishing in these frightful seas; the floating ice threatened to dash their vessels to pieces; and the enormous waves, disengaging them from the shock of the ice, exposed them to the danger of falling over. They suffered dreadfully from the snow and humidity, though it was the summer season in that hemisphere. Happily the most violent tempests did not occur till after the 7th of March; and, on the other hand, it was from the 3rd to the 7th of March that the masses of floating ice were the most numerous. These dates are worthy attention; they prove that even in those high latitudes the approach of the equinox is accompanied, as among us, by great commotions in the air and the water. The *Aurora Australis* often charmed the expedition. It appeared to come constantly from the Pole, and not from all the points of the horizon; it delighted the navigators by the variety and brilliancy of its colours, which resembled those of the rainbow. It assumed a thousand momentary forms: sometimes, like a whitish column, it arose steadily in the sky; sometimes, broken into bright rays, it seemed to traverse the region of the clouds. As early as the fifth of March, the *Mirni* had parted from the *Wostok*, to proceed in a lower latitude to Port Jackson,—a very judicious arrangement, because the twofold

route of these vessels across the Polar Seas to the south of Sandwich Land, of the Island of Circumcision and Kerguelen's Land, has swept a great extent of seas hitherto unknown, and almost demonstrated that no land of any considerable extent exists there, since the two Russian vessels, taking two different routes, did not even meet with an islet. On the 19th of March the *Wostok* steered northwards, and on the 30th anchored in Port Jackson, after a cruise of 130 days in the south Polar Seas. The *Mirni* joined seven days afterwards. This first campaign was remarkable: it conducted the Russian flag through a part of the ocean where Captain Cook had indeed made some bold advances, and rather nearer to the Pole than those of Captain Bellinghausen; but the latter, by sailing on a parallel, remained longer within the Polar circle than Cook.

M. Simonoff seems to have employed his time well, both at Port Jackson and on the voyage between the Tropics. Numerous astronomical observations on the Southern Celestial Hemisphere have been added to those of Lacaille; our navigator also made daily observations of the barometer, and he has demonstrated an important fact, *viz.* that the mercury in the barometer experiences between the Tropics a periodical and daily elevation and depression, reaching its greatest height at nine in the morning and nine in the evening, and falling to its lowest point at three in the morning and three *p. m.* On the 31st October 1820, the expedition quitted Port Jackson to enter the Polar Seas a second time. On departing from Macquarrie Island the navigators began to sail round the Pole, which they endeavoured to approach as near as they could: once only they reached the 70th degree. Near Macquarrie Island they saw many English whalers, who were hunting sea-elephants and seals, which are extremely numerous on the coasts of that island. They here, for the first time, felt a submarine earthquake. The shock was very violent, and the whalers had noticed three during the night. According to their account, an earthquake is felt in those seas *every month.*

On the 11th of January 1821, they at length discovered an island surrounded with ice, to which they gave the name of Peter Island. It is in 69° 30′ south lat. and in 91° west longitude of Greenwich (93° 20′ west of the meridian of Paris.) It is the meridian of the Gallapagos islands. On the 17th of January, still sailing under the same latitude, they discovered a coast environed with ice, the end of which they did not distinctly see. They called it the Coast of Alexander I. and sailed along it from the 73d to the 74th degree of west longitude from Greenwich. They were inclined to believe that this coast is of no great extent. These two discoveries are highly interesting: they are the two nearest points of land to the South Pole with which we are acquainted, unless a vague rumour should be confirmed of land discovered in the Southern Ocean by an American whaler in lat. 72°. From Alexander's Coast the Russians repaired to the islands of New Shetland, which they examined with great care and accuracy. They increased the number by six, which makes the number of new islands added by this voyage to geography, amount to thirty. Those of New Shetland are smaller, and especially narrower than they were supposed to be from the account of Mr. William Smith. The Russians, when to the south of several of these islands, saw distinctly the English and American whalers at anchor to the North of them. The expedition proceeded from this point to New Georgia, whence it sailed, in 1819, to traverse the Polar Seas. Thus returning to the same point, it had completed the circumnavigation of the globe in the Southern Frigid Zone, in a more instructive and more useful manner than the celebrated Captain Cook. Returning to Europe, it touched at Rio Janeiro and Lisbon, and arriving at Cronstadt 24th July 1821, ended this great voyage, which had lasted two years and twenty-one days, during which time only three persons out of two hundred died.

NORTH AMERICA.

The following is from an American paper, under the head of Quebec, Nov. 5.—"Yesterday, an inquest was taken in the gaol, on Anne Donohue, otherwise Goldsmith, who had been committed on the 18th of August last, and died early on Sunday morning. She had scarcely been out of bed since her confinement, and died of extreme debility. The jury, composed half of prisoners, in conformity to the statute, returned a verdict that she died by the visitation of God. This unfortunate woman was the great niece of Oliver Goldsmith, the celebrated poet, and grand-daughter of his brother, the clergyman, to whom he dedicated his poem "*The Traveller*," and whom he has depicted as

———" A man to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a year."

RURAL ECONOMY.

Manure. — Value of currier's leather shavings, as a substitute for manure:— Mr. W. Newby, currier, of Egremont, discovered in an out-house, a potatoe (of the white early kind, taken up in October last) which had been accidentally covered with leather shavings, and to which was attached 15 new potatoes, some of them from 2 to 3 inches in circumference. Last year, Mr. Newby (by way of experiment) manured a bed of radishes with leather shavings, and a most abundant crop was produced: many of the radishes measured, without the top, from 14 to 15 inches in length, and proportionably thick.

Scotch Thistle.—An account lately appeared in the Scots papers of a Scotch Thistle cut down at New Cumnock, Ayrshire, of the following dimensions:—8ft. 10½ in. high; one branch 5ft. 8½in. long; one leaf 2ft. 2in. long, and 1ft. 2in. broad; circumference, 26ft. round the lowest tier of branches; 309 flower pods. This was a fine plant, but not equal to one of the same kind cut down in the garden of a gentleman in the immediate neighbourhood of Carlisle, on the 4th inst. of which the following is an accurate description; Height from the ground, 9ft. 6in.; 9ft. 4in. by 9ft. at right angles, making, as it stood, a circumference of 29ft. 7in. There were 19 branches below, 14 inches from the surface, and 13 others above, making 32 on the main stem, averaging 6ft. each, exclusive of lateral branches; and when laid in a horizontal position, the circumference was 38ft. 4in. Girth of main stem 9½in. Some of the leaves 3ft. 1in. long, and 15½ broad. The pericarp, or seed-pods, were 865 in number, the largest containing 500, and the smallest 25 seeds each, averaging 262½, and forming a total of 227,062 seeds.—Perhaps there is not on record a finer specimen of this noble plant.

Preservation of Cabbages.—The following method of preserving cabbages is adopted by the Portuguese. The cabbage is cut so as to leave about two inches of the stem attached; after which the pith is scooped out to the depth of an inch, care being taken not to wound or bruise the rind. The cabbages are then suspended, by a cord tied round that portion of the stem next the cabbage, and fastened at regular intervals by a rope. That portion of the stem from which the pith is taken, being uppermost, is regularly filled with water every morning. The cabbage is thus preserved fresh during long voyages. It may be inferred, the same mode of preservation might be extended to winter cauliflower, brocoli, &c.

USEFUL ARTS.

Mechanism applicable to Instruments for measuring Time, named a Vertical Regulator, or Regulateur à Tourbillon. By M. Breguet.—This regulator may be adapted to every possible kind of escapement, on which it will uniformly produce its peculiar effect. This effect tends to correct all the anomalies due to the changes of position, of what nature soever they may be; for all the pieces to which the anomalies are due, passing in the space of every minute through all possible positions, a compensation necessarily takes place and annuls the errors. The machinery being so arranged that the frame which carries the moveable system shall make one turn in a minute, it is possible to make the axis of this frame carry the seconds' hand. The peculiar and distinguishing character of this invention essentially consists in this: the case of the watch being supposed fixed, the balance has, besides its oscillations or its motion backwards and forwards (occasioned by the action of the impulsion-wheel, and elastic force of the spiral spring), a continued rotary motion round a fixed axis in respect to the case, proceeding from the moving power; so that the commencement of the oscillation of the balance is found at a given instant; noon, for example, to correspond with a certain point of the circumference of the fixed case; at one second, two seconds, &c. past noon, the commencement of the oscillation will correspond with different points. This is the principle of the compensations the author wished to obtain.

Mr. Rotch's *New Lever Fid.*—The tops of his Majesty's ship Tamar having been fitted by order of the Lords of the Admiralty with this ingenious and useful invention, Mr. Rotch, the inventor, lately visited Woolwich for the purpose of seeing that his plan had been properly carried into execution. The operation of lowering and hoisting the main-topmast was performed twice, under the directions of Lieutenant Golding, and nothing could be more complete than the success of the experiment. The top-gallant-mast was on end, and the rigging of both that mast and the top-mast taught set up, when the word was given to lower away the main-top mast; and in an instant, with three hands only on a burton on each side, the mast was lowered away, the lever fids were removed entirely, and laid on one side in the top, and the top-mast was left supported only

by the top tackle pennants: which being eased off the top-mast, of course settled away, as low as was required, the top-mast shrouds and rigging hanging loosely into the mast. Thus was the great object of this most valuable invention at once attained. But the inventor, wishing to prove the immense power of his fid, and its double application, was anxious to see the mast again fidded without starting the rigging. For this purpose the lever fids were again put into their places, and ten hands were put on to the burton on each side, when, in a very few sways, the top-mast was fidded again without starting any of the rigging, which, by the very act of fidding the top-mast, was strained perfectly taught, and ready for carrying sail. It should be stated also, in justice to this invention, that the hands employed in this manœuvre were for the most part boys and marines, very few seamen having as yet entered on board the Tamar.

Instrument for finding the latitude, at once, without the help of logarithms or calculation, from two observations taken at any time of day.—The inventor of this instrument, Joseph Bordwine, Esq. professor of fortification at the East India Company's military college at Addiscombe, has taken out a patent for it, and the Directors have issued orders that this instrument be used throughout their naval department. It is intended to put within the reach of every commander of a vessel, the solution of that important problem in navigation, viz. the determination of the latitude by two observations of the sun, or other celestial body, taken at any period of the day, a problem which has engaged the attention of scientific men for a long time past, with the view of rendering the forms of calculation more simple than they are at present. The instrument does away with calculation altogether, giving the results in itself. It is formed of four circular arcs, (the greatest about nine inches in diameter,) having a common centre, and traversing about each other. On two of these are scales for the declination of the object observed, and on the other two, scales for the altitudes, which are taken by the usual instruments, quadrant, &c.—There is also a fourth semicircle, fixed in position, for the time elapsed between the observations. In working it, the declination for the day is set off, the time adjusted,—and the verniers, marking the observed altitudes, brought together, when the instrument will immediately show,—

1. The latitude of the place of observation, to 15″ of a degree.

2. The distance in time from noon of either observation, to 2″ of time, which compared with a chronometer will give the difference of longitude.

3. The true azimuth, which compared with a compass bearing, will give the variation of the magnetic pole.

The operation may take about three or four minutes, there being no other calculation required than the usual corrections for dip, refraction, &c. in the altitudes; and the like for the declination from the Nautical Almanack to adapt it to the place of observation, these being reductions which must take place under any solution of the problem, whether by the calculated forms, or by instrument. Two or three hours' instruction will make any master of a vessel fit to use it.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. Bourne, of Derby; for improvements in the burning of stone-ware and brown-ware in kilns or ovens, by carrying up the heat and flame from the furnace or fire below to the middle and upper parts of the kiln or oven, either by means of flues or chimnies in the sides thereof, or by moveable pipes or conductors to be placed within such kilns or ovens; and also by increasing the heat in kilns or ovens by the construction of additional furnaces or fires at the sides thereof, and to communicate with the centre or upper parts of such kilns or ovens; and also by conveying the flame and heat of one kiln or more into another, or others, by means of chimnies or flues, and thus permitting the draft and smoke of several kilns or ovens to escape through the chimnies of a central kiln or oven of great elevation, whereby the degree of heat is increased in the several kilns or ovens, and the quantity of smoke diminished. Nov. 22, 1823.

J. Slater, of Saddleworth; for improvements in the machinery or apparatus to facilitate or improve the operation of cutting or grinding wool or cotton from off the surfaces of woollen cloths, kerseymeres, cotton cloths, or mixtures of the said substances; and for taking or removing hair or fur from skins. Nov. 22, 1823.

T. Todd, of Swansea; for an improvement in producing tone upon musical instruments of various descriptions. Nov. 22, 1823.

S. Brown, of Windmill-street, Lambeth; for an engine or instrument for effecting a vacuum, and thus producing powers, by which water may be raised and machinery put in motion. Dec. 4, 1823.

A. Buchanan, of Catrine Cotton-works; for an improvement in machinery heretofore employed in spinning-mills in the carding of cotton and other wool, whereby the top cards are regularly stripped and kept clean by the operation of the machinery, without the agency of hard labour. Dec. 4, 1823.

J. Parkes, of Manchester; for a method of manufacturing salt. Dec. 4, 1823.

G. M. Glascott, of Great Garden-street, Whitechapel, and T. Michell, of Upper Thames-street; for improvements in the construction or form of nails to be used in or for the securing of copper and oher sheathing on ships, and for other purposes. Dec. 9, 1823.

T. Horne the younger, of Birmingham; for improvements in the manufacture of rack pullies, in brass or other metals. Dec. 9, 1823.

W. Furnival, of Droitwich, and A. Smith, of Glasgow; for an improved boiler for steam-engines and other purposes. Dec. 9, 1823.

Sir H. Heathcote, of Surrey-street, Strand; for an improvement of the stay-sails generally in use, for the purpose of intercepting wind between the square-sails of ships and other square-rigged vessels.

J. Boot, of Nottingham: for an improved apparatus to be used in the process of singeing lace and other purposes. Dec. 13, 1823.

F. J. B. V. Gosset, of Queen-street, Haymarket; for a combination of machinery for producing various shapes, patterns, and sizes, from metals or other materials, capable of receiving an oval, round, or other form. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. Dec. 18, 1823.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoir of the late Mrs. Henrietta Fordyce, relict of James Fordyce, D.D. containing Original Letters, Anecdotes, and pieces of Poetry; to which is added, a Sketch of the Life of James Fordyce, D.D.

To the individuals who were acquainted with the sprightly and amiable lady commemorated in this memoir, its pages will no doubt be highly interesting; but the incidents of Mrs. Fordyce's life were not sufficiently important to render them an object of public curiosity. The narrative is written with a simplicity which sometimes excites a smile. The description of the lady's marriage, in particular, is highly amusing: Miss Cummyng had petitioned for a delay, out of which it was determined to surprise her. She was told that a party was expected in the evening.

"The guests were each saluted with an appropriate compliment; and the whole party appeared to be entirely at their ease, except that Miss Cummyng felt a beating at her heart which she could neither define nor understand. She observed that the dress of her Cicero was as gay as the sober costume of a Scotch Kirk minister would admit: his habit was entirely new, and he wore light grey silk stockings; gold shoe, knee, and stock buckles; and his full-curled wig was newly and becomingly arranged. A smile of chastened pleasure irradiated his serene countenance, while an attempered joy shone in his fine expressive eye. Sir William Fordyce looked as he felt, delighted; Alexander looked arch. The ladies were on their feet, when the Doctor, calm and collected, approached Miss Cummyng, and said, 'Best beloved, my Henrietta, our wishes are sanctified: fear nothing!' He took her hand; she grew very pale, trembled, and the tears started into her eyes.

"'Sister,' said Sir William, taking her other hand, and with gentle force raising her from her chair, 'all here unite to make you happy; and you are above affectation.' She was led to the chapel belonging to the mansion. It was lighted up and prepared for the solemn occasion. The mysteries of the day were at an end; the bride resumed herself; and every one knelt devoutly round the altar. The Dean of ***, who had been engaged to perform the ceremony, began, and continued to pronounce the words with impressive solemnity till the Doctor had to say, 'With my body I thee worship,' when he substituted the words, 'With my body I thee *honour*.' The Dean repeated 'worship;' the Doctor repeated '*honour*.' Three times the Dean reiterated '*worship*;' and as often the Doctor, in a voice which inspired awe, repeated '*honour*.'

"The dignitary paused; a momentary red suffused his cheek: but he proceeded; and the ceremony was concluded."

The spirit of Samuel Richardson might have presided at this scene!

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

A new System of Practical Domestic Economy, founded on modern discoveries and the private communications of persons of experience. Third Edition, revised and greatly enlarged; to which are now first added, Estimates of Household Expenses, founded on economical principles, and adapted to families of every description. 12mo.

This very useful manual of domestic economy has been greatly improved in the present edition, in which the practical estimates of household expenses form an important feature. There is scarcely a single subject connected with housekeeping, from the care of the library down to the management of the beer-cellar, which is not treated of in the present volume; yet, notwithstanding its extent, the information conveyed appears to be precise and accurate. Upon many of these topics we confess ourselves but incompetent judges; as for instance, on the question "How milk-maids are to be regulated," or the best mode of making gooseberry wine; but from that portion of the work which comes within the sphere of our judgment we feel inclined to think very highly of the remainder.

EDUCATION.

Practical Wisdom, or the Manual of Life. The Counsels of Eminent Men to their Children; comprising those of Sir Walter Raleigh; Lord Burleigh; Sir Henry Sidney; Earl of Strafford; Francis Osborn; Sir Matthew Hale; Earl of Bedford; William Penn; and Benjamin Franklin. 12mo.

It would be strangely presumptuous to recommend a work to which such names as those of Hale, Franklin, and William Penn are prefixed; but we may state, that the "practical wisdom" of these great and good men is collected and arranged in the present volume in a very judicious manner, accompanied with a brief account of each author. It is impossible that any one, be he young or old, can read this valuable little manual, without finding himself both wiser and better for the perusal of it.

FINE ARTS.

Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London, &c. By J. Britton, F.S.A. and A. Pugin, Architect.

This number contains St. Philip's Chapel in Regent-street, Bethlem Hospital, Burlington House, a section of St. Paul's Cathedral across the Nave, St. Bride's Church, a section of Westminster Abbey, and a tasteful ante-room of a library in Mr. Soane's house in Lincoln's Inn-fields. We know no work of the kind more worthy patronage than this; at the same time that it

amuses, it shews the few buildings of a magnitude and taste correspondent to the national character, which we possess. We have many modern edifices that may be styled elegant, very few in a fine taste, but none that can be called magnificent. Were it only to set the public right on this point, to afford comparisons, and to incite attention to the subject, the "Illustrations" merit attention. The letter-press of this number is an account of St. Mary Woolnoth, by Mr. Gwilt; Burlington House, by Mr. Britton; and St. Philip's Chapel, by Mr. Papworth.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The Law of Landlord and Tenant, &c. &c. By R. Tabram. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

HISTORY.

Fragmenta Regalia: or Memoirs of Elizabeth, her Court, and Favourites. By Sir Robert Naunton, Secretary of State to King James I. A new Edition, with Notes, and a Memoir of the Author. 8vo.

The Fragmenta Regalia has been frequently printed, but the text in all the impressions was so corrupt as to render it, in some instances, almost unintelligible. In the present edition, however, these errors have been amended by a careful collation of the MSS. in the British Museum, one of which is supposed to be an autograph of the author. The notes which are added are sensible, useful, and apposite, and reflect credit upon the editor's information and research. Several portraits are inserted, engraved by Cooper, in his very neat style; and the volume altogether forms one of the most pleasing little works which we have met with for some time. We should be glad to see others of our memoir writers brought out with similar taste and judgment. Would not Osborn or Weldon bear a republication? But we believe both those authors are contained in the Secret History of the Court of James I. published at Edinburgh some years since.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

On the Nature and Treatment of the various Distortions to which the Spine and the Bones of the Chest are subject, &c. By John Shaw, Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh. 8vo. 18s.

Pathological Observations, &c. By W. Stoker, M.D. 8vo. 8s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prose by a Poet. In two volumes. 12mo.

Perhaps a more befitting title for these volumes would have been "Prose by a Proser," for we must confess we have found them somewhat difficult to peruse. We looked for some pages of light amusement, and we discovered a variety of speculations, (we know not whether to term them philosophical, metaphysical, or sentimental,) which have puzzled us considerably. What, for instance, are we to think of the following "perplexing speculation," as the author calls it?

"Where was I when Adam and Eve dwelt in Paradise?—what was I doing when the pyramids were building?—when Greece and Rome were in their glory?—when Cæsar landed on the shores of Britain?—when Saxon Alfred was an exile in Athelney?—when William the Conqueror invaded England?—when the houses of York and Lancaster were slaughtering a vassal population from reign to reign?"

A little farther on he puts another question equally difficult of solution.

"What is the fly doing now, which five minutes ago whisked in and out of my window as quick as wings could carry it?"

Although the writer has imagined himself unable to reply to these queries, yet in another place he has propounded several very bold propositions. Thus he tells us that "every day in its turn is the last to all that went before it," and that "every year has its last day." He might also have added that every book has its last page, a grateful reflection to many a weary critic.

There is, however, occasionally something more rational than this to be met with in the prose before us. In the paper entitled "Old Women," in the first volume, the writer displays considerable feeling; and there is some amusement to be gleaned from "My Journal at Scarborough." We likewise coincide most cordially in the author's remarks in the paper which bears the title of "The voyage of the blind," respecting the continuance of the slave-trade by some of the Continental powers.

The Agamemnon of Æschylus, translated from the Greek by H. S. Boyd. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen. By W. S. Landor, esq.

Journal of Military and Political Events in Spain during the last Twelve Months. By Count Pecchio. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, No. XIX. 7s. 6d.

Legendre's Elements of Geometry, and of plane and spherical trigonometry, &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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Original Letters in the Times of Henry VI., Edward IV. and V., Richard III., and Henry VII. by various persons of rank and consideration, with portraits, facsimiles, &c. With notes, &c. by the late Sir John Fenn. 4to. 2*l.* 2s.

The Life of an Actor, Peregrine Proteus. By Pierce Egan. Part I. 8vo. 3s.

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NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Patience; a Tale. By Mrs. Hofland. 12mo. 6s.

How to be rid of a Wife; and the Lily of Annandale; Tales by Miss Spence. 2 vols. 12mo. 5s.

Arthur Seymour; a Novel. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Charlton, or Scenes in the North of Ireland. By J. Gamble. 3 vols. 18s.

The Spaewife; a Tale of the Scottish Chronicles. 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l.* 1s.

POETRY.

The Star in the East, with other Poems. By Josiah Conder. 12mo. 6s.

Every one who remembers a pleasing volume which appeared a few years ago under the title of "The Associate Minstrels," will learn with satisfaction that one of the contributors to that work has again ventured before the public. Of the poems contained in the present volume we feel inclined to speak in very favourable terms, more especially of the domestic and miscellaneous poems at the conclusion of the collection. They display much deep and tender feeling, clothed in simple and beautiful language. We shall say no more of their merits, in order that we may have space to enable our readers to judge upon that subject for themselves. In our apprehension there is a great deal of unaffected and faithful sentiment in the following lines, (trite though the title be.)

Absence.

"Do I not love thee? Yes, how well,
Thou best, thou only, Love, canst tell:
For other eyes have never seen
How much a look of mine can mean;
Nor other lips than thine can guess
How deep the feeling mine express.
But thee both eyes and lips have told,
Most truly, that I am not cold.
Yet now, in absence, all thou art,
Rushes afresh upon my heart,
And makes me feel that heart not yet
Has ever half discharged its debt.
For Memory, as to mock me, brings
A crowd of half-forgotten things
That Love before had scarcely leisure
To think upon, for present pleasure;
Reproaching me with virtues slighted,
And deeds of kindness unrequited:
While shadowy, awful, undefined,
The Future rises to my mind,
And as its depths my thoughts explore,
I seem to feel thine absence more.
Shuddering I strive to pierce its shade,
By Love a very coward made;
Then turn to meet thy smile. But thou
Art distant—future—shadowy now.
Oh, art thou still a breathing form,
Lovely, and tangible, and warm?
So parted utterly we seem,
As though the past were all a dream;
And thou, as if unearthly, Dearest,
A hallow'd, saintly thing appearest:
So long from sight and touch estranged,
I almost dread to meet thee changed.

"Oh, say, do wayward thoughts like these,
Tender regrets, wild phantasies,
And vague misgivings, ever find
Unbidden entrance to *thy* mind?
Oh, it would absence half repay,
To know my spirit held such sway
O'er thine, as that thou couldst not be,
Nor feel thyself, apart from me.

"But absence cannot be repaid:
Fast, fast, the fleeting moments fade,
That make up life's allotted sum,
Brief and uncertain all to come.
Then let us not consume apart
The youth and spring-time of the heart.
Enough has absence proved thy power:
Return, and I will bless the hour
That tells me all my fears were vain,
And gives me back my home again."

Edgar and Ella, a legendary Tale of the Sixteenth Century, in three Cantos, and other Poems. By J. F. Rattenbury, esq. 8vo. 8s.

Mr. Rattenbury possesses talents for descriptive poetry, but he has unfortunately followed the example of Sir W. Scott in his versification; and the consequence is, that the remembrance of the Scottish writer perpetually interferes with the reader of this pleasing poem, highly to its disadvantage. We advise Mr. Rattenbury to attempt something new, in manner as well as subject, for the shorter pieces which he has printed are tasteful and elegant, and prove the justice of our remarks. The lines to the "Seminole Maid" are tender and highly poetical; and the lines "To my Mother," do honour to his feelings. We recommend this writer to cultivate his talents assiduously—the path to excellence is not to be won without toiling.

Ultra-Crepidarius; a Satirical Poem on W. Gifford, esq. 8vo. 2s. 6d. By Leigh Hunt.

The Night before the Bridal, a Spanish Tale; Sappho, and other Poems. By C. G. Garnett. 8vo.

Batavian Anthology; or Specimens of the Dutch Poets, &c. By John Bowring and H. S. Van Dyk. 8vo.

Horæ Jocosæ, or the Doggrel Decameron; being ten facetious Tales in Verse. By J. Lunn, esq. 4s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

The Obligations of Training up the Young in the way they should go. A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Hamilton, Nov. 29, 1818, with a view to the formation of a School for instructing the Children of the Poor in the principles of religious and moral duty. By John Macbeth, Preacher of the Gospel, Hamilton.

We would gladly call the attention of our readers to this simple and sensible discourse, as one admirably suited to the interesting occasion upon which it was delivered. It is not always that we find the great principles of religion inculcated with eloquence and energy, and yet with sedateness and temperance of feeling. The preacher who assails our hearts and imaginations does not always appeal to our good taste and judgment. In the present sermon, however, we have warm feeling and good sense united. The following passage contains an admirable summary of the responsibilities of a parent.

"A great and a solemn charge has been committed to your keeping. You are the natural and the most competent instructors of your own offspring. You are interested above all others, in their welfare and prosperity. They are the

image of your affections, and the pledges of your love. They are the dependants on your care and protection: they are the partners of your fortune, and, if their days are prolonged on the earth, they are destined to become the staff and comfort of your infirm and declining years. Ponder well, therefore, their condition and their prospects. They are still helpless and inexperienced. They have yet no asylum in their distresses, but in your sympathy;—they have no defence from evil, but in your admonitions;—they have no instructor in virtue, but in your piety;—and they have no guide to heaven, but in your blameless walk and conversation. To you they look as their teacher and their guardian, their friend and benefactor. Their reverence of your authority is the offspring of their love, and their services towards you are the fruits of their esteem. From you they will imbibe the sentiments of piety or profaneness; and from you they will learn to fear God, or to despise his laws. Every advice which you give them, may become a principle of their future life: and every action you perform, may be copied as a rule of their moral conduct. The cause of religion and of happiness is in your hands; and however humble or undistinguished your rank in the world may be, the measures you now form and execute, will, to a very great degree, determine the future welfare or woe of the rising generation of men. The dissemination of religious truth, the preservation of moral honesty and sincerity,—of good faith and a pure conscience, are entrusted to your care; and the maxims by which they are recommended, the grace by which alone they can be cherished, and the means by which alone they can be blessed, you are bound to treasure up in your hearts, and to teach them diligently to your children, talking of them when you are sitting in the house, and when you are walking by the way; when you lie down, and when you rise up."

The Voice of Facts, from the Convent of St. Joseph, Ranelagh, Dublin. By the Rev. Joseph Finlayson, A.M.

Though in the reformed church the belief that the age of miracles is past, that the gift of tongues has ceased, and that the voice of prophecy has failed, almost universally prevails; yet among the votaries of superstition, enthusiasm, and fanaticism, the desire of prolonging their existence still domineers. Even among some of the adherents of protestantism supernatural means are understood to be employed, if not in the removal of disease, at least in the conversion of sinners. They will not admit that the outward and ordinary means—the word, sacraments, and prayer, are adequate to the producing of the effect; but they must call in the influences of the holy spirit, manifested in a manner equally palpable as they were in the apostolical age. No man is to be regarded as truly regenerated till he has abandoned reason, and laid common sense aside. In this they resemble the disciples of Mahomet, who profess to believe that every idiot is inspired by heaven, and accordingly pay him a corresponding homage. That miracles have been performed is undeniable, and that the power of working them was withdrawn from the Christian church, on the demise of all those who had received it from the apostles, is exceedingly probable. To the claims of the Roman Catholic church to this high distinction, we might, therefore, present an unqualified denial of the existence of miraculous powers in the present age. But on minds fettered by implicit belief in the infallibility of the mother church, our denial will make no impression; and to those who know better, but who are in the secret, the finest chain of controversial reasoning will be offered in vain. As the vulgar of every community have a hankering after the miraculous, the best mode of opening their eyes, and expanding their intellects, is to employ ridicule in exposing the cheat, or by a kind of cross-questioning of the witnesses and overhaling of the evidence, to lay the imbecility of the testimony before those who are unwilling to dismiss their belief in lying wonders. The late miracles in Ireland, performed, as is alleged, by the pious ministrations of Prince Hohenlohe, aided by the faith of the patients and the cooperative devotions of certain of the priesthood, have made some noise in the world; and being placed by the coadjutors of the most serene and very reverend prince on an equal footing with those of Jesus Christ and his apostles, in order to prop a tottering fabric of superstition and delusion, it is a task not unworthy of a Presbyterian divine to unveil the mystery, and develope the artifices employed in the contrivance, progress, and *denouement* of the pious fraud. The most successful attempt at exposing this last effort of sacerdotal craft is to be met with in the little tract under consideration. The Rev. author details the narratives of those who witnessed the miraculous cure of Mary Stuart; and proves, from the evidence on the face of the affidavits, their perjury or their ignorance. He also brings forward a correspondence which took place betwixt Prince Hohenlohe and the Catholic doctors; together with the report of the medical attendants; and by deductions from the whole combination of circumstances, he has proceeded, step by step, in his plan of exposing this humbug. The dramatis personæ are, Prince Hohenlohe; certain dignitaries of the Catholic church; two priests, one of them the brother of Mrs. Mary Stuart; the dumb lady herself; her sister; two other *religieuses* of the convent; and a female attendant. The medical gentlemen are associated with them merely for the sake of effect, and while, ignorant of the plot, they corroborate the evidence, as far as it goes to substantiate the existence of the disease and its removal—they discredit the supernatural agency said to be employed. Could we in like manner free the ladies from the imputation of participating in the work of deception, we should be happy; or could we suppose that Mary Stuart was under the influence of a disordered imagination, it would, in our judgment, lessen her guilt; but we are decidedly of opinion, that Mr. Finlayson has demonstrated her to be more rogue than fool, and to be rather the pupil, than the dupe of Hohenlohe and his Hibernian worshippers.

Sermons preached at St. John's Church, Glasgow. By T. Chalmers, D.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Thoughts chiefly designed as Preparative or Persuasive to Private Devotions. By J. Sheppard. 12mo. 5s.

Memoirs of Ferdinand VII. King of the Spains. By Do. ——, Advocate of the Spanish Tribunals. Translated from the Original Spanish. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The whole Works of the Rev. J. Hurrion, &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 13s. 6d.

An Examination of the Hypothesis advanced in a recent publication, entitled Palæoromaica, &c. &c. By the Rev. W. G. Broughton. 8vo. 2s.

Twenty Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge in 1823, at the lecture founded by the late Rev. J. Hulse. By J. C. Franks, M.A. 1 vol. 8vo. 12s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Researches in the South of Ireland, &c. By T. C. Croker. 4to. 2*l.* 2s.

Sicily and its Islands. By Capt. W. H. Smith, R.N. 4to. 2*l.* 12s. 6d.

A Tour through the Upper Provinces of Hindostan; to which is annexed a Guide up the river Ganges. By L. D. 8vo. 9s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Travels throughout part of the United States and Canada, in 1818 and 1819. By John M. Duncan, A. B. 2 vols. 12mo.

It is very desirable that correct opinions should be formed in England of the United States, and of the character of their citizens, but it is a matter of no small difficulty to obtain any information on that subject, upon which implicit reliance can be placed. Most of our countrymen who visit America, are led thither by mercantile or agricultural speculations, and pay but little attention to matters foreign to their own views. Others, again, have left England with expectations which could never be fulfilled, and like Mr. Faux, have, on their return, rather vented their disappointment than presented a cool and impartial account of the people amongst whom they have resided. In a country, too, so extensive as America, a traveller, unless he visits the whole of the Union, is liable to form incorrect views of the manners of the inhabitants.

Mr. Duncan, however, appears to have formed a very dispassionate judgment upon the character of the Americans, and we therefore regard his work as valuable, though greater interest would have attended it, had it been published at an earlier period after his return. It contains much information with regard to the state of society in America, upon the correctness of which we should feel inclined to rely. Upon the whole, Mr. Duncan has fairly estimated the American character, and has done substantial justice to the institutions of that country. His views, however, are not invariably of the most capacious kind, more especially upon theological topics. Some of his speculations, also, on the American Constitution, and the freedom enjoyed in the United States, may perhaps admit of a question. Upon the subject of Slavery, he has made some very judicious observations, which we would hope will not be without their effect amongst those who are most affected by the question. He rightly observes, that, till slavery is got rid of, its demoralizing influence will be every day extending itself.

"Liberal opinions can never exist, much less flourish, in the breast of slave-holders. They may be violent Republicans to those who aspire to a superiority over them, but they will ever be relentless tyrants to every one who in any way falls under their power. They may themselves throw off the yoke of a master, but the result will be improved to confirm to themselves more absolute sway. They may esteem liberty sweet, but they will also think it far too sweet to be tasted by those who are below them. A British Duke has much more in him of true Republican principle than an American planter. The nobleman knows experimentally that his situation in society is altogether conventional; and that with all his ribands and stars the lowest of his footmen cannot be detained an hour in his service beyond what he agrees to, nor subjected to a single indignity but at the peril of him who offers it. Cart-whips and branding irons form no part of the machinery with which his household is swayed."

It is never without the utmost sorrow, and even shame, that we advert to this topic, so disgraceful to the character of a country which, in other respects, has given so noble an example to the world, and we gladly turn to other subjects. We rejoice to find that the Universities in the various states are rapidly extending the sphere of their influence. It has been thought that while literature is so generally diffused throughout the United States, *learning* may become scarce; but while such institutions as Yale and Harvard Universities continue to flourish, there is little danger of *learning* becoming extinct in America.

We have not space to enter into any detailed criticisms upon Mr. Duncan's journal; but we may remark that he has incautiously adopted a very erroneous opinion respecting the conduct of Sir George Prevost, at Plattsburg.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Nomotesia Penale, di Giuseppe Raffaelli. 2 vols. (Penal Legislation, by Giuseppe Raffaelli.)

The two volumes already published of this work, which is expected to occupy ten, lead us to anticipate a valuable treatise on the most important, but most neglected of sciences, that of legislation, to which Italy, notwithstanding her political disadvantages, has already contributed the illustrious labours of a Beccaria and a Filangeri; whilst other nations, more happily situated, have produced nothing but empty boasts of their own legislative wisdom, or sophistical attempts to dignify by the name of system their barbarous and incongruous accumulations of contradictory statutes. The general idea of Signor Raffaelli's plan, of which he gives an outline in the commencement of these volumes, is to combine, in one body of doctrine, all the modern philosophy of this subject, and to reduce the whole to a practical system. We regret the necessity he has found, or

imagined, of introducing a great number of new terms derived from the Greek, although we are aware of Bentham's complaints of the paucity or inaccuracy of modern language for the purposes of philosophical legislation. But the coining of new words is not always the dictate of necessity. What is the advantage, for instance, of substituting *nomotesia* for *legislation* ? the two words being strictly synonimous.

Don Alonzo au l'Espagne, Histoire Contemporaire, par N. A. de Salvandy. 4 vols. 8vo. (Don Alonzo in Spain, a Contemporary History, by N. A. de Salvandy.)

In these four thick volumes, Mr. Salvandy has made a most laborious effort to produce something resembling the inimitable creations of the great Scotch novelist ; but like most, if not all of those who have essayed to bend the bow of Ulysses, he has failed in the attempt. But though he has not approached within many degrees of his prototype, yet his book, under some points of view, is neither uninteresting nor uninstructive. Unfortunately, however, for the unity of interest, the author's plan is too vast and ambitious. He has sought to exhibit not only a picture of the principal events of Spanish history for the last quarter of a century, together with numerous descriptions of various parts of the country, with the physiognomy, physical and moral, of the different inhabitants; but he has, moreover, transported his hero into the New World, of which he likewise attempts a description. This wide-extended range and crowd of events give to his work more the air of a historical compilation, or a book of travels, than a romance. In the first four chapters, the author himself is *en scene*. He describes, in very glowing and exaggerated colours, an excursion he had made over the frontiers into Spain. The fable is then rather clumsily introduced by the hostess of the little *cabaret* at which he puts up giving him a voluminous manuscript, which her son had some time before found upon the high road to Navarre. This manuscript, which is called "Manuscrit d'Ainhoa," he translates for the benefit of his readers. The hero of it is a young Spanish adventurer, named Alonzo, who relates very minutely, not only the details of his own life, but enters at large into the history of his country, and gives a full-length repetition of the intrigues of the favourite Godoy, Prince of Peace, the insurrection of Aranjuez, the abdication of Charles IV., the journey of Ferdinand to Bayonne, the reign of Joseph, the arrival of Napoleon, the high deeds and disasters of his armies, the opening of the Cortes at Cadiz under the French cannon, the defeat at Vittoria, and concluding with the return of the beloved Ferdinand to his capital. These are, no doubt, all highly interesting events, but they are too numerous and too weighty for the frail bark of French romance. Besides, they are of too recent occurrence, and too accurately known to allow of that perfect amalgamation of history and fiction, which leaves the reader the liberty of supposing that the interpolated events related may have happened, and which quality is so indispensably necessary to the excellence of historical romance. But in the one now before us, that supposition is impossible, for the least clear-sighted reader must continually perceive where the extracts from the Moniteur cease, and the imaginings of the writer begin. The materials are too fresh to admit of perfect dove-tailing. Yet with all these objections, the Alonzo of M. Salvandy deserves to be, and will be read. So little is intimately known of the character, manners, and customs of the Spanish people, who exhibit so strange an anomaly in the history of civilization, that any book possessing or professing to possess information on these points, will be eagerly sought after. M. S. puts forward large pretensions to accuracy of observation and fidelity of description ; yet if we dared to form an opinion without having been in the country, we should be inclined, from the very *outre* and highly coloured sketches given by M. S. of Spanish manners, and particularly those of the lower classes, to suppose that though M. S. may have accurately observed, yet that he has allowed his imagination too large a share in the preparation of his remarks for the public. Much of this may be owing to his style, which, generally speaking, is of the most tumid and aspiring nature : his muse is almost continually on stilts, and sees every thing *en grand*, and flaunts but too often in a gaudy glittering dress, borrowed or stolen from the romantic wardrobes of the Viscounts Chateaubriand and D'Arlincourt. Yet when the author forgets his grandiloquence, and is satisfied to convey simply and forcibly what he has seen or felt, he gives proof both of strength of thought and elegance of style, together with graceful and natural feeling. His character of Godoy in vol. 1. page 696, is a vigorous sketch ; and his description of a beautiful Spanish woman, Donna Matea, page 103, is full of grace and sentiment. We have probably devoted more space to an examination of M. Salvandy's book, than the nature of the work would seem to warrant, but we were induced to do so from its being the most ambitious, and we may say, the first avowed imitation of the Scotch novels by a French writer. Its advent has been announced by a long flourish of literary trumpets—it is put forward with no little pretensions, printed in large octavo form, and on fine paper, and hailed by some of the journals as a combatant not unworthy to enter the lists with the veteran Scot.

Il Cadmo. Poema di Pietro Bagnoli. (Cadmus ; a Poem. By Pietro Bagnoli.)

When our readers are informed that the two octavo volumes, of which this allegorical epic poem consists, are the produce of the poetical labours of a Greek and Latin professor in the University of Pisa, during a period of twenty years, they will expect to hear of nothing less than the sublimities which he undertakes to celebrate, viz.—"The power of celestial harmony, and its descent to earth, to civilize mankind ; the animation of rocks and woods, and their transformation into dwellings and cities, by the musical spell (*animated dwellings* may startle the unlearned, but *vide* Jonah) ; the wonders performed by the poet ; the exploits of the warrior chosen by fate for this enterprize ; and the combination of power and genius which founded a city and established a kingdom."

The warrior and the poet are Cadmus and Am-

phion; and the unprovoked siege of Thebes, in the reign of Ogyges, is the event which constitutes the action of the poem. To moderate that painfully vivid interest which the contentions of Cadmus and Ogyges could not fail to excite in the nineteenth century, the Della Cruscan bard, in an early canto of his poem, conducts his hero to Parnassus; where the Muses predict to him all that is to happen, and at the same time, of course, let the reader likewise into the secret. By this ingenious expedient our curiosity is so effectually extinguished, that we are left perfectly at leisure to do justice to the art displayed by the poet in such inimitable passages as that in which Urania points out to Cadmus the future glory of Rome, constituted, by a new and *true religion*, the sacred metropolis of the world. The complaisance of this Pagan divinity reminds us of the fairy-guardian of the scriptures in the "Monastery;" but it is equalled by the prudent caution of her sister Calliope, who, when the nectar is briskly circulating on Parnassus, declines drinking, alleging that she is engaged to sing the glory of Rome and the exploits of the Italians, and must therefore *keep sober*. Not so Amphion, who does not flinch from his glass, but (says the poet, to give some dignity to the vulgar act of drinking) *empties it into his bosom!*

"La sacra tazza si versò nel seno."

The whole aim of the poem is to allegorize the progress of civilization, and the triumph of truth over error; but allegory is obsolete, and its cold conceits have received their last applauses. Marini has long been consigned to oblivion, but Signor Bagnoli frequently reminds us of him; for instance, when he describes eternity as the point

"Ove sarà ed era in è s'unisce."

"The rose," says an Italian writer now before us, "attains the perfection of its beauty only in the gardens of Persia; and poetry never shines forth in all her splendour, except under the skies of Greece and Italy!!"

Souvenirs Sénatoriaux. Par M. le Comte de Cornet, pair de France. 1 vol. 8vo. (Senatorial Recollections. By the Count de Cornet, peer of France.)

The Count de Cornet, after listening for ten years to all the animadversions and epigrams that have been heaped upon the *Senat Conservateur*, at length in the year of Grace 1824, feels his choler rise, screws his courage to the writing point, and wields the pen in their defence. But, alas for the memory of the defunct *Senat Conservateur!* there is more of honourable hardihood than well-founded hope in this attempt of Count Cornet; for the fact is, that he can find nothing very material to say in their justification. He confines his excuses for them to stating that they were no worse than similarly constituted bodies, both past and *present*, and very ingeniously adds, that the extraordinary individual, before whom they bowed down both their heads and their consciences, had always his pockets full of arguments, whose force is found to be so irresistible by the great majority of mankind, be they senators or soldiers, nobles or *roturiers*. This book contains several amusing and piquant anecdotes, not very generally known, upon Napoleon and his government. There is an air of good faith and frank avowal in the book, not a little remarkable in a man who loudly proclaims himself a staunch royalist. In one passage he says, "How could we have resisted or made objections to a man who was in the habit of saying to all the kings of Europe, *Je veur cela quia sum leo?*" and a little farther, he very justly and candidly remarks, "We who at present so very loudly and boldly discuss the motives and actions of Napoleon, were very willing, in the plenitude of his power, to follow silently and submissively in his train. These *Souvenirs* are followed by an *Essai sur la Formation de la Cour des Pairs*, which contains some judicious and enlightened views.

LITERARY REPORT.

The series of Sketches or Tales under the title of "Sayings and Doings," which are on the eve of appearing, and are understood to be written by a gentleman of considerable notoriety in the political as well as literary world, may be considered as the first of a species of fiction hitherto new to this country, but which promises to become extremely popular. We have just seen the preface, in which the author thus developes his plan.—"The French have time out of mind written short dramatic pieces, in which, by the actions of the drama, they have illustrated or exemplified the truth of old sayings; and, as every body knows, the dramatic pieces so written have themselves been called 'Proverbs.' When these 'Proverbs' have been, as they very often have, translated or adapted to the English stage, so much does it take to satisfy an audience here, that three or four of them have been generally combined to make up one farce; and consequently, the action only has been original, preserved without regard to the *point* which the authors had in view when they framed them. I mention this because I am not aware that any dramatic illustration of a single proverb has with *that view* been given to the English public. It is, however, from these dramas that I first caught the idea of noting down what I saw passing in society, in order to judge, by the events of real life, the truth or fallacy of those axioms which have been handed down to us with a character for 'usefulness and dignity;' as conducive to the understanding of philosophy, of which they are the very remains. I have for many years watched the world, and have set down all that I have seen; and out of this collection of materials I have thrown together, in the first instance, a few historic illustrations of quaint sayings, the truth and sagacity of which, however, the characters introduced by me have unwillingly and uncon-

sciously exemplified in their lives and conduct; and which I have the small merit of bringing to bear, after long observation upon the axioms affixed to each tale. In short, I have thought it a curious matter of speculation to compare the 'DOINGS' of the moderns with the 'SAYINGS' of the ancients; and, therefore, submit to the public my first portion of '*wise saws*,' illustrated by '*modern instances*.'"

Mr. GODWIN's History of the Commonwealth will appear in a few days.

The popular author of "Highways and Byways," of which a third edition lately appeared, has another work nearly ready for the press, which we doubt not will sustain his well-earned reputation.

The publication of LADY MORGAN's new work, "The Life and Times of Salvator Rosa," has been delayed on account of the French and German Translations; it will, however, appear by the middle of the present month. A fine Portrait of this lady, engraved by Cooper, will also appear about the same time.

MISS BENGER, author of the Life of Mary Queen of Scots, and of Anne Boleyn, is engaged in another biographical work, of which Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, the most interesting of the Stuarts, forms the subject.

Persons interested in the welfare of the West Indies, will hear with pleasure that a new weekly paper, entitled "The Colonist," will appear at the commencement of February. In this new Journal the interests of the Colonists will be advocated in a firm yet temperate manner.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM announces Travels among the Arab Tribes inhabiting the Countries East of Syria and Palestine, in 1 vol. 4to.

The Rev. T. BOYS, A.M. of Trinity College, Cambridge, has in the press Sacred Tactics: an attempt to develope, and to exhibit to the eye by tabular arrangements, a general rule of composition prevailing in the Holy Scriptures.

Memoirs of the Life of Riego and his Family, including a History of Spain from the restoration of Ferdinand to the present time, are preparing for publication, under the superintendence of the Canon RIEGO, and for the benefit of the Widow of that unfortunate General. The work will be illustrated with several portraits and fac-similes.

A History of Waterford from the earliest period to the present time, is preparing for the press, and may be expected early in the Spring.

Mr. FARR has a new edition of his work on Scrofula in the press, which will be ready early in February.

Mr. G. CRUIKSHANK is now engaged in illustrating two volumes, entitled "Tales of Irish Life;" written from actual observation, during a residence of several years, in various parts of Ireland; and intended to display a faithful picture of the habits, manners, and condition of the people.

The Rev. S. PIGGOTT's volume on Suicide, a series of anecdotes, and actual narratives, with reflections on mental distress, will be published in the course of the month.

A new edition of Mr. ALARIC WATTS's "Poetical Sketches," with illustrations, is preparing for publication, which will include "Gertrude de Balm," and other additional poems.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS, the editor of the last edition of 'Blackstone's Commentaries,' is on the eve of publishing a new edition of Milton's Poetical Works, with copious notes and illustrations.

An original work, under the title of the "English Spy," has been some time in preparation. It is to embrace characteristic sketches and scenes of the present age, and particularly of high life, including Eton and the Universities. It will be accompanied by a series of coloured plates and wood engravings, designed by Cruikshank.

Mrs. LANFEAR has a small volume nearly ready, entitled "Letters to young Ladies on their first entrance into the World. To which will be added, Sketches from real Life."

The account of Mr. BULLOCK's Travels and Discoveries in Mexico, will probably appear early in Spring, under the title of "Six Months in Mexico."

Dr. HEBER, Bishop of Calcutta, has nearly ready for publication, the Life of Jeremy Taylor, and a Critical Examination of his Writings.

In the Press.—A practical German Grammar, being a new and easy method for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the German language. By JOHN HOWBOTHAM.

Thoughts on Prison Labour; to which is added, in an Appendix, the entire Controversy, collected from the public prints and other publications, on the question of the Tread Wheel Discipline. By JACOB JONES, Jun. of the Inner Temple.

Eugenia. A Poem. By Mrs. E. P. WOLFERSTAN, author of the "Enchanted Flute," and other Poems.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from December 1 to December 31, 1823.
Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1823.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To	1823.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To
Dec. 1	43	42	29,58	29,73	Dec. 16	36	47	30,10	29,89
2	39	51	29,52	29,30	17	38	48	29,60	28,91
3	35	50	29,46	29,26	18	32	40	29,38	29,41
4	41	45	29,27	29,49	19	28	34	29,54	29,66
5	30	42	29,70	29,66	20	25	42	29,30	29,12
6	33	40	29,36	29,93	21	31	40	29,12	29,29
7	28	39	30,30	30,37	22	35	40	29,45	29,74
8	30	44	30,34	30,20	23	30	43	29,70	29,69
9	33	42	30,26	30,25	24	40	48	29,79	29,90
10	28	39	30,27	30,17	25	40	50	29,85	29,80
11	36	46	30,16	29,95	26	37	46	29,76	29,40
12	38	41	29,76	29,70	27	36	45	29,16	29,20
13	32	41	29,79	29,98	28	32	51	29,41	29,20
14	27	40	30,07	30,09	29	36	46	29,13	29,11
15	35	43	30,06	30,18	30	37	46	29,05	29,13
					31	36	46	29,35	29,64

GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1823.

Month.	BAROMETER. Highest	BAROMETER. Lowest.	BAROMETER. Mean.	THERMOMETER. Hi.	THERMOMETER. Low.	THERMOMETER. Mean.	PLUVIAMETER. Inches.	WINDS. N.	S.	E.	W.	N.E.	S.E.	N.W.	S.W.
JAN.	30,06	28,97	29,6035	48	4	30,49	1,125	3	2	8	2	11	0	1	4
FEB.	30,15	28,59	29,3757	50	27	37,33	3,15	5	2	1	3	3	1	2	11
MAR.	30,30	28,97	29,6956	60	27	41,11	1,	8	6	2	7	1	1	2	9
APRIL	30,30	29,24	29,7572	65	26	45,17	1,625	3	1	8	6	4	1	1	6
MAY	30,29	29,44	29,8478	78	32	55,74	,85	1	1	2	3	4	3	0	17
JUNE	30,20	29,27	29,8274	77	36	57,10	1,725	4	0	1	3	8	0	3	11
JULY	29,98	29,50	29,7185	75	42	59,79	2,325	2	1	1	4	1	0	3	19
AUG.	30,13	29,49	29,8118	78	39	61,02	1,925	1	1	0	4	1	2	0	22
SEPT.	30,27	29,23	29,8959	73	30	55,81	,775	1	1	1	2	6	3	3	13
OCT.	30,29	28,73	29,5837	60	28	46,72	4,275	0	2	1	1	6	5	4	12
NOV.	30,48	29,36	30,0103	56	21	43,43	1,95	2	1	0	0	6	4	2	15
DEC.	30,37	28,91	29,5361	52	25	39,26	2,575	0	1	0	2	1	1	8	18
Year	30,48	28,59	29, 722	78	4	47, 74	23,3	25	19	5	37	52	21	29	157

A new Comet lately made its appearance in the S. E. in the left shoulder of Serpentarius, the nucleus forming nearly a right angled triangle with the star Ras Algethi (*a* Hercules) and Ras Althagas (*a* Serpentarius,) about eight degrees south of the former, and having about seven degrees north declination, and 252 degrees right ascension. The nucleus is not well defined, and the tail, which extends about three degrees, points towards the Zenith; it is perfectly visible, though not so large or so brilliant as some that have appeared within the last ten or twelve years.

The large spots which appeared on the disk of the sun about the beginning of December (or one somewhat broken) have again made an appearance near the eastern edge of the solar disk. A spot was first perceived on Wednesday the 31st December, at about a thirteenth part of the sun's diameter from his eastern limb, and occupied nearly sixteen days in traversing the opposite hemisphere, which is above two days more than has been generally reckoned for half the period of the sun's rotation. When examined by a solar telescope, in a dark room, where the sun's image measured about two tenths of an inch, it appeared about the hundredth part of the solar diameter, or 8000 miles in breadth.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The extraordinary mildness of the season, and the total absence of frost, has afforded the farmer every facility for the cultivation of his winter fallows, the repairing of his fences, and various other out-door operations, in husbandry. This, together with the stimulus which the increased value of agricultural produce has excited, is already productive of a visible alteration and improvement in rural affairs.

Complaints of the want of employment on the one side, and of pecuniary embarrassments on the other, are no longer reiterated between master and man. All the component parts of the great machine are again in motion; and the hand of industry is relieved from the obligation of soliciting as a boon, that means of existence which the British peasantry are ever ready to acquire by right of service. It is gratifying to observe, not only a resuscitated spirit amongst those who are yoked to the soil, as it were, by indissoluble connexions and obligations, but also a partial revival of that eager competition for the acquirement of landed property, which, till checked by the late depreciation in the value of farming productions, formed so prominent a feature in the statistics of the British nation during the last thirty or forty years.

Farms are now eagerly taken on hire, at such rents as afford a living profit to the landlord, with the chance of remuneration to the tenant; and the security of landed property is readily accepted by the capitalist, wherever advances of money are required by way of mortgage. Thus re-action is produced; and the tide of wealth, after irrigating the face of the country, again flows into channels which strengthen the resources of the nation. Nevertheless, in the midst of this dawning of prosperity, it is fearful to contemplate the havock that would ensue from the opening of the ports for three months certain, should it ever be effected at the lowest rate of duty.

The growing wheats never did, or ever could wear a more flattering aspect. Not the smallest deficiency in the plant is any where to be discovered; and although a luxurious appearance throughout the winter months is not the invariable precursor of an abundant crop, yet the present prospect is at least sufficient to inspire the grower with well-grounded hopes of a favourable result; and the country, with an assurance that the probability of an abundant harvest will operate as a check upon inordinate speculators, who might attempt to raise the price of grain to a pitch that would ultimately prove injurious both to the grower and consumer.

Turnips are becoming scarce; and were it not for the remarkable mildness of the season, cattle food would certainly be greatly in request. Hay is a trifle lower from the same cause; and live stock, both fat and lean, are each a degree higher.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Dec. 13th, 50s 8d—20th, 56s 1d—27th, 53s 10d—Jan. 3d, 55s 2d

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Markets.

Beef	3s	0d	to	4s	0d
Mutton	3	4	to	4	6
Veal	3	4	to	5	4
Pork	2	4	to	4	4
Lamb	0	0	to	0	0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.

Marsh Champ.	3*l* 10*s*	to	3*l* 15*s*
Ware	2 1[illegible]	to	3 0
York Kidneys	3 5	to	3 10

HAY AND STRAW, per Load. *Smithfield*,—Old Hay, 95s to 107s 6d—Inferior, 75s to 85s—Clover, Old, 115s to 126s—Inf. 80s to 100s—Straw, 36s to 48s. *St. James's*.—Old Hay, 60s to 110s—Clover, 90s to 120s—Straw, 42s to 51s. *Whitechapel*,—Clover, 100s to 130s—Hay, 90s to 115s—Straw, 40s to 46s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 24th ult. 239¾; Three per Cent. Reduced 90¼ 91⅛; Three per Cent. Consols 89⅞ 90¼; Three and a Half per Cent. Consols 100¼ ⅜; Four per Cent. Consols 102¼ ⅛; New Four per Cent. Annuities 105⅞ 106⅜; Long Annuities 22¼ ⅜; South-Sea Stock 101¾; India Stock 271; India Bonds 83 82 pm.; Exchequer Bills, 52 55 pm.; Consols for the Account 90¼ 91¼.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, January 22, 1824.

ALTHOUGH at the commencement of a new year there appears usually a revival of demand for Colonial produce, in anticipation of an active spring trade, our market, like those of the Continent, still retains that inactivity which prevailed during the latter part of last year. The security arising from a time of peace, accumulated stocks here and abroad of most of the leading articles, together with the prospect of large arrivals during the course of this year, do not hold out any sufficient inducement to speculation, which has been moreover turned aside by the facility for the employment of capital afforded by the numerous foreign loans: so that Colonial produce has not even enjoyed the benefit which might have been expected from the abundance of money. An almost general decline of prices has resulted from this state of things: however, as they are already unusually low and the real consumption thereby encouraged, and also likely to be augmented by the flourishing condition of the manufactures of the country, a farther depression to a great extent is not probable, and the leading character of the trade of this year is generally conjectured to be that of regular supply and consumption, undisturbed by speculation, with an increasing export to South America.

COFFEE.—The importation of this article into Great Britain during last year was 40,830 casks, and 120,600 barrels and bags, and exceeds that of 1822 by 950 tons. The exportation having materially fallen off in consequence of large direct supplies to the Continental markets, and the home consumption, 3300 tons, not altered, the remaining stock at the close of the year, 8000 tons, exceeds that of the year before by 2600 tons. Prices rate now 12s. to 22s. lower than they did at the same period in 1823. St. Domingo Coffee is now offered at 70s. Middling Demerara and Berbice, 92s. to 105s. Good middling Jamaica, being scarce, is maintained at 106s. to 110s. The crops now gathering are represented to be smaller in Cuba, rather promising in Jamaica and St. Domingo, not a full crop in Demerara and Berbice, but an increased crop in Brazil and Columbia, where, as well as in Mexico, the cultivation of this article appears to be gradually extending.

SUGARS have of late improved a little, as it results from general statements, that the consumption, as well as that of Molasses, in this country has of late rapidly augmented, the stock of British plantation Muscovado in the kingdom being now less by 5000 casks, than it was at this time last year, notwithstanding the imports have increased by 20,000 casks, and the quantities exported of refined, remained within the limits of the year before. Apprehensions of an uncommon large supply from the Brazils, for which, however, there appears no sufficient ground, have again checked the demand, and prices are now flat. Jamaica Muscovado, 58s. to 71s.; white Havanna, 36s. to 43s.; yellow, 27s. to 31s. Of *refined*, the stock is small. Crushed lumps, 35s. to 43s.—on board.

COTTON has in the course of last year undergone various fluctuations in prices, partly in expectation of a maritime war, partly in consequence of the ingenious theoretical statements of an eminent Liverpool house, tending to prove the supply inadequate to the progressive want; which however having been refuted by the result, many speculators became anxious to realize, and the market here and at Liverpool presents now a heavy appearance. Bowed Georgia, 7½d. to 9d. New Orleans, 9d. to 10¾d. Sea Island, 12½d. to 16d. Bengal, 5¼d. to 6¾d. Surate, 5d¾. to 7d. The East India Company have declared a sale of 15,000 bales per 6th of February. The total imports into Great Britain last year were the largest ever known, being 668,400 bales, against 533,150 in 1822—488,100 in 1821, &c. The export has fallen off by 20,000 bales. The home consumption cannot be minutely ascertained; according to the best information we have obtained, it seems to have increased to 10,700 bags per week, whilst it was in 1822, but 10,400—in 1821, 9400—in 1820, 8900, &c., and it is still extending. At Manchester all mills are at work and new ones building. The present stock of Cotton in all the ports is estimated at 382,000 bags, against 286,600 at the end of 1822. Advices from the United States do not lead to suppose, that the late crop will be so abundant as that of the preceding year; neither is there reason to expect a much increased supply from Brazil and the East Indies.

INDIGO, after having been neglected since last October sale, has suddenly re-

vived, in consequence of intelligence from Calcutta of a partial failure of the crop, which thereby would yield but 75,000 maunds. At the East India Company's sale of 3700 chests, finished this day, the shipping qualities, of which there was but a small proportion, and the good consuming indigos were paid 1s. and 1s. 3d. higher than in last sale, and even the abundant ordinary sorts obtained better terms. Our stock is of late accumulated to 13,100 chests and 1100 serons. The home consumption has latterly proved to be 6000 chests and 4000 serons a-year.

RICE—in little demand, although the stock is rapidly declining: Carolina 24s. to 27s.; East India 10s. to 16s.

SALTPETRE, in the early part of last year, rose to 42s.: the present value is 20s. to 23s. In the stock, 227,000 bags: there is no variation.

TOBACCO is much neglected, owing to an accumulated stock, which is computed to be 32,000 casks in Great Britain, and 37,000 on the Continent. Rich-flavoured fat Virginia, and fine yellow Maryland, which are always scarce, are alone in partial request, the former at 5d. to 7d.; the latter at 15d. to 2s.

RUM.—On account of the opening of the direct intercourse between our West Indian Colonies and the United States, and to the low prices of the article in Europe, the arrivals of rum have not been very abundant of late. They amounted to 42,000 puncheons in 1823; to 36,000 in 1822; and to 60,000 in 1821. The prospect of a diminution of duty has created in December some speculative demand, and prices remain firm: Jamaica 25 per cent. over proof 2s. 1d. and 2s. 2d. per gallon. Leeward Island 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. Present stock in the West India Docks, 28,000 puncheons.

TALLOW.—The failure of a speculator in this article, likewise engaged in that large coalesced speculation which is pending in this market since some years, caused some depression, of which prices have however recovered. Yellow candle tallow has been sold at 34s. to 34s. 6d. The importation of foreign tallow into this country was, in 1822, 88,600 casks; in 1823, 104 600. The consumption in 1822, 57,300 casks; and in 1823, as much as 93,000. There appeared a remaining stock at the end of 1822 80,300 casks; and of 1823, of 88,500.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1823, TO JANUARY 17, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ACTON, P. Congleton, innkeeper (Moorhouse
Anger, E. George and Blue-boar Yard, coach-master (Stevens and Wood, Little St. Thomas Apostle
Averey, J. L. Macclesfield, hardwareman (Branson, Sheffield
Bates, W. Oldham, cotton-manufacturer (Whitehead
Bauck, J. and J. M. Joseph, Nicholas-lane, merchants (Parton, Bow Church-yard
Bishop, J. Warwick, grocer (Kitchin, Barford
Blunt, E. Cornhill, optician (Knight and Fyson, Basinghall-street
Bryant, W. Bristol, tailor (Saunders
Buchanan, J. and Ewing, W. R. Liverpool, insurance-brokers (Thompson
Buller, B. Stratford upon Avon, corn-dealer (Coppin
Bury, H. Austin Friars, merchant (Crouch, Broad-street
Chambers, T. Liverpool, grocer (Rawlinson
Coats, J. Fore-street, dealer (Butler, Watling street
Coward, J. Castle-street, currier (Corbett, Hart-street
Davenport, J. Stockport Etchells, publican (Bower, Chancery-lane
Dawson, T. Houndsditch, whalebone-cutter (Hind and Cotterell, Basinghall-street
Doukin, W. Newcastle on Tyne, linen-draper (Dawson, Newcastle
Dorrett, R. jun. Rochester, linen-draper (Jones, Size-lane
Driver, A. P. Lambeth, flour-dealer (Van Sanden, Dowgate Hill
Durant, J. Montague-street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer (James, Bucklersbury
Dyson, J. Netherton, clothier (Whitehead and Co. Huddersfield
Eyre, W. Cockspur-street, trunk-maker (Carton, Marylebonne
Fell, W. Cloak-lane, merchant (Robinson, Half-moon-street
Flewett, J. Hillhampton, farmer (Williams and White, Lincoln's Inn
Ford, J. Little Dartmouth, lime-merchant (Taunton, Totness
Fox, S. Mosbrough, scythe-maker (Haywood, Sheffield
Gindice, A. Merthyr Tydvil, shopkeeper (Livett, jun. Bristol
Glover, T. Derby, brush-manufacturer (Moss
Gray, T. March, common-brewer (Bailey
Harris, W. Sutton Valence, victualler (Taylor, Clement's Inn
Hassell, J. Little Guildford-street, timber dealer (Flack, Clifford's Inn
Henderson, J. Blackfriars Road, draper (Parton, Bow Church-yard
Holmes, J. Carlisle, grocer (Ewart
Hood, J. Beeston, hosier (Knowles
Hopkins, T. Woolwich, carpenter (Nokes
Hosking, V. Walton, builder (Williams and Goddard, Gray's Inn
Hunsdon, J. Bulstrode-street, coal-merchant (Walson, Soho
Hurt, W. Manchester, grocer (Kershaw
James, J. and Seddon, W. Liverpool, shipbuilders (Leather, Liverpool
Langshaw, J. Latchford, timber-merchant (Leather, Liverpool
Leeming, R. Hatton-court, silkman (Bourdillon and Hewett, Bread-street
Lowe, J. and W. Bridgford Mills, millers. (Fisher, Newport
Luton, W. Bristol, saddler (Hall, Hereford
Lyney, J. jun. sail-maker (Atcheson, Great Winchester-street
Lyon, D. Bolton le Moors, timber merchant (Woodhouse
Mapley, J. Cheapside, glass-cutter (Jessop, Thavies Inn
Merrick, W. Bristol, flax-dresser (Haberfield

Mitchel, T. Oxford-street, Cannon-street Road, grocer (Cousin and Hyde, Great Winchester-street
Moody, J. L. Clifton-street, London, silk-manufacturer (Cope, Wilson-street, Gray's Inn Road
Mortimer, J. H. Lestwithiel, brandy-merchant (Bayn on, Bristol
Moss, W. G. Diamond-row, Camberwell, dealer (Allen, Bouverie-street
Munday, R. Rochester, plumber (Simmons
Nive, C. Holborn-bridge, oil-broker (Lay, Hackney
Oak H. Chelmsford, linen-draper (Bryant, Collum-street, Fenchurch-street
Peacock, J. Watford, paper-maker (Brough, Shoreditch
Pratt, J. Hatton-wall, pavior (Railton, Clifford's Inn
Rankeu, E. W. Langbourn Chambers, dealer (Barker, Birmingham
Robertson, J. Whitstable, coal-merchant (Wimburn and Collett, Chancery-lane
Roby, R. Radnor-street, tailor (Goren and Lord, Orchard-street
Saxby, J. R. Southwark, hop-merchant (Kearsley and Spurr, Lothbury
Shaw, J. W. and Elmslie, A. W. Fenchurch-buildings, merchants (Hall and Brownley, New Boswell-court
Shaw, J. Kingston upon Hull, clothier (England and Snackles
Sims, B. St. Ann's-lane, shoemaker. (Ellison and Bloxham, Lincoln's Inn Fields
Sims, G. F. Aldermanbury, chinaman (Pullen and Son, Fore-street
Springweiler, A. Duke-street, cabinet-maker (Waller, Devonshire-street
Stewart, J. Manchester, tailor (Rymer
Sutcliffe, T. Haworth, worsted-stuff manufacturer (Eagle, York
Taylor, R. Edgware Road, stage-master (Carlon, High-street
Thomas, W. Regent-street, stationer (Monney, Wood-street
Thomas, J. Leicester, linen-draper (Wilkinson, New North-street, Red-lion square
Threlfall, J. Liverpool, banker (Avison
Wade, D. P. Hadleigh, tanner (Offord and Son
Wadham, B. Poole, cooper (Durant
Walker, S. Ashton under Line, grocer (Houghton, Liverpool
Weeks, T. Southampton, upholsterer (Clement
Wharton, G. A. Maidenhead, wine-merchant (Clowes and Co. Temple
Wilcox, W. Bristol, waggon-keeper (Ambury
Wilson, E. Wellington-street, Strand, upholsterer (Young and Thompson, Charlotte-row

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Watson, cloth-merchant, Edinburgh
J. Hart, manufacturer, Paisley
Lauchlin and James Sharp, road contractors at Kinnaird
J. Tweedale, mail-coach contractor, Montrose
J. Gow, merchant-taylor, Glasgow
J. and L. Henniker, merchants, Glasgow
J. Graham, merchant, Glasgow
New Dundee Sugar-refining Company, Dundee
A. and W. Crawford, plasterers, Glasgow
W. Purdon, cattle-dealer, Hyndlands near Glasgow
A. Munro, grocer, &c. St. Andrews

DIVIDENDS.

ABLETT, T. Bucklersbury, Feb. 7
Andrew, P. P. Brighton, Jan. 31
Atkins, W. Chipping Norton, Jan. 23
Barchard, E. Fenchurch-str. Chambers, Jan. 10
Barker, W. Welch Whittle, Jan. 14
Barker, T. and Hudson, F. Stratford, Jan. 17
Barton, H. Paul's Cray, Feb. 3
Batterbee, P. F. Norton, Jan. 17
Beaven, W. Buckley Mountain, Jan. 30
Bedson, T. and Bishop, R. Aston, Jan. 20
Bradford, G. and Paradise, A. Bristol, Jan. 10
Brouder, A. Budge-row, Feb. 3
Bullock, J. Leadenhall-street, Jan. 24
Burn, J. Lothbury, Jan. 20
Butler, P. Little Bolton, Jan. 10
Button, W. sen. and jun. Paternoster-row, Feb. 3
Clifford, J. Fulneck, York, and Jackson, J. Queen-street, Cheapside, London, Feb. 9
Cogger, J. Haymarket, Jan. 31
Cohen, E. London, Feb. 3
Coldman, J. New Kent Road, Jan. 20
Copland, W. Holt, Jan. 16
Cox, J. St. John-street, Jan. 31
Cottin, J. Broad-street, Jan. 27
Cuffley, J. R. Ipswich, Jan. 20
Dallas, W. Cushion-court, Jan. 20
Davies, W. King-street, Covent-garden, Feb. 10
Doull, A. sen. William-street, Blackfriars, plumber, Feb. 3
Drakes, D. and Smith, G. Reading, Feb. 7
Ealund, R. Stourbridge, Jan. 27
Earl, J. jun. and Lee, T. jun. Birmingham, Feb. 20
Essex, M. Wood-street, Cheapside, Jan. 24
Evans, T. D. Strand, Jan. 27
Farrell, Prospect-place, Feb. 28
Fereday, S. Smith, R. and Fisher, J. Bilston, Feb. 9
Ferguson, J. Liverpool, Jan. 29
Finch, R. Cooper's-row, Feb. 7
Fitton, J. Gosport, Jan. 23
Flowers, J. G. Leadenhall-street, Jan. 27
French, W. H. and Disborough, J. Little East-cheap, Feb. 3
Gayner, W. Bristol, Feb. 3
Gibbons, T. and J. and B. Wolverhampton, Jan. 10
Gleave, S. Warrington, Jan. 3
Gough, R. Liverpool, Feb. 3
Gould, W. and Greasley, F. Maiden-lane, Jan. 24
Grafton, J. Lapworth, Jan. 20
Gray, M. J. Cannon-street Road, Jan. 10
Greatrex, C. B. Abberley, Jan. 23
Green, J. Rednall, Jan. 27
Greenhouse, W. Ludlow, Feb. 10
Hague, G. Kingston upon Hull, Jan. 31
Haigh, J. Huddersfield, Jan. 27
Hart, S. G. Harwich, Jan. 31
Heaton, J. Fleming, M. and Dyson, M. Almondbury, Feb. 4
Henry, A. Finsbury-square, Jan. 7
Heys, J. Stockport, Feb. 25
Hilder, W. New Windsor, Feb. 7
Hughs, J. High Holborn, Feb. 3
Hyams, J. Coventry-street, Feb. 24
Innell, J. and J. Chalford, Jan. 21
Kempston, T. Bouverie-street, Feb. 3
La Serre, J. G. Hackney, Jan. 20
Lea, T. Liverpool, Feb. 6
Lethbridge, J. Carmarthen-street, Feb. 3
Lewis, G. London, Jan. 17
Mansor, T. Caroline-street, Feb. 7
Mathewman, R. Leeds, Jan. 31
Meredith, T. sen. Bishopsgate-street, Jan. 31
Minchin, T. A. Portsmouth, Jan. 31
Moore, W. Liverpool, Feb. 3
Murgatroyde, J. Idle, York, and B. Murgatroyde, Bradford, Jan. 28
Newby, J. Aldgate, Feb. 7
Niblock, J. and Latham, R. S. Bath, Jan. 29
Nottage, G. Stansted Mountfitchet, Feb. 3
Owen, W. Islington, Jan. 27
Palmer, E. T. Bedford, Feb. 3
Palmer, C. Musterton, Jan. 30
Palmer, S. Bourton on the Water, Jan. 31
Park, R. jun. Portsea, Jan. 24
Parkes, J. Warwick, Jan. 31
Paternoster, W. Rochester, Jan. 17
Peet, J. Ashton in Mackerfield, Jan. 30
Pelerin, H. F. Lloyd's Coffee-house, Jan. 20, Feb. 14
Pinkerton, F. Nuneaton, Feb. 3
Rawlins, C. E. Bristol, Feb. 9
Reddell, J. H. Moseley, Dec. 24
Reed, H. Mill-street, Feb. 7
Richards, W. Shoreditch, Jan. 3, Feb. 3
Rowley, J. New-street, Feb. 7
Sarvis, A. Chelsea, Jan 17
Sawyer, R. J. Tobler, B. and Cumberlege, J. Leadenhall-street, Feb. 2
Scobell, J. Hinton St. George, Jan. 28
Sedgwick, M. London, Jan. 31
Silver, J. Size-lane, Jan. 20
Singer, J. sen. Keyford, Jan. 27
Smith, T. Hampton Wick, Jan. 31
Sorrel, A. Coddington, Jan. 17
Stacey, G. Basingstoke, Feb. 5
Stewart, R. King-street, Feb. 3
Stinson, B. Dudley, Jan. 22
Stolworthy, E. Whitechapel, Feb. 3
Stubbs, J. Castle-street, Jan. 31
Sutton, T. M. Kent, Jan. 17
Taylor, J. Shoreditch, Jan. 17
Tennant, B. J. and Garnett, W. Liverpool, Jan. 16
Thompson, J. T. Long Acre, Jan. 31
Travis, J. Oldham, Jan. 30
Tribaudino, C. J. & Galderoy, P. Cleveland-street, Jan. 31
Troward, R. J. Cuper's-bridge, Jan. 17
Troughton, B. sen. and J. Wood-str. Jan. 31
Turner, W. Ruckolt House, Jan. 24, March 20
Tyerman, J. Bristol, Feb. 3
Warington, N. Southwark, Feb. 3
Welsh, J. High Holborn, Feb. 3
Welsford, J. P. Union-court, Jan. 10
Williams, R. Worcester, Feb. 16
Wilson, J. jun. Stonicliffe, Jan. 20
Wilson, J. and Waugh, J. Aldersgate-street, Jan. 24
Winch, J. sen. Hawkhurst, Jan. 17
Worrall, S. and Edmonds, J. Bristol, Jan. 20
Worth, J. Trump-street, Jan. 31
Younge, J. and Deakin, J. Sheffield, Jan. 30

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials within the City of London. and Bills of Mortality, from Dec. 10, 1822, *to Dec.* 17, 1823.—Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 1059—Buried, 1162. Christened in the 17 parishes without the Walls, 5443—Buried, 3990. Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 17,092—Buried, 10,727. Christened in the 10 parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster, 4095—Buried, 4708. Diseases and casualties this year, 20 279.

Casualties.—Bitten by a mad dog, 1; broken limbs, 1; burnt, 39; drowned, 118; excessive drinking, 6; executed,* 14; found dead, 12; fractured, 1; killed by falls, and several other accidents, 61; killed by fighting, 2; murdered, 2; overlaid, 1; poisoned, 6; scalded, 9; smothered, 3; starved, 1; suffocated 7; suicide, 24. Total of casualties, 308.

Christened.—Males, 13,945; females, 13,734. Total, 27,679.

Buried. — Males, 10,455; females, 10,132; total, 20,587. Whereof have died —under two years of age, 5905; between two and five, 1937; five and ten, 757; ten and twenty, 757; twenty and thirty, 1375; thirty and forty, 1761; forty and fifty, 1902; fifty and sixty, 1932; sixty and seventy, 1874; seventy and eighty, 1592; eighty and ninety, 680; ninety and a hundred, 105; a hundred, 4; a hundred and two 1; a hundred and seven, 1; and a hundred and nine, 1. Increased in the burials this year, 1722.

Royal Charter House.—The anniversary meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen educated at the Charter-house school was lately held, and was numerously attended. The sermon was preached by the Rev. William Forbes Raymond, preacher to the establishment. The company afterwards assembled in the great hall to hear the annual Latin oration, which was delivered by Master George Horatio Hadfield: it contained a concise account of the system of education pursued at the school; he acquitted himself with ability, and received the greatest applause. After which the governors and visitors bestowed their usual pecuniary donations on the youthful orator. The governors, several of the visitors, friends to the institution, the scholars, and senior brothers, partook of a sumptuous entertainment prepared for them. The school then broke up for the Christmas vacation.

A donation of 3000*l.* from an unknown hand is transmitted to the Middlesex Hospital, for the purpose of establishing a cancer ward. There is no ward for that particular disorder in any hospital in England.

National Society.—Last month the general committee of the National Society for the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church, held their meeting at St. Martin's vestry-room. Nine fresh schools were united to the society, and several grants of money were made towards the erecting, enlarging, and fitting-up of school-rooms: amongst others, 250*l.* to Frome, for buildings to contain six hundred children; and 200*l.* to Whitehaven, for 700 children. Thus the society is enabled to continue its assistance, in consequence of a satisfactory appeal to public bounty through the medium of the King's letter.

Climate of London.—It is a circumstance not perhaps generally known, that the temperature of the air in the metropolis is raised by the artificial sources of heat existing in it, not fewer than two degrees on the annual mean above that of its immediate vicinity. Mr. Howard has fully established this fact, by a comparison of a long series of observations made at Plaistow, Stratford, and Tottenham-green (all within four miles of London), with those made at the apartments of the Royal Society in London, and periodically recorded in the Philosophical Transactions.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &C.

W. Barnes, Esq. to be Consul at Nantes. J. Elliot, Esq. to be Consul at Dublin for Hanover.—Richard Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B. to the title of a Viscount of the United Kingdom, by the title of Viscount Clancarty of the county of Cork. —G. E. Elliot, Esq. to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid —Thos. Le Breton, Esq. to be Procurator-General of Jersey. —J. W. Dupré, Esq. to be Advocate-General of Jersey.—Rev. D. Williams to be Head Master of Winchester College. —Rev. C. H. Redding, to be Second Master.—Rev. W. Durham, to be Second Master of St. Paul's School.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Lincolnshire, Sir Wm. A. Ingilby, bart.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commodore Charles Bullen, C. B. to the command of His Majesty's squadron on the coast of Africa, *vice* Sir Robert Mends, Knt. deceased.

* There have been executed within the bills of Mortality, 22: only 14 have been reported as such.

Commanders to the Rank of Post Captain. Wm. James Hope Johnstone, and George Francis Lyon.—*Lieutenants to the Rank of Commander.* Charles Fraser, Geo. Fred. Ryves, Evan Nepean, Wm. Townsend Dance, Wm. Frice Hamilton, James Henderson, and Henry Martin Blackwood.

LAW PROMOTIONS.

Sir R. Gifford, Knt. to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, W. Alexander, Esq. to be Lord Chief Baron, and Sir J. S. Copley, to be Attorney General.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. T. Lowndes, B. D. to the Vicarage of Worldham cum Tested, Hants.—The Rev. T. Grantham, M. A. to the Living of Thorpe in Glebis, Nottinghamshire.—The Rev. N. T. Ellison, M. A. to the Rectory of Huntspill, Somerset. —The Rev. W. Vansittart, M. A. Vicar of White Waltham, Berks, to be Master of Wigston's Hospital, in Leicester.—The Rev. Sir R. Fleming, Bart. M.A. Rector of Grasmere, to hold by dispensation the Rectory of Windermere.—The Rev. G. G. Be[illegible]on, to the Rectory of Axbridge.—The Rev. W. Short, M.A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Chippenham.—The Rev. T. Salway, M.A. to the Vicarage of Oswestry. [It may be deemed curious to notice the Mortuaries anciently due to the Bishop of St. Asaph on the decease of every beneficed Clergyman in his diocese:—his "best gelding, horse, or mare; best gown, cloak, coat, jerkin, doublet, and breeches; his hose or nether-stockings, shoes, and garters; his purse and girdle knife and gloves, and signet or ring of gold."]—The Rev. R. Waldy, M. A. to the Rectory of Turner's Puddle, and Vicarage of Affspuddle, Dorset.—The Rev. Mr. Gleed, to the augmented Curacy of Northmoor, Oxon.—The Rev. J. Mavor, B. D. to the Perpetual Curacy of Forest Hill, Oxon.—The Rev. John Jones, M. A. to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Thomas, Oxford.—The Rev. John Still, Rector of Fonthill Gifford, to the Prebendal Stall of Stratton, in the Cathedral church, Salisbury.

Marriages.] C. Hodgson, Esq. of Great Dean's-yard, to Miss Hill.—At St. George's Hanover-square, Mr. W. Pettingel, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. Jennings.—At Mary-le-bone Church, Mr. S. Gatward, to Miss H. Bradford.—At St. George's Hanover square, John Robert Ward, Esq. to Grace, second daughter of the late Charles Lynd, Esq.—At Hammersmith Church, J. C. Clifton, Esq. of Stockwell, to Miss Turner.—At St. Pancras Church, C. G. Christmas, Esq. to Jane, eldest daughter of John Landseer, Esq.—J. Michael, Esq. solicitor, of Red Lion-square, to Rose, eldest daughter of Lemon Hart, Esq.—At Clerkenwell Church, Mr. R. Mayhew, of Foster-lane, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. W. M. Elliott.—At Hampton, Wm. Owen, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. to Anne Warburton, widow of the Rev. T. Coupland.—At Clapham Church, the Rev. J. Simpson, M. A. to Anne, widow of John Long, Esq.—At Greenford, Mr. Cruickshank, of Heathcote-street, Mecklenburgh-square, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Robert Roberts, Esq.—At St. James's Church, Mr. H. Dobson, to Miss Pope.—At Bloomsbury Church, Louis Fenwicke, Esq. to Eliza Mary, only child of Mr. T. Wedlake.—At Marylebone Church, Charles Lane, Esq. of Bedford-row, to Emily Maria, youngest daughter of John Thornhill, Esq.—At Hackney, Alfred, the third son of Thomas Ceal, Esq. to Mary Ann, the eldest daughter of Thomas Law, Esq.—At St. Mary's Islington, Mr. T. Eldrid, of Fore-street, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late John Stubbs, Esq. —At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Adam Wilson, Esq. of Finsbury Circus, to Martha Teresa, second daughter of the late Wm. Lescher, esq.—At Battersea, Mr. W. Urwick to Mary youngest daughter of Mr. J. Fownes.—J. P. Robinson, Esq. of Camden-street, Gloucester place, to Mary Ann, only daughter of J. Scott, Esq.—At Marylebone New Church, W. Babington, Esq. of St. John's Wood-place, Regent's Park, to Katharine, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Ravenscroft, Prebendary of Rasharkin, and Rector of Finvoy, in the county of Antrim.—At St. Dunstan's-church, Mr. O. Price to Eliza, daughter of Mr. W. Holton.—At Edmonton, Mr. B. Bond to Miss May.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Phœbe, the only daughter of Mr. W. R. Laxton, of Holborn-bars, to J. H. Webber, Esq.—At St. Giles's Church, William Nettleship, Esq. to Miss Mary Best, daughter of the late John Best, Esq.—At Staines, Sarah, only daughter of W. Holgate, Esq. of that place, to Mr. J. Sherborn.—At St. John's Hackney, Mr. S.H. Shepheard, to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late John Miles, Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. M. Williams, Esq. to Ann Belmuade, daughter of the late — Houghton, Esq.—At Mortlake, the Rev. J. T. James, to Marianne Jane, daughter of Frederick Reeves, Esq. —At Stoke next Guilford, Mr. T. Charrott, to Mrs. Gumbrell.—At Paddington Church, R. Hunt, Esq. to Miss Dewell.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. Colonel Davies, M. P. to Augusta Anne, only child of the late T. C. de Crespigny, Esq.—At St. George's Hanover-square, Mr. W. Cooper, of Blackman-street, to

Henrietta, eldest daughter of Major Saffery.—At St. Giles, Cripplegate, Mr. T. Woodward to Miss E. S. Kendrick.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. G. Tyri., Esq. of Judd-place, East, to Sophia, second daughter of John Hardy, Esq.—At St. Giles's Church, W. S. Jones, Esq. to Sarah, daughter of Stephen Hough, Esq.—At Belfast, J. H. Bradshaw, Esq. to Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Richard Stewart, Esq. — At St. Pancras New Church, J. D. Lang, Esq. of Oxford-street, to Miss C. Dietrichsen, only daughter of the late Christian Dietrichsen, Esq.—At Streatham, the Rev. G. D. Whitehead, to Inger Maria, daughter of G. Wolff, Esq.—At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Mr. D. Dew to Hannah younger daughter of Peter Addington, Esq.—At St. George's, by the Rev. E. B. Vardon, Henry Gaitskell, Esq. of the Paragon, to Mary Anne, widow of the late Captain Ogilvie.—At St. James's Church, the Rev. John Samuel Rawlinson, LL. B. third son of the late Thomas Rawlinson, Esq. of Lancaster, to Anne Eliza, only child of T. Hawkins, Esq.

Died.] At Chertsey, of a consumption, Mary, the wife of Mr. Rusbridger. —In Adam-street, Adelphi, Hector Mackay, Esq.—At Castle House, Guilford, Francis, wife of Edmund Elkins, Esq.—Mr. J. N. Hullmandel, Professor of Music.—At Little Ealing, Middlesex, Elizabeth, relict of J. D. Skinner, Esq.—Near Dorking, Rachel, the third daughter of Robert Barclay, Esq.—At Kingston-upon-Thames, Elizabeth, the only surviving child of the late G. P. Parker.—Frances Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. Hinchliff, Old Kent-road.—Mr. Procter, of Pinner, Middlesex.—At Stafford row, Catherine Jane, eldest daughter of the late John Thomas Groves, Esq.—At His Majesty's Lower Lodge, Windsor, Mr. E. Venables.—At her house at Ware, Sophia King, relict of the late Wm. King, Esq.—Fanny, wife of Colonel Frazer.—At his house, Kingsland-road, J. Vincent, Esq.—At his house in Dyer's-court, Mr. J. Mallet. —Abigail, wife of Thomas Ashness, Esq. of Battersea-rise. — Mrs. Stennett, of Paternoster-row. — Richard Meux, Esq. —Janet, the wife of James Walker, Esq. of Limehouse.—At Staines Lodge, Elizabeth, widow of Edward Cooper, Esq.—C. Whiffing, Esq. of Ratcliff-cross.—Eliza Anne, eldest daughter of the late G. Lewis, Esq.—James Benson, Esq. of Upper Clapton.—Naomi Eleanor, eldest daughter of T. Hopkins, Esq.—Joseph Finch, Esq. of Dolley's-hill.—Harriet, daughter of Wm. Prater, Esq. Noble-street, Cheapside.—At her residence in Savage-gardens, Mrs. Jane Pfeiler.—T. Greenhill, Esq. of Gracechurch-street. —In Charles-Street, St. James-square, Mrs. Sarah Wharton.—Mr. O. Corthorn, jun. of Hackney.—Sarah Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Dore, of Upper Ashby-street.—At Brentford, Miss Burchett, daughter of G. Burchett, Esq. — At Lambeth, Mrs. Mary Wellford. —In York-street, Baker-street, R. Dennison, Esq. —At his house at Kingston-upon-Thames, Samuel Cox, Esq. —At the house of the Duchess of Marlborough, Cumberland-gate, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Pennant.—In Great Woodstock-street, Mr. Wm. Whitelaw. —At his house in Caermarthen-street, Bedford-square, Walter Pye, Esq.—At Clapham, John Prior, Esq.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

THE REV. C. L. ATTERBURY.

In consequence of the overturning of the Sovereign, a post coach from Birmingham to London, the Reverend Charles Lewis Atterbury. The corpse of Mr. Atterbury was considerably flattened about the chest and neck, but otherwise little disfigured. The coachman was also killed. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Mr. Atterbury entered as Student of Christ Church, Oxford, nearly thirty years since; he took the degree of M. A. in 1803; and was forty-six years of age. On reference to the ancestry of the above gentleman, we find that the first of the name mentioned in Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, was Francis, Rector of Milton, in Northamptonshire; who, among other ministers, subscribed the solemn league and covenant in 1648, and was the author of some published sermons; he was the father of Lewis Atterbury, who was Chaplain extraordinary to the Duke of Gloucester, and was drowned Dec. 7, 1693. The eldest son of the foregoing Lewis, was educated at Westminster under Dr. Busby, and sent to Christ Church at the age of eighteen; this gentleman, who was likewise in the Church, died at Bath in 1731. He gave his whole collection of pamphlets, amounting to upwards of two hundred volumes, to the library of Christ Church, and charged his estate for ever with the payment of ten pounds yearly to a schoolmistress, to instruct

girls, at Newport-Pagnell; which salary he had himself in his lifetime paid for many years. Dr. Lewis Atterbury was the author of several works on religion. The brother of this last, Francis, was the famous Bishop of Rochester, and friend of Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church. The history of this prelate is so well known that any further account of him would probably be regarded as superfluous. The Bishop of Rochester left one son, Osborn, who, after many vicissitudes, obtained, in 1746, the Rectory of Oxhill, Warwickshire; he left a widow and five children behind him, two sons and three daughters; Francis, the eldest son, and father to the unfortunate gentleman whose death we now record, was educated on the foundation at Westminster, elected student of Christ Church, in 1755; in 1768 was appointed by the Bishop of Cloyne his domestic Chaplain; in 1770 was collated by him to the dignity of Precentor in the Cathedral of Cloyne; and, in 1776, was presented to the valuable living of Clonmell, or the Great Islands, in the same diocese. The remains of Mr. Atterbury were interred Aug. 1, in Christ Church Cathedral. According to custom, full service was performed over his remains, and every mark of respect was paid by the resident members of the college.

ARCHBISHOP TROY.

Last year, after an illness of some weeks, at his house in Cavendish-row, the venerable and learned Doctor John Thomas Troy, Titular Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. He was a Bishop forty-seven years, and filled the Metropolitan See thirty-seven. Doctor Troy was born in the city of Dublin, in July 1739, appointed Bishop in December 1776, consecrated the following year, and translated to the Archdiocese of Dublin in 1786. He possessed a sound understanding, extensive information, and great virtues. The whole of his long life was exclusively devoted to the duties of his sacred calling. He was aged eighty-three years and ten months. As a mark of respect to his memory, it was resolved that his funeral should be a public one. He made himself conspicuous many years ago by a prosecution against the proprietors of the Antijacobin Review, for a supposed libel, in which he gained a verdict, with 50*l*. damages. He published "a Pastoral Letter, addressed to the Catholics of his Diocese," 8vo. 1793.

THE REV. J. HINTON.

When on a visit to his son, at Reading, in his sixty-third year, the Rev. James Hinton, many years pastor of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Oxford. He was born at Buckingham in 1760, educated at the Dissenting College, Bristol, under the Rev. Caleb Evans, D. D. and entered upon the duties of the Ministry in the city of Oxford, where he continued to labour with fidelity more than thirty-six years. In 1792 he was engaged in a controversy with Dr. Tatham, when he published an octavo pamphlet, entitled, "Vindication of the Dissenters in Oxford, in reply to Dr. Tatham's Sermon," and a narrative of an assault made upon him by some soldiers, as he was going to preach at a neighbouring village. His discourses, distinguished alike for sound doctrine and fervent piety, were delivered in an elegance of style, and with a spirit of devotion not often surpassed. He was among the first promoters of every plan to mitigate the sorrows, or to augment the happiness of mankind. His liberality of sentiment, generosity of disposition, and urbanity of manners, were subjects of general remark. Intimately acquainted with the varied branches of useful knowledge, he was admirably qualified to be the instructor of youth. Mr. Hinton was author of several tracts in polemic theology, which procured him much credit in the literary world. He was greatly beloved by the members of his own congregation, honoured and revered by all.

MRS. DOUGLAS.

Dec. 23, at Lyons, Ireland, the seat of Lord Cloncurry, Mrs. —— Douglas, at the advanced age of seventy-eight. In announcing the decease of this estimable lady, it is not an easy task to advert to her many admirable qualities, in terms that will satisfy the claims of her memory, or the feelings of a very extensive circle. By them her character was long admired, as a striking and instructive specimen of the virtues that befitted her sex and station. In addition to the attraction of the gentlest manners, she was enlightened, beneficent, affectionate, pious, and tolerant. Though connected by blood or marriage with many high families, she was, in every act of her life, as meek and unassuming as if her lineage and alliances had been unknown. Mrs. Douglas was daughter of Sir Paul Crosbie, premier Baronet of Nova Scotia. Her husband was a son of General Douglas and cousin of the Duke of Queensbury. Being left a widow at the early age of twenty-four, she declined many eligible offers, and devoted herself exclusively to the education of her children. Of these, her only son, the Rev. Archibald Douglas, the celebrated preacher, is married to Susan, sister of the Earl of Dunmore and the Duchess of Sussex. One of her daughters is Lady Cloncurry,

and mother of the Earl of Miltown. But the history of this excellent person's family was not one of unmingled prosperity. There intervened one terrible vicissitude, which forms a part, and a very discreditable part, of the history of this country—the fate of her brother, Sir Edward Crosbie, who fell a victim in 1798, to the abrupt and illegal proceedings of a military tribunal. Upon this melancholy occasion, Mrs. Douglas was indefatigable in her efforts to rescue her brother, and had succeeded in obtaining from the Government a respite of his lawless sentence—but before the order to stay the hand of the executioner could arrive, the act of violence and injustice had been irrevocably consummated. One of the most affecting traits in the character of Mrs. Douglas, was the ardour and constancy of her personal attachments. Her spirits never recovered the shock sustained a few years ago, by the premature death of her favourite grand-daughter, Lady Cecilia Leeson, a young lady of very unusual acquirements and talents, who had grown beneath her eye, and whom she had instructed by her lessons, and still more by her life. In the final moments of her existence, she conversed with uncommon clearness and strength of mind, upon every matter of worldly regulation—but to the last she returned and clung to the subject next her heart, and spoke of going to join her beloved grand-daughter, as if a journey of a few miles would bring them together. If the virtues of a long life, and fervent unaffected piety, ever entitled a dying Christian to indulge in such a hope, she has not been disappointed.

THE EARL OF ATHLONE.

At his castle, at Amerongen, near the Hague, Rynan Diederick Jacob de Ginckell, earl of Athlone in Ireland. This nobleman was descended from a very ancient family in Holland. His ancestor, Godert, came over as a general officer with the Dutch troops brought by King William. With that prince he embarked for Ireland, was present at the battle of the Boyne, and contributed much to the success of the day. He was left by King William in the command in Ireland, and by two signal victories near Athlone and Aghrim, contributed much to put an end to the war. He was by that king rewarded with the titles of Baron Ballymore, Viscount Aghrim, and Earl of Athlone, in Ireland. These titles have descended through seven generations, to the late Earl. Most of them have resided in Holland, where they have considerable estates, but the French conquering that country, Frederic, the sixth Earl, came with his family to England. This son, Rynan, served in the English army during the war, when he attained the rank of lieut.-colonel. His lordship was born in 1773. The family possess the baronies of Reede, Ginckell, Amerongen, Livendant, Eist, Stersitt, &c. in Holland.

M. DA COSTA.

Lately, at Phillimore-place, Kensington, of a bilious fever, M. the Chevalier Hippolyto Joseph da Costa Furtado de Mendoça, who latterly exercised the functions of Chargé d'Affaires of the new Brazilian Government in this country. He had resided at Kensington about seven years. M. da Costa was foreign secretary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. He was formerly a Bachelor of Philosophy and Doctor of Laws in the University of Coimbra. He was a man of profound learning, various attainments, and scientific knowledge. A small brochure was merely circulated among his friends on the Origin of Building, in which was discovered a deep and thinking mind. M da Costa was the proprietor of the "Correio Braziliense," a monthly magazine in the Portuguese language, printed in London, but recently discontinued. To this notice, the "Gentleman's Magazine" adds from a correspondent that "in 1811 he published, in 2 vols. 8vo. 'A Narrative of the Persecution of the Author, a native of Colonia da Sacramento, on the River La Plata, imprisoned and tried in Lisbon, by the Inquisition, for the pretended crime of Freemasonry.' The Chevalier's narrative of his sufferings during this imprisonment occupies (if my recollection serves, for it is now some time since I saw the book) little more than half of the first volume. The remainder of the work is a copy of the Statutes of the 'Holy Office.' These, when my attention was first drawn thereto by a then recent introduction to their Editor, might have been toiled through with more patience, if he had not, in his prefatory matter, after frequent allusion to his meditated escape, abruptly broken off without the slightest hint of the manner or circumstances of his liberation—the very cream of the story!—for who, that could wield a pen to tell the secrets of such a prison-house, ever omitted to solace his nerves and calm his ire at the jailer-judges and executioners, by telling the horrors of their tender mercies. The interval, however, has produced, through an indirect channel, what may suffice to fill up the chasm complained of, until the fulness of time with respect to the political relation of Portugal and this country, whether for a closer approximation of interests and sympathies, or for a complete

disruption, shall render a full developement of my authority expedient. The door of Da Costa's cell opening into a hall which was the centre of the prison, he had remarked that the daily labours of the slaves, who kept guard between him and liberty, terminated by throwing a bundle of keys upon a table, leaving a burning lamp for company. By patience and perseverance, with abundant exercise for circumspection in the consciousness of spies by daylight through apertures in the dingy walls and ceiling of his cage, he succeeded in forming, out of an old pewter plate, a key which would unlock its door. Upon making his final attempt. the bundle of keys proved to be a proper collection for threading the entire labyrinth, not excepting the outer gate. But, besides the keys and the lamp, there was a book, containing, with other records, the minutes of his own repeated purgations. What was to be done? should he leave this precious document behind him? No! if he himself got clean off, so would the book; if not—this alternative he did not stay to reckon upon; therefore carefully locking and closing every door after him as he found it, he once more contrived to breathe all the fresh and 'chartered' air that was to be found in Lisbon. Six weeks were necessary for him to remain disguised and secluded in the neighbourhood, before he could venture to take shipping, as every bark in the port and on the adjacent coast had to encounter the nostrils of the 'Holy' bloodhounds; and in the course of their victim's rides on horseback, he frequently recognised these his old acquaintance, engaged in their kind-hearted search. Safely landed with their fortunate importer upon this island of heretics, both the book and the keys were committed to the safe keeping of one in whose custody they still remain. I heard this relation soon after the news arrived of Lord Exmouth having sent as a present to the Pope, the key of a prison, in which some natives of Rome had been confined at Algiers, and thought how very appropriately, either in the palace of the Quirinal, or within a short distance of Westminster Abbey, one museum might have contained the whole, as monitory remembrances that 'such things were' and were not likely to be again!"

LORD YARBOROUGH.

Lately, at his seat, Brocklesby, Lincolnshire, aged seventy-five, Charles-Anderson-Pelham, Baron Yarborough, of Yarborough, co. Lincoln, D. C. L. F. R. S. F. A. S. He was eldest son of Francis Anderson of Manby, co. Lincoln, Esq. by Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Carter, of Bossavern, co. Denbigh, Esq.; and on the 4th of July, 1793, received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford. He was born July 3, 1749; married July 22, 1770, Sophia, daughter and sole heir of the late George Aufrere, Esq. of Chelsea; and by her, who died Jan. 25, 1786, had issue Charles-Anderson, who succeeds his Lordship, and six other children, one son and five daughters, all of whom were married, and now living, with the exception of Caroline and Lucy. His Lordship while Mr. Pelham, commenced his political career, by representing the town of Beverley in 1768. From 1774 till he was ennobled on the 13th of August, 1794, he represented the county of Lincoln. He assumed the name of Pelham, in compliance with the will of his great uncle, Charles Pelham, of Brocklesby, co. Lincoln, Esq. His Lordship will long be regretted by a numerous tenantry, to whom he was a kind and indulgent landlord. He is succeeded in title by his eldest son, Charles-Anderson-Pelham, now Lord Yarborough, one of the members in Parliament for Lincolnshire, which will occasion a vacancy in the representation for that county.

JOHN COWLEY, ESQ.

In Guilford-street, aged 76, John Cowley, Esq. many years a respectable Scotch factor in Cateaton-street. In 1780, he was elected a representative in Common Council for the Ward of Cheap; and distinguished himself in that court, as a diligent attender and an able speaker, particularly on the subject of the city finances. During the chamberlainship of the celebrated Mr. Wilkes (and not without a hope of himself succeeding to the chamberlain's gown), he kept a watchful eye over the money department of that important office, and frequently reprehended the ancient mode in which the accompts were then kept; but never could hit upon any flaw, or the slightest error or mismanagement; for, whatever might be the demerits of Mr. Wilkes in other respects, his conduct in that official situation was faultless and even exemplary. Indefatigable and punctual in the concerns of his own extensive business; polite and affable in his conversation; and always neatly elegant in his personal appearance, Mr. Cowley realized the character of a complete gentleman and an upright English merchant; and in his domestic habits he was a kind husband, an affectionate father, and a faithful friend.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bedford, J. Lelburne, esq.—At Woburn, Mr. D. Camp, 75.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Windsor, the Rev. A. Battescombe to Miss A. Marshall.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Gilbertson.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Olney, Mr. W. Smith to Miss S. Griggs—At Stoney Stratford, Mr. J. Clare to Mrs. Longman.

Died.] At Leckhamsted Hill, Mr. Adkins—At Olney, Mr. J. Bent—At Aylesbury, Mr. F. Fleet, 74.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, J. S. Henslow, esq. to Miss H. Jeuyns.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Reed—Mr. S. Rowley—Mr. G. Smith—At March, Mr. J. Crawley—At Kirtling Hall, Mrs. Dobito.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. J. Marsh to Miss M. Pay—At Nantwich, Mr. J. Jackson to Miss C. Parrack.

Died.] At Stockport, the Rev. K. Prescott—At Chester, Mrs. Walker—Mrs. Fish—At Knutsford, Mr. S. Sharpe—At Beeston, Mr. J. Bird.

CORNWALL.

Married.] W. T. Chappel, esq. of Truro, to Miss Davy—At Truro, Mr. J. Merrifield to Miss M. G. Bulmore—Mr. J. Phillips, of St. Austell, to Miss Head—At Kenwyn, Mr. T. Powell to Miss E. Barwis.

Died.] At his seat in this county, Sir A. Molesworth—At St. Allen Vicarage, Miss A. M. Gurney—At Truro, Miss G. Paul—In the eighty-third year of his age, Mr. N. Hoskins, a native of Cornwall, and for the last thirty-seven years a prisoner in the King's Bench, for a debt which he denied owing, and which he vowed he would never pay; he also claiming a balance due to him upon the same account. The creditor, at whose suit he was confined, he once considered as a friend: this person, however, some time since died, and left Hoskins in execution.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, T. Drake, esq. to Miss E. A. Drake—Mr. J. Armstrong to Miss M. Creighton—Mr. M'Guire to Miss C. Akin—Mr. W. Morrison to Miss J. Thirwald—Mr. J. Farley to Miss A. Jordan—At Wigton, Mr. Graham to Miss Calvert—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Wise to Miss Storey—At Egremont, Mr. J. Chambers to Miss S. M'Clellan—At Workington, Mr. J. Clegg to Miss J. Room—At Penrith, the Rev. Mr. Skinner to Miss A. Brideson—Mr. T. Harrison to Miss A. Magin.

Died.] At Wigton, Mrs. Graham—Mr. J. Lancaster—At Maryport, Mrs. M. Daniel—At Whitehaven, W. Thompson, esq.—Mrs. S. Wharton—At Kirkby Lonsdale, Miss E. Wilkinson—At Carlisle, Mrs. A. Clarke—Mr. B. Toppin—Mr. W. Scott—At Egremont, Mrs. Parker—Mr. J. Waters, 82—At Penrith, Mrs. E. Turner—Mr. J. Graham—At Keswick, Mr. Udale—At Blennerhasset, Mr. J. Atkinson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Repton, near Derby, J. H. Carige, esq. to Miss J. E. Manclarke; and R. Manclarke, esq. of Repton Park, to Miss E. M. E. Carige—F. Bradshaw, esq. of Barton Hall, to Miss M. A. Holden—Mr. J. Stanley to Miss E. Bruce, of Codnor Park—At Ashover, Mr. J. Wharton to Miss A. Gregory.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Bretnor—At Mellor, the Rev. M. Olerenshaw.

DEVONSHIRE.

A few days since, as some workmen were digging for a foundation of a building near the Butcher-row in Exeter, they dug up a curious medal, in fine preservation, of the Roman Emperor Magnentius Magnus (who lived A. D. 350). The face in the obverse of the medal so greatly resembles some of the uncovered portraits of Bonaparte, that a drawing from it, without the legend, might be mistaken for Napoleon.

The town of Plymouth-Dock, where the Plymouth Naval Yard is situated, has been newly christened Devonport. Whether the experiment will be more successful than that of Louis XIV. in changing the name of Havre de Grace, remains to be seen. Old appellations are very difficult to do away; and though the place is but of a very recent date in age, it will be some time before the cognomen will become a current coin.

Married.] At Exon, J. Gaze, esq. of Portsmouth, to Miss A. S. Gibbons—At Plymouth, Dr. Baldy to Miss M. Courtis—At Brixham, Capt. Wotton to Miss Winsor—At Hunton Punchardon, J. May, esq. to Miss M. Davie—At Northam, C. H. Woodley, esq. to Miss M. Hole, of Georgeham—At Parracombe, Mr. R. T. Partridge to Miss S. Dowell—At Kingsbridge, Mr. J. Alger to Miss Randall—At Teignmouth, Mr. W. Veale to Miss M. A. Sharland—J. Marchant, esq. to Miss G. P. Trickery—At Honiton, H. E. Head, esq. to Miss E. Flood—At Antony, J. Rowe, esq. to Miss Bates—At Barnstaple, J. S. Clay, esq. to Miss L. Marshall—At Stoke Church, Mr. G. Paynter to Miss Bidlake.

Died.] At Tiverton, Mr. R. Ash—At Stokehill Cottage, Mrs. Lane—At Bideford, Mr. L. Pridham—At Exeter, Mrs. Patterson—Mrs. Dinham—J. T. Sampson, esq.—Mrs. Reed—At Barnfield, Mrs. Lambert—At Newton Abbot, Lieut.-gen. Nepean—At Ugborough, W. E. Savery, esq.—Mrs. Perring, of Bow Mills, near Totness—At Plympton, Mrs. Sandy, 38—Mr. Crews—At Barnstaple, Mr. J. Wollacott—At Plymouth, Mr. Edwards—Mrs. Hapowder—Mrs. Edmonds, wife of Mr. Edmonds, late of Plymouth Dock-yard.

DORSETSHIRE.

Captain Waring, R.N., discovered, and caused to be removed from a slaty part of the blue lias ledges west of Lyme Cobb, a fine portion of organic remains, which are now arranging by that gentleman. The part which has been cleared is particularly beautiful; and there is no doubt of this specimen proving to be that of some rare antediluvian animal. Mary Anning, the well-known fossilist, whose labours have enriched the British Museum, as well as the private collections of many geologists, lately found, east of the town, and immediately under the celebrated Black Ven Cliff, some remains, which were removed to undergo an examination; the result of which is, that this specimen appears to differ widely from any which have been before discovered at Lyme, either of the Icthyosaurus or Plesiosaurus, while it approaches nearly to the structure of the Turtle. The whole osteology has not yet been satisfactorily disclosed, owing to its very recent removal. The dimensions are found to be nearly as follow: from the snout to the tail, nine feet; across the back, from the extreme points of the two front paddles, four feet; the head, which is very per-

fect, is not more than from four to five inches in length; the four paddles are beautifully preserved—though little has yet been done to them; the phalanges are clearly seen from the humerus to the farthest processes. It will be for the great geologists to determine by what term this creature is to be known.

Married.] At Wimborne, Mr. C. Westbrooke to Miss J. Rowles—At Beauminster, Mr. B. Player to Miss A. Burdett.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mrs. Watts—Mr. G. Score—Mrs. Thorne—At Mellbury, Mr. I. Broadley—At Beauminster, Mr. G. Eveleigh—R. Allen, esq. of Pool—At Bridport, J. Gundry, esq.—At Charmouth, Capt. Bray, R.N.—At Dorchester, G. Stickland, esq.—At Blandford, Mr. T. Roe—At Lyme Regis, Mr. A. Congreve.

DURHAM.

A society has lately been formed in Sunderland, for the mitigation and gradual abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions.

Married.] At Sadberge, Mr. D. Oyston to Miss E. Jackson—At South Shields, M. Nesham, esq. 90, to Miss Strathmore, 25—At Sunderland, Mr. T. Laws to Miss M. Drew—Mr. H. Palmer to Miss E. Preston—At Chester-le-Street, Mr. J. Cook to Miss M. Robson—At Durham, Mr. N. Johnson to Miss M. Waugh—At East Whitton, Mr. T. R. Sheraton to Miss A. Richardson—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Maling to Miss Abbs.

Died.] At Durham, Mr. W. Lascelles—At Sunderland, Mr. T. Brass—Mrs. E. Wright—At Egglestone, Mr. J. Barnes—At Bishop Auckland, Mr. M. Atkinson.

ESSEX.

Married.] At East Mersea, Mr. R. Wrench to Miss E. Croydon—Mr. R. Spitty, of Horndon on the Hill, to Mis. S. Gilpert—At Billericay, Mr. W. Carter to Miss M. A. Bridge—L. Fenwick, esq. of Langton's Lodge, to Miss E. M. Wedlake.

Died.] At Saffron Walden, Mrs. Player—At Colchester, Miss H. Taylor—Mr. W. Moore—Mrs. Scraggs—Mrs. Faiers—At Topinghoe Hall, Mr. J. Carss—At Great Dunmow, Mrs. Scruby—At Maldon, Mrs. H. Piggott—At Laytonstone, Mrs. Sanson—The Rev. D. F. Pryce, of Bradfield Rectory—At West Ham Abbey, W. Kebbell, esq.—At Southminster, Mrs. Howard—At Romford, Mr. T. Nichols—At Manningtree, Mrs. A. Bones—Margaret, wife of Mr. Harvey, of Tolleshunt D'Arcy; his father, of Tiptree Heath; and Emma, his daughter—At Chipping Hill, Mrs. Bridge—At Ray Lodge, Woodford, Mrs. P. Hanson.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Bristol Chamber of Commerce is at this time directing its attention to a reduction and revision of the local duties of that port, which, of late years, have been found to be most burthensome and injurious to its foreign trade. The heaviest and most oppressive of these imposts are what are known by the name of the Town and Mayor's Dues, and are collected by the Corporation. Should the Municipal Body refuse to acquiesce in the reasonable requests of the Chamber, an application will be made to Parliament; and success in this case is considered certain. A numerous and respectable Special Meeting of the members of this Association has been held at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol, in furtherance of the measure. The greatest unanimity prevailed; and in order to carry into effect the objects recommended in the report which was read, a subscription was spiritedly commenced, which in a very short time amounted to nearly 800*l.*

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. T. Frankis to Miss L. Folkes—Lieut. C. Gardner to Miss Wright—Mr. M. Ryder to Miss Hale—At Cheltenham, Mr. T. Haines to Miss Cory—Mr. J. Lewis to Miss Chandler—Mr. A. Major to Miss A. Turner—At Dowdeswell, the Rev. H. Kett to Miss M. White—At Eaton Bishop, J. Stinton, esq. to Miss E. Davis—At Bristol, E. Oatley, M.A. to Miss H. K. Dana.

Died.] At Beachley, Mrs. Gunn—At the Spa, near Gloucester, Mr. T. Harvey—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Lightbourne—G. R. Hoare, esq.—At Dursley, Mr. J. G. Moore—At Bedlam Mill, Mr. T. Buckle, 87—At Gloucester, Mr. R. Bonnor—Mrs. Kempthorne—Mrs. Mullow—Mr. W. Hill—At Aldsworth, Mrs. Sadler—At Stroud, Mr. G. Mynett—At Forhampton Court, the Hon. Mary Yorke, 81—At Pamington, near Tewkesbury, Mr. R. Proctor.

HAMPSHIRE.

A meeting has been convened at Southampton, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a steam packet of large dimensions between that port and Havre de Grace; when a sum more than sufficient for the undertaking was immediately subscribed by the gentlemen present. The vessel will be of the most improved construction, coppered and copper-fastened, impelled by two engines of great power, and replete with every conveniency and elegant accommodation for passengers. It will commence sailing from Southampton in the beginning of April, and will complete the voyage in twelve or fourteen hours.

Married.] At Godshill, I. W. Mr. Jackman to Miss C. Pollard—At Southampton, Mr. T. Pool to Miss Hayward—At Romsey, Mr. G. Jenvey to Miss M. Thompson—Mr. J. Palmer to Miss Green.

Died.] At Alresford, Mrs. Aslet—At Basingstoke, Mrs. Dowling—At Fordingbridge, Miss S. Dale—At Portsea, Mr. T. Treakell—At Andover, Mrs. M. Smith—At Charlton, near Andover, Lieut. E. Redding, R.N.—At Southampton, Miss M. Ridding—Mrs. H. Austin—At Lyndhurst, the Rev. Mr. Charret—Mrs. Newbolt—At Twyford, Mr. W. Collins—At Linwood, Mr. J. Mitchel.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. T. Beale to Miss S. B. G. Love—Mr. W. Dowding to Miss E. P. Addis—At Bromyard, Mr. E. Griffith to Miss J. Hodges—J. Hornby, esq. to Miss H. Herring, of Hereford—At Ross, Mr. S. Meyrick to Miss Jew—Mr. J. Constance to Miss M. Lodge—Mr. R. Smith to Miss M. A. Dawson—John Beddoe, esq. to Miss E. S. Hill, of Ledbury.

Died.] Mr. J. Edwards of Tarrington—Mr. Heaford, of Stoke Lacy.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. F. Chaplin, of Bishops Stortford, to Miss Nash.

Died.] At Broxbourne, Mrs. Lutyens, 79—At Hoddesdon, Mrs. Christian—At Sawbridgeworth, Mrs. Mathews, 80—At Berkhampstead, Mrs. A. Wood, 90.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Climinson, of St. Ives, to Miss S. King—M. Tibbit, esq. of Bluntisham, to Miss M. A. Clarke.

Died.] At Brampton, R. Gadsby, esq. 79—At Stoughton Lodge, Mrs. Rickard—At Stukeley, Miss Bayley.

KENT.

Married.] At Chatham, Mr. R. Coulter to Miss M. Simmons—Mr. W. Wixendon to Miss M. A. Lewis—At Eythorne, Mr. E. Pyner to Miss White—At Lydd, Mr. J. Peacock to Miss C. Lording—At Monkton, Mr. W. Weeb to Miss E. Browning—At Upper Deal, Mr. W. Collman to Miss M. Burgess—At Walmer, Mr. R. Woodcock to Miss E. Ashenden—At Maidstone, Mr. Cathcart to Miss Reynolds—At Canterbury, Mr. W. Hoults to Miss H. Baynes—Mr. Bennet to Miss M. Austen—At Dover, Mr. H. Boys to Miss Palmer—At Rochester, Mr. L. Paine to Miss Webb—At Herne Hill, Mr. J. Kennett to Miss M. Browne.

Died.] At Chatham, Mrs. Court—Mr. Pattison—Mrs. M. Harbin—Mr. A. Rowland—At Goudhurst, T. Miller, esq.—At Dover, Mrs. Knight—At Folkestone, Mrs. M. Boxer, 82—At Buckland, T. Horn, esq. 73—At Hawkehurst, Miss Wallis—At

Canterbury, Mr. G. Andrews—Mrs. Dix—The Rev. J. Ford—At Deal, Mrs. Newing, 78—At New Romney, Mrs. Relfe—Mrs. S. Cobb—At Galvardens, near Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Green—At Sandgate, the Rev. J. G. Sherer—At Tunbridge Wells, the Hon. E. M. Stapleton—At Dover, Mr. W. Oldfield—At Southend, Lewisham, Mr. R. F. Forster—At Maidstone, Mr. G. C. Ellis.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Blackburn, R. Cardwell, esq. to Miss A. Thursby—At Liverpool, Mr. W. Sampson to Miss M. Jackson—Mr. A. E. Ashton to Miss S. Fletcher—W. Little, esq. to Miss Marwood—Mr. T. Hughes to Miss E. Hulton—At Huyton, E. Penrhyn, esq. to the Hon. C. E. S. Stanley—Mr. E. Nicholls, of Liverpool, to Miss J. P. Marston—At Lancaster, the Rev. M. Dixon to Miss Bland—Mr. J. Firth, of Heckmondwike, to Miss J. Goodall, of Manchester—At Walton, Mr. W. Latimore to Miss E. Pollard—Mr. Ashcroft to Miss Sherwood.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. D. Glover—Mr. D. Fidler—Mrs. B. Jackson—Mr. J. Browne—Mr. J. Grindley—At Swinton, Mrs. Burton—At Southport, Mrs. Lowe—At Southfield, near Colne, W. Sagar, esq.—At Tidesley, T. Johnson, esq. 78—Mrs. Tunstall, late of Manchester—Mr. . Fox, of Killtrees, near Garstang, 76—At Sandhills, J. Leigh, esq.—At Myerscough Hall, E. Greenalgh, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Godfrey, of Thimble Hall, near Market Bosworth, to Miss M. A. Dowell—At Basford, Mr. T. Walker, of Great Dalby, to Miss A. Harper—Mr. Adams, of Loughborough, to Miss Hall.

Died.] Mrs. Clarke, of Burbach—The Rev. C. Chew, Vicar of Lockington cum Hemington—At Osgathorpe, Miss Fell—At Loughborough, Mr. T. Wakerley—R. Walker, esq. of Stockerston.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Caistor, Mr. J. Quickfall to Miss M. Kirkby—At Kidwick, J. Preston, esq. to Miss Craster—At Greatford, Mr. A. Bland to Miss C. Fell—At Leasingham, Mr. W. Harrison to Miss Wallis—At Bardney, Mr. Cockett to Miss Moss.

Died.] At Boston, J. Meaburn, esq.—At Holbeach, Mrs. M. Coxon—At Fleet, Mrs. Marriot—At Barton, Mrs. Cook.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The struggle between the burgesses of Monmouth and the patron of the borough is about to be renewed. The burgesses have published a spirited appeal to the friends of independence for procuring pecuniary assistance.

Married.] At Lanover, B. Hall, esq. to Miss A. Waddington—J. H. Winsloe, esq. of Trelbeck, to Miss E. Lake.

Died.] At Dixton, Mrs. A. M. Phillpots—J. Owen, esq. of Moynes Court—Mr. Lewis, of Pentwyn—At Monmouth, Mrs. S. Tudor.

NORFOLK.

At a meeting of the Magistrates of this county, held on the 1d inst. an Address to the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Secretary Peel, representing the inconveniences and ill consequences resulting from the Lent Assizes being held at Thetford, and requesting that they may in future be held at Norwich, was agreed to, and signed by all the Magistrates present, excepting two.

A singular circumstance took place in Lynn harbour, during a late gale. The spring tides were at the height, and by the table should have risen seventeen feet, whereas the full rise was only seven feet. In the evening of the same day, the tide rose to seventeen and a half. Such a phenomenon has not occurred in the memory of the oldest pilot or seafaring man in the port.

Married.] Mr. G. Rodwell, of Sculthorpe, to Miss M. Blyth—At Brockdish, the Rev. Mr. Valentine to Miss A. Doughty—At Norwich, Mr. J. Tompson to Miss M. Hedgman—Mr. J. Solomon to Miss M. Harvey—Mr. Brakfield to Miss E. Chamberlin—Mr. W. Sadler to Miss Chaplin—T. Preston, esq. to Miss S. Clover—Mr. H. Miller to Miss S. J. B. Windett—At Topcroft, Mr. Chambers to Miss Fiddymont.

Died.] At Thetford, Mrs. L. Catton—At Great Frensham, Mrs. Overton—At Thornham Magna, Mr. T. Clouting—At Lynn, Mr. W. Clark—Mrs. Dawson—Mrs. Green—Mrs. Beckett—Mrs. Marshall—At Norwich, Mrs. Primrose—Mr. T. S. Forster—Miss Browne—At Mundesley, Mr. J. Bartram—At Yarmouth, Mrs. Preston—Mr. J. Bell—Mr. W. Claxton, 73—Mr. T. Pyraft—Mrs. S. Cally—At Breckles, Mrs. M. Margram—At Hethersett, Mr. R. Browne—At Aumer, Mr. F. Hill.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Braunston, Mr. W. Harris to Mrs. Edwards—At Towcester, Mr. J. Graves to Miss Smith—At Newnham, J. Davies, esq. to Miss M. Hickman—At Hazlebeech, Mr. T. Wykes to Miss C. Thompson—At Dallington, Mr. W. J. Wickham to Miss L. Trotman—At Northampton, T. F. Lucas, esq. to Miss S. Howes—Mr. W. Watts, of Naseby Lodge, to Miss E. Sharpe.

Died.] At Stoke Albany, Miss Vevers—At Higham Ferrers, Mrs. Deane—At North Kilworth, Mr. J. Whiteman, 83—At Sywell Hall, Mr. Pell, 7.—At Hardingston, Mrs. Higgins—At Rushden, Miss Chapman—At Daventry, Mrs. Blunt—At Harpole, Mrs. S. Garner—At Scaldwell, Mr. J. Stanton—At Creaton, Mrs. E. Worlidge—At Middleton Cheney the Rev. F. Lloyd—At Wellingborough, Mrs. Morton—At Orlingstone, Mr. Luck, 84—At Brompton-by-Dingley, Miss E. Page—At Northampton, Mrs. E. Wilkinson—At Duddington, Mrs. Hawkins.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

On Friday the 5th of January, part of the men employed at Kenton Colliery, about two miles from Newcastle, were seen bringing to bank the worn-out horses of the pit; a description of animals deserving the tenderest treatment, if length and severity of services form any claim to regard. These faithful but debilitated servants had no sooner reached the surface of the earth and seen the light of heaven, than they were driven to the brink of a mass of burning coals close by, and thence, for the purpose of destruction, precipitated into the flames! What a picture of man's cruelty in this land of refinement!!

Married.] Mr. J. Henderson, of Wall Nook, to Mrs. Walton—W. Punshon, esq. of Killingworth, to Miss A. Park—At Tynemouth, Mr. J. Donkin to Miss E. Stormont—W. Barness, esq. to Miss A. Stephens—Mr. G. Metcalfe to Miss S. Reay—At Berwick, Mr. P. Morrison to Miss M. Clay.

Died.] At Westgate Hill, near Newcastle, Mrs. A. Walker—At Newcastle, Mr. J. Lindsey—Mrs. Pybus—Mrs. A. Goodfellow—At Morpeth, Mrs. Dobson—Mr. R. Gibson—At Waskerley, Mr. W. Forster—At North Shields, Mrs. J. James, 83—Mr. W. Morton—Mrs. Elder.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. R. Greatorex to Miss H. Oldham—Mr. D. Forbes to Miss E. Eite—At Mansfield, Mr. T. Mitchel to Miss P. Fox—At Worksop, Mr. W. Thorpe to Mrs. Taylor.

Died.] At Nottingham, Miss M. A. Baker—Mr. J. Walker—Mr. Hugh Maples—Mrs. J. Gibson—Mr. J. Burton—At Carlton Hall, Mrs. Ramsden.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A meeting has been held at the Town-hall, Thame, relative to the important object of endeavouring to bring the new line of road from Oxford to London, through Thame to Wycomb, to avoid the hills; when several resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and a professional gentleman was ordered to attend the next meeting of the commissioners upon the subject.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. Chambers to Miss Watkins—At Nettlebed, T. Lewes, esq. to Miss A. E. Harris.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. H. Swallow—Mr. G. Young—At Bicester, Mrs. E. Kirby.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ketton, Mr. Green to Miss E. Wade—Mr. Tallis to Miss A. De Rippe.

Died.] At Ketton, Mrs. Keyworth, 90.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Stanmor Church, J. Beddow, esq. to Miss E. S. Hill—At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Birch to Miss A. Oare—Mr. Keysell to Miss J. Elsmere—At Myfod, W. Roberts, esq. to Miss E. Mansell—At Trentham, Mr. T. Emery to Miss J. Brindley—At Alveley, Mr. J. Munday to Miss Wiser.

Died.] At Callaughton, Mr. Milner—At Aston Hall, J. Moultrie, esq.—At Ryton, Mrs. Oakley—At Calvington, J. Briscoe, esq.—At Belle Vue Cottage, Shrewsbury, Mr. R. Lee.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The projected improvement of the Bath and Wells road will embrace the obnoxious, long, and trying ascent from the Bath Bridge to the summit of Odd Down, part of Dunkerton hill, a long hill at Tunley, &c. A road through Newton, Corston, Farmborough, &c. is too extended. An intermediate line of road is recommended, diverging from the Bristol road at Twerton, passing through Pennyquick-bottom, Pennsylvania, Priston, Tunley, Mendy and Radford, Paulton, and Farrington-Gurney, which will meet all the objects contemplated, but avoid all the obstacles to be encountered by passing to Tunley by Odd Down, &c. The line pointed out is half a mile nearer to Wells than the present road.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. E. Bullock to Miss A. M. House—D. Brown, esq. to Miss S. E. Campbell—J. B. Smith, esq. to Miss A. Neville—The Rev. B. Dudding to Miss E. Lye—Mr. Smart to Miss M. Welch—At Southstoke, Mr. Charles to Mrs. Rawlings—At Frome, Mr. Oldfield to Mrs. Grigg.

Died.] At Taunton, Mr. J. Bartlett, 74—Mr. C. Turle—At East Reech, Mr. Stuckey—At Milverton, Mrs. Holmes—At Bath, Dr. Smith.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Marquis of Stafford's coal agent in Lane End has discovered a method of effectually extracting hydrogen or inflammable gas, generated in coal mines, by means of rarefaction on the surface of the ground.

Married.] Mr. Dunfee to Miss Vicars, of Great Haywood—At Burslem, T. Ingle, esq. to Miss M. Machin.

Died.] At Chanies Hall, W. C. Yonge, esq. eldest son of W. Yonge, esq.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Thurston, Mr. E. Baker to Miss M. Baker—Mr. Kersey, of Hadleigh, to Miss E. Sheldrake—At Lavenham, Mr. H. M'Kean to Mrs. F. S. Bensfield—At Ipswich, Mr. R. Prentice to Miss P. Andrews.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. G. Wilson—At Ipswich, Mrs. Chapman—Mrs. Woodward—Mr. J. Hamblin—At Sudbury, Mr. Holman.

SUSSEX.

The projected new road from Brighton to Newhaven will offer, among other advantages to the town, a safe ride eastward, an object long desired. A meeting on the subject has been held, the Earl of Chichester in the chair.

A public meeting lately took place at Brighton, the Dean of Hereford in the chair, to consider the propriety of establishing an Infant School in that town, on the plans of Westminster and Spitalfields. The meeting was of opinion that Infant Schools, under proper management and superintendence, would prove highly useful nurseries for the infant poor, and be made subservient to training them in the very first instance to obedience and regular habits. It was accordingly resolved: 1st, That this meeting views the subject of Infant Schools as one of great importance to society. 2d, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the best means of carrying into effect the objects of the preceding resolution, and to prepare the details which they may consider necessary to submit to a future meeting, to be called at as early a period as possible.

Died.] At Brighton, H. R. Shute, esq.—Mr. J. Chittenden—Miss E. Gregory—Mrs. Marquerier—At Felpham, near Chichester, Mrs. E. Perceval—At West Bourne, R. Allen, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Woolley to Miss M. Wallis.

Died.] At Rugby, Mr. E. A. Gillbee—At Leamington, Mrs. Gardiner—At Birmingham, Mrs. Shuter—R. Dormer, esq. of Leamington—R. Vyner, esq. of Easthorpe.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. J. Compston to Miss A. Airey.

Died.] At Kendal, Mrs. E. Waterhouse—Lately, aged ninety, a clergyman, of the name of Mathson, minister of Patteesdale, in Westmoreland, for sixty years. During the early part of his life his benefice brought him only 12*l.* a year; it was afterwards increased to 18*l.* which it never exceeded. On this income he married, brought up four children, educated a son at the University, and left upwards of 1000*l.* behind him. With that singular simplicity and inattention to forms which characterise a country life, he read the burial service over his mother. He married his father to a second wife, and afterwards buried him also. He published his own banns of marriage in the church, with a woman whom he had formerly baptized, and himself married all his four children.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Lowe, of Marlborough, to Miss E. Wentworth, of Newbury—At Devizes, Mr. J. Plank to Miss S. Ellen Rose—At Sturminster Marshal, Mr. H. T. Hayson to Miss Cox.

Died.] At Bratton, Mrs. Williams—At Lower Melbury, Mr. P. Broadley—At Melksham, Mr. S. Mason—At Salisbury, Mr. J. Butt—Mrs. Eyre—Mrs. Staples—Mrs. Godfrey.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the last Worcester and Birmingham Canal half-yearly meeting, the prospects of the company continued to improve; the tonnage during the last half-year has exceeded the amount in the corresponding half-year of 1822, by upwards of 1000*l.* The committee declared a dividend of 1*l.* per share, payable on the 1st of February. Shares are worth from 36*l.* to 37*l.*

Married.] At Kidderminster, Mr. G. Baker to Miss Reynolds—At Aston, the Rev. W. Richardson to Miss M. Parwell—Mr. J. Wharton to Mrs. Hart, of Castlemorton—At St. Johns, Worcester, Mr. Tibbetts to Miss M. Beasley—Mr. J. Dobbins, of Broadway, to Miss E. Folkes—Mr. J. B. Averill to Miss M. Osborne, of Broadway.

Died.] Near Kidderminster, Mrs. Orange—At Worcester, Mrs. Bunn—Mrs. A. Silvester—Mr. E. Williams—At Bewdley, Mrs. Wysam.

YORKSHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Sheffield (including persons of every class) was held at the Town-hall, last month, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a "Library for Mechanics and Apprentices." Mr. Montgomery moved the

first resolution; and the other resolutions, which were all unanimously agreed to, were moved and seconded by other gentlemen in the town. The reasons for the institution, and the outline of the plan, are substantially these:—That Sunday and other schools having paved the way for a greater acquisition of knowledge, and the labouring classes having manifested a strong desire to indulge in the recreation of useful reading, it is expedient that a Library be established, as the best means of providing for the gratification of this taste; that the Library be supported by subscriptions, annual donations, and presents of books; that a donation in money of five guineas, a present of books to the same amount, or an annual subscription of 10s. 6d. shall constitute a person an honorary member; that a benefited member may be admitted on payment of 6s. for a share in the Library, which shall be transferable, and on a subscription of 1s. 6d. per quarter; that Apprentices shall be admissible on payment of half of those sums, on their parents or masters engaging to be responsible for the books which they may take out.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. J. Senton to Miss Schofield—At Scholes, Mr. J. Smith to Miss E. Belk—At Scarborough, Mr. W. Newton to Miss I. Pearson—At Whitby, Mr. G. Owston to Miss Holt.

Died.] At Wakefield, Mrs. Hill, 78—Mrs. S. Thomas—At York, H. Smith, esq—At Sheffield, the Rev. T. Cotterill—At Whitby, Capt. R. Turnbull—At Ripon, C. Harrison, esq.

WALES.

The Medals offered by the Cymmrodorion Society for the two most approved Welsh Essays from the Schools in North snd South Wales, on the following subjects: "O Dduw y mae pob peth," have been awarded to Mr. Samuel Roberts, of the Academy at Newtown, in Montgomeryshire, and Mr. Griffith Griffiths, of Lampeter School, Cardiganshire; and it is proposed that [illegible] published by the Society.

Married.] [illegible] esq. to Miss C. C. Bartlett—J. Panton, jun. esq. of Plasgwyn, to Miss M. E. Lewis—W. Owen, esq. of Glan Severn, to Mrs. A. W. Coupland.

Died.] At Brecon, J. Brown, esq.—At Pentwyn, Mr. Lewis—At Fynnoudruidion, J. Clement, esq.—At Chirk, Mr. E. Roberts.

SCOTLAND.

A new literary society has recently sprung up in Edinburgh of the nature of the London "Roxburghe Club," for the republication of scarce and valuable tracts, especially poetry. Sir Walter Scott very properly takes the lead in this literary junta; and Mr. Laing, jun. son of the respectable bookseller, is the secretary. At their last convivial meeting, one of the members sung a new ballad to the old tune of 'One bottle more,' which was repeatedly encored, and ordered to be repeated at all subsequent meetings. This song is attributed to the "Great Known Un-known author of Waverly."

Married.] At Edinburgh, A. Macdonald, esq. to Miss J. Roberts—Mr. A. Graham to Miss J. Fleeming—Mr. J. Murray to Miss J. Kilgour—The Rev. G. Blyth to Miss E. S. Tod—At Glasgow, J. Willson, esq. to Miss Morris.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. H. Mudie—A. Dick, esq.—Miss E. Moir—Mr. A. Anderson—Mr. W. Tennant—Mr. P. Primrose—Mr. A. Grant.

IRELAND.

The miseries of 1822, and the circumstances connected with them, prove, beyond doubt or question, the singular state or mismanagement of Ireland. In that year there were exported from that country the following articles of human food, their value being officially computed at average price current:—

Bacon . .	L. 819,939	1	1
Beef . . .	162,032	16	5
Bread . .	4,060	5	4
Bullocks and Cows .	1[illegible],779	1	5
Butter . .	1,555,[illegible]83	1	0
Barley . .	23,724	[illegible]	10
Oats . . .	402,164	11	8
Wheat . .	645,041	2	1
Fish . .	3,035	9	10
Hogs . . .	69,648	1	5
Hogs' Lard . .	33,904	11	8
Flour . .	[illegible]90,621	6	11
Oatmeal . .	17,253	14	8
Pork . .	262,789	8	0
Sheep . . .	31,57[illegible]	4	4
Spirits .	80,580	15	3
Tongues . .	3,639	18	3
Total	4,561,869	7	2

It is notorious, that a sum of 300,000*l.* would have supplied the want of food, particularly if it had been provided in time.

Three hundred and sixteen of the principal men of business in Dublin have signed a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, for the repeal of the remainder of the Irish Union Duties. They say: "A very considerable improvement has taken place in the trade of Ireland since the cessation of part of the Union Duties, and a great increase of employment has been thereby afforded to the working classes, especially in the manufacture of calicoes and other descriptions of cotton goods; at the same time, your memorialists are not aware that in any branch of manufacture where the aforesaid duties have been removed, any of the workmen engaged therein have been, even partially, thrown out of employment. With the [illegible], and a complete change of public opinion in favour of such a measure, your memorialists respectfully pray your lordships to take into consideration the expediency of recommending to the Legislature, in the ensuing session, to repeal the remnant of the Union Duties, and thereby afford to your lordships a greater facility of placing the intercourse between the two countries completely on the footing of a coasting trade."

Married.] At Dublin, H. Malone, esq. to Miss E. Knox—Lieut.-col. F. Battersby to Miss E. J. Rotheram—G. Medlicott, esq. of St. Stephen's Green, to Miss E. Magan—Mr. Huband to Miss E. Courtney—T. Crosier, esq. to Miss M. Darley—Lieut. S. Brown to Miss M. Dickenson—T. Scott, esq. to Miss M. Dick—J. Butler, esq. to Miss C. Sullivan.

Died.] At Dublin, the Rev. Mr. Dawson—Lady S. Howard—Viscountess Monk—W. Leake, esq.—Mrs. Huchison—H. Butler, esq.—Miss A. Leonard—J. F. Adamson, esq.—W. D. Rooke, esq.—S. Speer, esq.—Mrs. Morgan—At Mount Jerome, Mrs. M. Keagh—At Parnall Place, Dublin, W. Scott, esq. 74—At Johnstown, Mrs. Courtenay—At Rathkeele, R. Allen, esq. M.D.—At Carlow, Miss S. Macartney—At Mallow, Miss A. Bevan—At Clonmany Bridge, N. Doherty, esq. 78.

ABROAD.

Died.] At Paris, in the 54th year of his age, the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Barrymore, Viscount Buttevant, Baron Barry of Olethan and Ihaune, Baron Barry of Barry's Court, originally by tenure and writ of summons premier Viscount in Ireland; but having died without issue, all the titles have become extinct, except the ancient Baronies of Barry and Olethan, which devolve on his only sister, Lady Caroline Melfort.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

MARCH 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT was opened on the 3d ult. by Commission, and the Lord Chancellor read the Speech, which was as follows:

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you his Majesty's deep regret, that in consequence of indisposition he is prevented from meeting you in Parliament upon the present occasion. It would have been a peculiar satisfaction to his Majesty to be enabled in person to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of the country. Trade and commerce are extending themselves both at home and abroad. An increasing activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture. The growth of the revenue is such as not only to sustain public credit, and to prove the unimpaired productiveness of our resources, but (what is yet more gratifying to his Majesty's feelings) to evince a diffusion of comfort among the great body of his people. Agriculture is recovering from the depression under which it laboured; and, by the steady operation of natural causes, is gradually re-assuming the station to which its importance entitles it among the great interests of the nation. At no former period has there prevailed throughout all classes of the community in this island a more cheerful spirit of order, or a more just sense of the advantages which, under the blessing of Providence, they enjoy. In Ireland, which has for some time past been the subject of his Majesty's particular solicitude, there are many indications of amendment; and his Majesty relies upon your continued endeavours to secure the welfare and happiness of that part of the United Kingdom. His Majesty has commanded us further to inform you, that he has every reason to believe that the progress of our internal prosperity and improvement will not be disturbed by any interruption of tranquillity abroad. His Majesty continues to receive from the Powers his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their earnest desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of friendship with his Majesty; and nothing is omitted on his Majesty's part, as well to preserve general peace, as to remove any causes of disagreement, and to draw closer the bonds of amity between other nations and Great Britain. The negotiations which have been so long carried on through his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, for the arrangement of differences between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, are, as his Majesty flatters himself, drawing near to a favourable termination. A convention has been concluded between his Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, for the settlement of the pecuniary claims of this country upon the Court of Vienna. His Majesty has directed that a copy of this convention shall be laid before you, and he relies on your assistance for the execution of some of its provisions. Anxiously as his Majesty deprecated the commencement of the war in Spain, he is every day more satisfied that, in the strict neutrality which he determined to observe in that contest (and which you so cordially approved), he best consulted the true interests of his people. With respect to the provinces of America which have declared their separation from Spain, his Majesty's conduct has been open and consistent; and his opinions have been at all times frankly avowed to Spain and to other Powers. His Majesty has appointed Consuls to reside at the principal ports and places of those provinces, for the protection of the trade of his subjects. As to any further measures, his Majesty has reserved to himself an unfettered discretion, to be exercised, as the circumstances of those countries, and the interests of his own people, may appear to his Majesty to require."

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that the estimates for the year are prepared, and shall forthwith be laid before you. The numerous points at which, under present circumstances, his Majesty's naval force is necessarily distributed, and the occasion which has arisen for strengthening his garrisons in the West Indies, have rendered unavoidable some augmentation of his establishments by sea and land. His Majesty has, however, the gratification of believing that notwithstanding the increase of expense incident to these augmentations, it will still be in your power, after providing for the service of the year, to make arrangements in some parts of our system of taxation, which may afford relief to certain important branches of the national industry."

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that he has not been inattentive to the desire expressed by the House of Commons in the last Session of Parliament, that means should be devised for ameliorating the condition of the Negro slaves in the West Indies. His Majesty has directed the necessary information relating to this subject to be laid before you. His Majesty is confident that you will afford your best attention and assistance to any proposition which may be submitted to you for promoting the moral improvement of the Negroes, by an extended plan of religious instruction, and by such other measures as may gradually conduce to the same end. But his Majesty earnestly recommends to you to treat this whole subject with the calmness and the discretion which it demands. It is a subject perplexed with difficulties, which no sudden effort can disentangle. To excite exaggerated expectations in those who are the objects of your benevolence, would be as fatal to their welfare as to that of their employers; and his Majesty assures himself you will bear in mind, that in the correction of a long-standing and complicated system, in which the fortunes and the safety of large classes of his Majesty's subjects are involved, that course of proceeding is alone likely to attain practical good, and to

avoid aggravation of evil, in which due regard shall be paid to consideratio s of justice, and in which caution shall temper zeal."

Lord Liverpool then brought in a bill for the better regulation of Select Vestries. Lord Somers moved the Address to His Majesty, which was couched much in the terms usual on such occasions. - Lord Lorton seconded the address. The Marquis of Lansdown concurred in those parts of the speech which admitted improvement to have taken place in our agricultural pursuits. After alluding to Spain, his Lordship said he did not mean to propose any amendment, but he wished that the tone of ministers had been more decided respecting South America. The Earl of Liverpool replied to the remarks of the Noble Marquis regarding our financial matters and our conduct respecting Spain; during which he complimented the Bourbon Duke for his conduct as a commander. His Lordship then spoke of South America, and stated, that in respect to our future conduct towards the emancipated nations there, we were entirely free and unfettered. In alluding to the West Indies and the occurrences there, his Lordship expressed his hope that the subject would be temperately considered, with a just view to all parties. His Lordship then stated that the measures adopted respecting tithes in Ireland had exceeded expectation, and it was for the House to consider what further steps might be adopted for the benefit of that country. Lord Holland then rose, and in a masterly speech of considerable length, alluded to most of the topics in the Speech, and to the immense addition of power which the control and influence of France over Spain gave to that country. During which his Lordship truly observed, that it was of no consequence whether such acquired power were wielded in the name of the "Grand Monarque," "La Grande Nation," "Napoleon Bonaparte," the "Most Christian King," or the "Holy Alliance," if it were admitted that such a right of interference were to be tolerated. On the 5th, Lord Liverpool laid on the table the correspondence relative to the Austrian Loan. On the 9th the House was called over to fix by ballot the attendance of three peers during the hearing of appeals; and the Lord Chancellor stated that he had received his Majesty's commission, authorising Lord Gifford to sit as Deputy Speaker. The Marquis of Lansdown gave notice of a motion relative to the South American recognition, as far as related to those provinces which were independent of Spain. His Lordship also moved for the copies of two papers relative to Ireland. On the 10th Peers were balloted for on the hearing of Scotch appeals; and the Earl of Darnley gave notice of a motion on the state of Ireland. On the 11th nothing of importance was transacted, and the House adjourned to the 13th; when, after some unimportant business, Earl Grosvenor inquired what measures had been taken with respect to the offices of Clerk of the Parliament and Lord Justice General of Scotland. Lord Liverpool replied, that in future no deputyship was to be permitted. It was to be the same with the office of the Remembrancer of the Exchequer. The Marquis of Lansdown called the attention of the House to the punishment of the Tread-mill being inflicted upon unconvicted prisoners. (See Hist. Register, page 5?1, Vol. IX.) It was important that a laborious severe, and ignominious punishment should attach only to guilt; and he trusted some directions (though the act itself specified "hard labour" for convicted prisoners, and "employment" for others) should be given on the subject for the Magistrates. The Earl of Liverpool said, that he knew not the properest course to be adopted; but that if any doubt existed on the subject, it ought to be remedied immediately. On the 16th, after hearing appeals, Mr. Rose, jun. was appointed Deputy Reading Clerk to the House. The Marquis of Lansdown moved for a variety of papers relative to Ireland On the 17th no business of moment was transacted. On the 18th the Queensbury Appeal Cause was heard, and the first Sessional Bill was brought up from the Commons. On the 19th Earl Grosvenor presented a petition against the Game Laws. On the 20th Lord Suffield gave notice that he should move that their Lordships go into a committee of evidence on the Game Bill, in order that no opposition might on that ground be made to the bill when it came from the Commons.

House of Commons.—The House having returned from the Lords on the 3d of February, Mr. R. Hill moved the address, and Mr. Daly seconded it. Mr. Brougham then rose, and after congratulating the country on the prospect that ministers intended to do something satisfactory respecting Ireland, he took a view of Spanish affairs, and of those of Europe in general, which he contended were inimical to the interests of this country. He then spoke of the South American Colonies, and expressed his pleasure that they had been disposed of by the speech of the President of the United States. He did not object to the commencement of the Address, but entered his protest against the latter part of it. Mr. Canning

replied, and defended the course which government had pursued. He congratulated the House that Britain had taken no part in the Spanish contest. In regard to the recognition of the South American States, Mr. Canning observed, that the time for such an acknowledgment, whether come or not, could not be judged of without reference to the internal affairs of both Spain and her late colonies. He contended that foreign states had no right to interfere between the parent country and them. He denied that England was but a second-rate power in Europe, and alluded to other topics in Mr. Brougham's speech; and urged the necessity of keeping independent of the powers of Europe, while they did not strike at us. The Catholic question, Mr. Canning held, could not be carried in the present state of public opinion, though his own sentiments on the subject remained unchanged. On the 4th, Mr. Hobhouse inquired if no guarantee was given that the French army should be withdrawn from Spain, and whether a proclamation of Sir Thomas Maitland, placing two of the Ionian islands under quarantine, had reached Mr. Canning. In this letter Sir Thomas spoke most contemptuously of the heroic Prince Mavrocordato. He, moreover, knew that the Turks had followed a Greek vessel into one of our ports, and beheaded six of the crew. Mr. Canning said there was no danger that Spain would be permanently occupied by the French. As to the proclamation, a Turkish vessel was pursued by a Greek squadron, and landing on an island (it should have been a rock uninhabited) within our jurisdiction, the Greeks pursued the fugitives on land, and massacred a number of them. He insisted that the most scrupulous neutrality had throughout been observed between the parties. Colonel Palmer censured the conduct of ministers; and Sir T. Lethbridge justified them. On the 5th, there were not members present to form a house. On the 6th, several documents were moved for. Mr. James asked whether ministers had not acted illegally and unconstitutionally in concluding the Austrian Loan Convention without consulting the house. Mr. Canning denied that they had done so. Sir J. Newport moved for certain papers relative to burials in Ireland; on which the house divided, for the motion 32, against it 56. On the 9th, the house resolved itself into a Committee of Supply. Several documents were moved for by different members: among them were accounts of the Mint-coinage. On the 10th, Mr. P. Grenfell moved for a return of the Bank notes and bills in circulation. Mr. Hume presented a petition against the Vagrant Act. Mr. Peel stated his intention to submit certain amendments to this act, when the subject came regularly before the house. On the 11th, petitions were presented for the repeal of the Coal duties, and Mr. Western moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the qualification of jurors. Leave was accordingly given. Mr. Martin, of Galway, moved for leave to amend the act of last session respecting the cruel treatment of cattle, which was carried; he then moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent bear-baiting, and other cruel practices. Mr. Peel opposed the bill as going too far; and Mr. Lockhart stated that bull-baiting was already punishable by Mr. Martin's own act, and his having obtained leave to amend his former bill, and extend its protection to other animals. The motion was then withdrawn. Mr. Hume moved for unsettled accounts of wills and administrations, and the sums due thereupon. Mr. Grattan made a motion for the production of the papers on a coroner's inquest held in Ireland on a person named M'Cann, which he afterwards withdrew. The house then went into a Committee of Supply. Sir F. Burdett presented a petition from Mr. Stapleton, a magistrate of Yorkshire, remonstrating against the practice of sending untried prisoners to the tread-mill. Mr. Peel agreed that if the practice was not illegal, it was decidedly impolitic: he thought the punishment ought not to be inflicted before trial. Mr. Hume moved for a committee on the law restraining the exportation of machines, and the emigration of artisans. Mr. Huskisson concurred in the motion, and twenty-one members were appointed accordingly. On the 13th, the house, in a Committee of Ways and Means, agreed to the usual annual duties on tobacco, snuff, and pensions. Several notices of motions were made. On the 11th, numerous petitions for a repeal of the duties on coal carried coastwise were presented, and the usury laws repeal bill was read a second time, after much discussion; during which Mr. Davenport moved that the bill be read that day six months, and the house divided, 120 for, and 23 against the second reading. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the report of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Baring called the attention of the house to the appointment of King's Remembrancer: which Mr. Robinson explained satisfactorily to the Hon. Member. The resolutions were then read. Mr. Hume enquired respecting the dry-rot in the navy, and presented a petition on the subject. The house then went into a Committee of Supply. On

29,000 seamen being proposed, including 5,000 marines, Mr. Hume moved that 25,000 be substituted; he did not, however, press his amendment to a division. Mr. Goulburn proposed a bill for the residence of the Irish Clergy. On the 17th, Mr. S. Wortley moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws for the preservation of game. Lord Nugent moved for copies of the instructions of ministers to Sir W. A'Court at Madrid, with a view to his conduct relative to the war between France and Spain. The Noble Lord entered into the general question of the line of policy pursued by his Majesty's ministers. He attacked the conduct of Sir W. A'Court throughout the war, but chiefly for advising Alava to abandon his country's cause, and for having remained some time at Seville in the hands of the French after the removal of Ferdinand, in consequence of which he had been offered, by the mob and the priests, the government of that place, in the name of the absolute King,—an offer which the Noble Lord admitted had been rejected with indignation. Another ground of complaint was, his having retired to Gibraltar when there was only a British Vice-Consul at Cadiz, and having remained there, "the cold non-conducting medium between the last sighs of expiring Spain, and the sympathies of his country." After animadverting on the injurious policy pursued by England, the Noble Lord concluded by moving in the terms of his motion. Mr. Canning did not rise to go into the speech of the Noble Lord. He should confine himself to that part which related to Sir W. A'Court's conduct after the departure of the government from Seville. The Noble Lord asked whether Sir W. A'Court then acted upon his own discretion, or upon the instructions of Government? His answer was—partly on both. The Government had endeavoured to foresee all the cases that could arise, and to find measures to meet them. If any blame attached to Sir W. A'Court's going to Gibraltar instead of Cadiz, it belonged to himself and his colleagues, and he was perfectly ready to justify their conduct. Mr. S. Bourne opposed the motion, and concluded by moving as an amendment, "That all the words after the word 'that' be left out, for the purpose of inserting the following:—'That this house is duly sensible of the advantages derived by this country from that neutrality in the war between France and Spain which his Majesty, at its commencement, declared his determination to observe: and which appears to this house, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, to have been scrupulously and inviolably maintained.'" No other Member presented himself to speak upon the question, and strangers were ordered to withdraw; when Lord Nugent made a few observations in reply, and intimated to the house, that if the amendment were carried, he should submit a resolution, upon which he neither intended to trouble them with any observations, nor to take a division. The gallery was then cleared, and the house divided—for the amendment, 171, against it, 30; majority against the motion, 141.—While strangers were excluded, Lord Nugent moved the resolution he had mentioned in his speech, which was intended merely to record his own opinion. It was put and negatived without a division. On the 18th, Lord Althorp obtained leave to bring in a bill for the recovery of small debts; and Mr. Courtenay rose to move a bill to consolidate the laws relative to bankrupts. Mr. Curwen moved for some documents relative to the criminal law of the Isle of Man, which Mr. Peel opposed, and the house divided; when there appeared 28 for, and 26 against the motion. On the 19th, Mr. Grenfell moved for the return of certain Bank balances. Mr. Peel gave notice of a bill to amend the Gaol Act, and of another to consolidate the law relative to Juries. Mr. Grattan moved for a return of names and professions of certain individuals following particular offices in Ireland, with a view to know whether religious faith was a ground for exclusion from office: on which the house divided—for the motion 11, against it 27. On the 20th, several petitions were presented; one, relative to the repeal of the duty on foreign wool, occasioned some debate. Lord Palmerston, the house having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, moved the army estimates, and an additional sum for 4,560 officers and men in augmentation. Mr. Hume moved a reduction of the military force from 73,000 to 63,000 men, which was negatived, and the original sums voted, there being for Mr. Hume's amendment 10, against it 102. Sir G. Clarke then moved the different items of the navy estimates, and the report was ordered to be printed.

The following was his Majesty's reply to the Address on the opening of Parliament.

"I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address.

"Nothing can be so gratifying to me as the expression of your cordial participation in my sentiments; and there is nothing so near to my heart as to maintain the greatness of the British name, and to promote the welfare and prosperity of my people."

The receipt of revenue for the past year 1823, amounted to 57,672,999*l.* 8*s.* 4½d.; the sum issued from the Exchequer for the expenditure was 50,962,014*l.* 17s. 11¼d. The surplus paid in being 6,710,984*l.* 10s. 5¼d.

There have been no disturbances in Ireland of any moment since our last; but among the other extraordinary things from that country, we learn that fourteen policemen are to take their trial at the next assizes for murder and other unjustifiable acts. Such are the occurrences in a country where faction rules and the reign of law is wholly a reign of terror.

By the additional articles to the convention concluded between England and Portugal for the suppression of the slave trade, it is settled, that if there shall be clear proof that a single slave has been put on board any vessel for the purpose of illegal traffic, it shall justify the condemnation of the vessel, if captured at any time during that voyage.

The planters and merchants interested in the slave trade, held a meeting in the City of London last month, to draw up a petition to government on the state of the slave colonies. Mr. Ellis said, that the state of the negroes was misrepresented, and their masters calumniated. A Major Darby, who attempted to pass some resolutions on the subject of the slaves, was hooted at as a friend of Mr. Wilberforce; and a petition of considerable length, asserting the rights of the planters to their slaves and issue, noticing the sanction of the government formerly to the system, and stating that a fair compensation for the value of the slaves is the due of the planters, and praying that no acts may be sanctioned that may tend to impair in value their property, was carried by a majority of the persons present.

COLONIES.

There are no fresh accounts from Demerara. Smith the missionary, who had been sentenced to death by the court-martial, but recommended to mercy, is pardoned, but is to leave the colony and enter into recognizances not to reside within any part of his Majesty's colonial possessions in the West Indies.

The commission of three officers, viz. Sir James Smyth (King's aide-de-camp), Sir John Oldfield, and Major Fanshawe, landed from the packet on the 26th November last, at Barbadoes. On the 6th December, they were about commencing their labours, by first visiting Jamaica. They will go through the West India islands, and probably the Bahamas, and Bermuda, and return to this country in April. The object of the commission is, to ascertain the state of the fortresses and barracks; but more particularly to report on the various annual estimates, recently laid before the Master-General of the Ordnance, for repairs and additional barracks, for which enormous sums are yearly voted by Parliament.

A plot has been discovered in Jamaica which had for its object the destruction of the white inhabitants; and seven negroes have been arrested, tried, and condemned to death. The House of Assembly have made a report on Lord Bathurst's letter on the resolution of the House of Commons, as follows:—

That Your Committee observe with surprise and regret, that his Majesty's Ministers have, by the above resolutions, sanctioned the principles laid down by our enemies in the mother country, and pledged themselves to enforce such measures as shall tend ultimately to the final extinction of slavery in the British colonies; and your Committee have also learnt from the agent, that in his conferences with Ministers, it has been refused to acknowledge our claim to compensation for the injuries the colonies must sustain in the mere endeavour to carry the scheme of emancipation into effect; by which refusal the Ministers have shewn an inclination, not only to dispose of our property without our consent, but even to violate those common rules of honesty which ought to govern nations as well as private persons."

"The Committee cannot forbear to express their decided opinion, that the proceedings of the House of Commons, and the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, are a direct attempt to violate the Constitution of this colony: and they recommend to the House to adopt the most firm, strong, and constitutional measures to resist such attempt, and to preserve to the inhabitants of this colony those rights which have been transmitted to them from their ancestors."

The following message to the Governor was afterwards agreed to:—

"May it please your Grace—We are ordered by the House to wait upon your Grace to acquaint you, that in compliance with their answer to the speech your Grace was pleased to make at the opening of the present Session, they have proceeded to a deliberate and careful revision of the Consolidated Slave Law, and find it as complete in all its enactments as the nature of circumstances will admit, to render the slave population as happy and comfortable in every respect as the labouring class of any part of the world. This House most solemnly assures your Grace, that they will at all times be ready (if left to themselves), to watch and take advantage of every opportunity of promoting the religious and moral improvement of the slaves, and to make such ameliorating enactments as may be consistent with their happiness and the general safety of the colony; but under the critical circumstances in which

the colony is now placed, by reason of the late proceedings in the British Parliament, the House think the present moment peculiarly unfavourable for discussion, which may have a tendency to unsettle the minds of the Negro population, which the House have the greatest reason to believe is at present perfectly quiet and contented."

It is pleasing to turn from these colonies to our *free* ones in the East, and to observe their rapid progression in prosperity. The progress of improvement in the fine colony of Van Dieman's Land appears to be extremely rapid; of which, perhaps, the most striking instance is afforded in the projected establishment of passage-vessels, constructed after the manner of the Leith and Berwick smacks, to sail regularly between Hobart-town and Sidney, for the conveyance of passengers. A company had been formed for this purpose at Hobart-town, to which the sum of 2,500*l.* had been subscribed, the whole amount required for the undertaking being 6000*l.* The Berwick, a passage-vessel for Van Dieman's Land, had brought out a supply of merinos, the greater part of which arrived safe; but of twenty-four head of horned cattle, shipped on board the same vessel, the whole unfortunately perished. Proper protection is given to the passengers on their voyage to the colony, by giving them damages in the law courts in cases of neglect or ill-treatment of the captain. Three actions for such conduct were brought in the Lieutenant Governor's Court against the captain of the Berwick, in all of which verdicts were given for the plaintiffs.

FOREIGN STATES.

The opening of the French chambers is fixed for the 7th of April. Madame Chauvet, accused of being an accomplice in a plot against the government, by carrying letters from a party of refugees to their friends in Paris, has been acquitted. On this trial the venerable Marquis La Fayette was examined as a witness, when he protested against being addressed by the title of Marquis, which he had resigned at the bureau of the constituent assembly many years ago. It appears that the French have obtained an acknowledgement of a debt of 34,000,000f. from Spain, and have secured the salt factories of Arragon, and the customs of Miranda, as guarantees for the payment.

Overtures had been made to Spain for the recognition of the independence of her colonies, from England. In order to make it appear that he is generous, Ferdinand has given all the world liberty to trade freely with what he calls his colonies; in fact, with the independent states of South America. This is announced with great boasting, as if it did not exist already, and Spain had the ability to prevent it! Ferdinand gives what he does not possess, in order, perhaps, to make a merit of the boon when the independence of these states comes to be debated. This is reported to have been effected by the influence of France, that probably supposes, if free trade be allowed (which cannot be prevented), England will gain her end, and be less anxious to declare herself on a question which the French monarch and the fraternity of the Holy Alliance look upon as sanctioning an unnatural rebellion. If this be not the case, there is something yet to come to light respecting the motive of it, which it is difficult to guess; at present it can only, then, be regarded as an artful effort to prevent the acknowledgment of South American independence by Great Britain. Ferdinand, amusingly enough, has established a sinking fund of [illegible],000,000 a year, to liquidate the national debt; this is the very quintessence of farce in a nation without treasury or revenue. The *Restaurador*, a paper published by the clergy of Madrid, has been suppressed on the suggestion of the Holy Allies, as too violent even for them! Ferdinand has announced to the island of Cuba, that he has been "restored to the plenitude of his sovereign rights;" that "he has annulled every thing done in virtue of the constitution;" that "the first care of his *paternal* heart has been to destroy that odious system; that on re-establishing the *wise* and *ancient laws* of Spain, his royal mind cannot rest without making the immense provinces of America partakers of the same benefits; and that, while he meditates upon the means of doing so, he has *resolved* that his royal and legitimate authority shall be immediately re-established in *all* his ultramarine dominions, in the same state, and with the same prerogatives, as before the month of March 1820."

Intelligence from the United States, by way of Charlestown, gives as the chief topic of interest in Carolina and the other southern states, the approaching election to the Presidental chair, which must be vacated by Mr. Monroe in the year 1825. General Jackson and Mr. Crawford are represented to be the canditates, on one of whom the choice is likely to fall; and both have their partisans among the public journals, which occasionally insert articles setting forth their claims to the high distinction.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

Mr. Benelli having, as we stated in our concluding Opera report of last year, become the director, ostensibly at least, of the establishment at the King's Theatre, numerous new engagements have taken place, the house has undergone some indispensable repairs, and the interior has been newly decorated.

The bills announce a variety of new performers in expectation, among whom Madame Pasta stands prominent. This lady's first *début* on the stage in the character of Cherubino in "Figaro," at the King's Theatre, about eight years ago, held out hopes which have since been realized beyond the most sanguine expectations. She has for some years been the idol of the Parisian connoisseurs; and unless her engagement for London be well secured, there is reason to fear that her admirers *aux Italiens* will not easily part with such a treasure. Of the rest of the engagements we shall forbear speaking until the appearance of the parties gives us an opportunity of so doing.

Rossini himself, with his wife, Madame Colbran Rossini, has been brought from Italy to compose new operas; and both have already appeared before a British public.

Owing to an accident, the opening of the season was delayed until the 24th Jan. when the opera of "Zelmira" was, for the first time, produced on our boards; Rossini, the author, presiding at the pianoforte.

The embellishments of the interior, although not in the best possible taste, are of a light and cheerful kind; and, considering time and circumstances, they do credit to the spirit and liberality of the management.

In the orchestra, M. Spagnoletti conducts the opera, and Mr. Lacy the ballet. Our high opinion of the former gentleman in this department has been often stated; and Mr. L.'s qualifications must be acknowledged by all who have witnessed the precision and steadiness with which he marshals the numerous instrumentalists under his bow. We observed considerable changes in the location and the *personnel* of the band. Mr Mackintosh, the bassoon, we looked for in vain: the foreign gentleman who fills his place, however famed he may be, is not an equivalent. A celebrated oboe from abroad is also a new acquisition, and his skill admits of no doubt; but he is not equal to our Griesbach; his tones are frequently harsh and forced, his upper passages too staccato and piercing; and instead of blending and mellowing his instrument into the general harmony, he seems to strive to be noticed. Mr. Wilman's fascinating clarionet, too, we could not hear. Lindley, Mariotti, and Dragonetti, those colossal and unique artists, are with us; and Signor Coccia presides worthily at the pianoforte.

"Zelmira" was composed for San Carlo at Naples, in 1822. We do not know the reception it met with there; but this we may safely aver, if the Neapolitans were fascinated by the music of this opera, their taste must have wonderfully changed since our residence among them. As for the poem—a minor consideration in an opera, we know—it is below criticism.

The scene is in Lesbos—the time the Lord knows when; but no doubt *anteriore dell'istoria*, (previous to all history,) as our Cicerone used to say when he found himself in a nonplus as to dates. Polidoro (Placci), driven from his throne by the usurper Antenore (Curioni), is believed by the latter to have perished in the conflagration of the temple of Ceres, set on fire with that intent by Antenor, at the instigation of Zelmira, Polidoro's daughter, (Madame Colbran). But in revealing to Antenor this supposed retreat of Polidoro, Zelmira was the means of saving her father's life, whom she kept concealed and cherished in a family tomb. In the mean while, her husband, Ilo, (Garcia) returns from the wars, and hears and believes both the supposed parricide of his spouse, and the report of her secret attachment to the murderer of her father. By some chance, however, Ilo meets Polidoro near the tomb which so long had concealed him, learns the true state of things, and determines on revenge. The usurper Antenor is attacked by Ilo's troops, vanquished and dethroned, and the son-in-law is proclaimed heir to the crown.

The music of this opera, taken as a whole, is rather remarkable for a display of some very scientific harmonic combinations, than any fascinating graces of melody. It sometimes even presents eccentricities which one would rather have looked for in the German School. Another very striking, and we will add, deplorable feature, is the stunning noise of the accompaniments. Trombone, trumpets, kettle-drums, drum, &c. are seldom at rest. Mozart has been blamed for an abuse of the wind instruments; but his operas are subdued pastoral strains, in comparison with "Zelmira." In the latter, moreover, the combined efforts of the orchestra were not deemed sufficient by Rossini. He has of late shewn a par-

tiality to military bands *on the stage*, and in "Zelmira" that musical auxiliary is seldom off the boards. It is almost a waste of words to declaim against the absurdity of such a practice, except it were resorted to as an expedient to make up by quantity for the want of quality—to cloak imperfections and defects by musical uproar. In "Zelmira" most of the choruses, although sung by between thirty and forty voices, are thus completely overwhelmed. A composer, moreover, ought to consider the limited proficiency in the individuals of such a regimental band, and the slight chance he has of making them play in tune with the orchestra. Some of them are sure to be out of pitch, and this was often the case here.

This opera also, like the later works of Rossini, is replete with reminiscences from prior compositions, and full of his mannerisms. These repetitions are the more palpable, after having heard so much of the same author. The endless triplets, the augmenting climax upon a bass of c g, c g; b g, b g—have become our daily bread of late. In the same manner we have heard so constantly the progress from the tonic (major) to the minor chord of the second, that nine times out of ten we make sure of what is coming.

We are far from offering these remarks with any view to depreciate the merits of the favourite of the day. It is not the first time we have felt called upon to state our sentiments on this matter; nor do we stand single, among our musical fellow-critics, in harbouring such opinions; and the presence of Rossini amidst us, instead of silencing our pen, acts as a stronger inducement to speak with candour and impartiality. No one can entertain a higher opinion of the great talents and the real genius of this gentleman; some of his writings have excited our delight and admiration. But with all the requisites for rendering his name immortal, and once entered upon the high road of immortality, why stray into by-paths, in which he may be lost sight of, and chance to lose his way altogether?

As Rossini is to write for us in London, we trust he will spare no exertions to produce works deserving of his name. He may be assured—and perhaps he may by this time have convinced himself—that the audiences who are to judge of his labour, are fully capable of appreciating its merits and defects. Willing to admire him where admiration is due, they have heard too much of what is classic in music to be led away by the fashion of the day, and to be content with mannerism, mere Italianisms, and repetitions under varied forms. New and fascinating melodies, sound and well-combined harmony, will be the means of Rossini's success with a British public. Both are fully within his grasp. May his arrival on our shores form a redeeming epoch in his biography!

As we shall have to comment upon the representation of a second opera, our limits will not admit of a criticism of the execution of the respective characters in "Zelmira," excepting that of Zelmira herself, which, as has already been stated, introduced Madame Colbran Rossini for the first time on our boards. This lady is past the prime of life and voice; and, whatever she may have been ten or fifteen years ago, can no longer be numbered among first-rate *prime donne*. Viewed with this admission, we found in her singing much wherewith to be pleased. No trick, no affectation; her style is pure, correct, and graceful; her execution fluent and neat. Her compass of voice is evidently on the wane; the upper notes, from g, not being produced without effort. In her acting she also gave satisfaction. There was nothing to indicate strong conception or deep emotion,—no superior scenic powers; but as far as her expressions and action went, they were sufficiently appropriate and correct, and occasionally rather impressive. Upon the whole, however, we question whether, without her conjugal passport, her reception would have been equally favourable.

On the 14th of February Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" appeared for the first time these two years, for the purpose of introducing Signor Benetti, a new Buffo, in the part of Figaro. Most of the other characters were also in new hands: Garcia played the Count; De Begnis, Don Bartolo; Porto, Basilio; and Madame Vestris, Rosina. This opera we consider to be one of the best compositions of Rossini; and the poem, also, has the attraction of some excellent comic scenes, besides the merit of clearness and simplicity, which is not the case with its sequel, "Le Nozze di Figaro."

The part of Figaro, chosen by Signor Benetti for his *début*, and we understand never before performed by him, is one of the most difficult on the operatic stage; it requires an inexhaustible fund of comic sprightliness, and great vocal abilities. Although in neither of these respects Signor Benetti reached the *beau idéal* of the character, we were upon the whole well satisfied with his exertions, and the impression he made upon the audience seemed to be very favourable. His countenance presented no striking features indicative of comic humour, but he was throughout

full of life and bustle: the shaving scene in particular he acted very effectively. His voice, especially in the five or six lower notes of his natural compass (F to B), is strong, sonorous, and sufficiently flexible; the upper part of his scale is decidedly inferior in *timbre* and ready and distinct utterance: his musical qualifications seem to be considerable, and he intonated with great purity at all times. Allowing for the drawback of a first appearance, and in a new character, we entertain strong hopes of his engagement proving, upon the whole, an acquisition to the establishment.

Of Garcia, excepting always his predilection for embellishments, however tasteful, we can scarcely speak in terms of sufficient praise. *His* singing and acting came up to the ideal perfection with which a perusal of the part might impress a dramatic connoisseur. In the drunken scene, and in the disguise of the music-teacher, he displayed no ordinary comic talents.

De Begnis, in Don Bartolo, gave much satisfaction. Although not equal to Ambrogetti, who formerly played this part, he was infinitely superior to Placci, in whose hands it was two seasons ago.

Porto, as Don Basilio, showed some indications of quiet *vis comica*, and made many laughably ugly faces. He sang the famous aria "La Calunnia" with considerable effect, rather a little *caricato*; and brought in some of his deep bass notes, with great applause; but once or twice in attempting to transpose an octave lower to "show off," he got out of his depth to great D, and nothing but indistinct rattles were audible. He was not equal to Angrisani.

How Mr. Benelli can still suffer that *povero uomo* Di Giovanni to make himself ridiculous before the audience, is inconceivable. We had hoped never to see him again before the scenes; but he again haunted us in his favourite character of the Count's valet. Another nondescript importation commanded the guard, and did the little he had to do most exquisitely miserable. Madame Grasiano, no great favourite of ours, took great pains in the old woman, and, if she had not made too much caricature, would have given perfect satisfaction. She threw out lustily in the concerted pieces, and it is well she did; otherwise no soprano would have been heard, for Madame Vestris's singing could only be discerned by the eye.

And Madame Vestris, as *prima donna* in Rosina! There 's courage! We have a very high regard for this lady's musical talents, and we have observed their improvement of late years with sincere gratification; but we owe it to candour to declare, that, in our opinion, neither her musical acquirements, considerable as they are, nor her voice, nor her histrionic talents could justify the manager for introducing her in the part of Rosina. It redounds to Madame Vestris's credit to have by dint of good study improved a voice naturally feeble, unsonorous, and unvibrating, to that degree of perfection at which it has arrived, and at which it is now likely to rest. But this kind of voice, and, we will add, the degree of scientific cultivation to which it has reached, are not sufficient for a *prima donna* at the King's Theatre. Hence it was that the songs of Madame Vestris in this opera, although adapted to her compass, and evidently studied with laudable care upon the good models of her predecessors in that part, and executed in a very praiseworthy manner, failed to produce the desired effect. "Una voce poco fà" produced little sensation, and her song from the Donna del Lago, which she thought proper to substitute for the authentic air, was equally unsuccessful. And, as we have already said, in the concerted pieces Madame Vestris was entirely inaudible, thus leaving in the grand musical scenes a blank for the soprano, the essential vehicle of the melody. With regard to the acting of the part, which offers many opportunities of humorous archness, we must also confess that Madame Vestris fell far short, not of what we expected of her—on the contrary, she made some efforts we had not looked for—but certainly of what the part was capable of, and of what we have witnessed in former representatives of Rosina on the same stage. A tame infantine simplicity pervaded the whole tenor of her deportment.

Our limits prevent us from noticing, on the present occasion, the saltatorian department of the establishment of the Theatre, which is certainly numerous and efficient. There has been no new ballet as yet. A pretty divertisement, called "Honneur aux Dames," and the little ballet "La Noce du Village," from last season, are all that have yet been produced in this department.

Madame Catalani's engagement for a limited number of nights is announced, and her first appearance in a new opera, "Il nuovo Fanatico per la Musica," is fixed for the 28th February.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

FEBRUARY, that "little month" which startles periodical critics, and renders more terrible the devils who accuse them, shuts us out from noticing in time the transmutation of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" into an operatic comedy, or the burlesque which is to follow Mr. Kean's Hamlet; for the dreaded Magazine Day presses close upon them. Forced to postpone our judgment on these experiments till next month, we have absolutely no novelty on which to expend our spleen or eloquence, except the revival of "The Cataract" with additional water, and "Lodoiska" with supernumerary steeds. It must be admitted, even by the enemies of spectacle, that this last show is very imposing; that Miss Povey warbles sweetly in the Princess Lodoiska, though she is somewhat too short for her name; that Mr. Wallack is splendid in dress and in manner as Kerah Khan; and that Harley is irresistibly ludicrous as the servant. The last new pantomime has died a gentle death, and survives only in the Diorama, which is occasionally shown as a beautiful picture in the course of the evening.

If, however, no new drama has been produced, there has been something better —the performance of an old part by Mr. Kean, with all his original power, and more than his original judgment and discretion. After walking coldly through Othello, and stopping short in King Richard, he has burst out in Sir Giles Overreach with a strength which sets censure and description alike at defiance. We have no faith in the doctrine that genius is a wild unintelligible thing, and that its best productions are not comprehensible in all their influences; yet we must fairly own that Mr. Kean confounds all our speculations. All the world perceived a manifest falling off in his acting; the pauses were longer, the taps on the forehead and breast were more frequent and more unavailing, for the intellect made no reply, and the passion was not at home; whining was too often substituted for pathos, and rant for energy; and if the old instinct sometimes brought back the old plaudits, they were followed by a sense of dissatisfaction and pity. We had a theory to account for all this; we thought that violent excitement had produced languor; that feeling overwrought had injured its moulds and fretted away its barriers; and that the mantling triumphs of a sudden and well-deserved elevation had rendered even the highest ordinary walk insipid and cheerless. We were wrong, at least in degree; we did not estimate the store of warmth which yet remained unexhausted; and we rejoice to confess our error. Mr. Kean's Sir Giles Overreach, as now performed, is quite equal to any thing he has ever achieved—except perhaps one or two inspired representations of Othello. It is the very personification of passionate self-will. One might think that a demon had seized on the person of an old English esquire, and o'er-informed him with Satanic energy. The scene where Margaret is prepared to receive her lordly suitor, though generally quiet, is full of power; the whisper in which he bids her "kiss close" thrills the very soul; and his towering bravery of language, where he declares what he will do to avenge her, if forsaken, instead of appearing an empty boast, sounds as if the words were daggers, and every syllable had power to kill. There is a world of thought in the manner in which the words "lord" and "right honourable" are spoken in that utter irony, which, to superficial observers, seems inconsistent with the ambition that Margaret should share their honours—but which, rightly considered, affords a key to the very violence of the part, which arises from the opposition of self-will and the sense of individual power to rank and long-rooted honours, which it hates and yet would obtain. Sir Giles is a commoner, who by his own personal energies acquires to himself vast possessions and influence; of this power he is intensely conscious: yet he sees the calm strength of titular distinction, rooted in the prejudices and affections of mankind, with envy, and fain would grasp it while he sneers. How finely are exultation and irony blended in Mr. Kean's anticipations! The interview with Lord Lovel is no less potent: his own description of himself is worthy, in tone and manner, of the grand images by which it is conveyed; but his great triumph is the last scene, or rather act, which is, indeed, tremendous. "The force of passion can no farther go." From first to last "it knows no retiring ebb"—save one, which, though it proceeds from an inconsistency in the author, gives proof of the variety of the actor's powers. We allude to the lines which occur just before the last ebullition of fury:

> Ha! I'm feeble,
> Some undone widow sits upon my arm
> And takes away its fervour; and my sword,
> Glued to its scabbard by wrong'd orphans' tears,
> Will not be drawn."—

It is impossible to believe that the nature of Sir Giles Overreach, however crushed, could break out into such regrets; but

they are breathed forth in tones to which the word "beautiful" is alone appropriate, and which will linger for ever on the ear. There is no one circumstance which has so convinced us that much dramatic spirit is still in existence; nothing which has more confirmed us in the absolute faith we have, that genius, rightly directed, is assured of success, than the sudden popularity of this performance, from its mere intrinsic excellence. The play is a very disagreeable affair; it has been played over and over again to wretched houses, and with the same actor; and yet, as soon as he comes forth in new strength, the town catches the enthusiasm and the house is crowded! This is rich encouragement for the professors and the lovers of the most genial of the arts.

The play-bills suggest that Mr. Munden is about to retire, by announcing his last appearance in some of his favourite characters. Judging from what we see, we should hope that this threat will not be fulfilled; but he knows his own feelings best, and if he apprehends any diminution of vigour, he is right to speak "that hard, just word *farewell*." He is now at his very best, mellowed, not subdued by years; but so we would have him to the end of his long career. If he is to leave the stage, of which for more than thirty years he has been an ornament, his design should be regularly announced, and the public should have the opportunity of seeing him in all his principal characters—in Old Dornton, Sir Francis Gripe, Foresight, Captain Bertram, Sir Robert Bramble, Sir Able Handy, Dozey, Cockletop, and others, in comedy and farce, which are his, and his alone. To a richer, to a more varied, succession of performances they never were invited; and if these shall be indeed his last, it will be long, very long, before they will witness any series of dramatic pictures endued with such power of making happy!

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Addison's tragedy of "Cato" has been revived—galvanized, we should rather say—for one night at this house. We do not propose to seize the opportunity of adding much to the accumulated criticisms on this piece, which, having been praised by the French as the only English tragedy, is voted by the English no tragedy at all. It must, we think, be conceded that the incident is a very fine one; for though all contest is over, and the fate of Rome and Cato sealed, it is yet a grand and moving catastrophe, a noble and melancholy spectacle. "Catonis nobile lethum" was felt by Horace as one of the mightiest topics which could be grasped by the poet, even when the event was recent; and still it forms an object of solitary grandeur in the midst of years of corruption and decay. The Roman virtue seems to have found an asylum in which it may expire with a dignity worthy of its essence and its influences. In the part of Cato, as written by Addison, there is nothing unworthy of this idea; he sustains the decorum of the sacrifice; and the effect, if chilling, is monumental and stately. The rest, with the exception of some spirited declamation in the opening scene, and two or three well-written speeches of Syphax, is poor enough; but how could it be otherwise if Cato was to be represented at all? Could the last moments of an heroic philosopher, breathing already the serene air of immortality, be filled up with the struggles of selfish passions? Should the attention be distracted from his sublime composure, by the affairs of men wishing to live and to be happy? Should the "purple light of love" be shed over the tomb of virtue and freedom? Still the play, as a play, is meagre, and nothing can render it attractive but a representation of the principal character, embodying the idea conveyed by history. Such a representation we have seen, so stately, so pure, so affecting, as to render the insignificance of the rest, who filled up the pauses of his discourse, of no import. He was ever present to the "mind's eye" of the spectators; and whether Sempronius ranted, or Juba prosed, or Marcia moaned, was no matter. If any actor living could perform the part, while Mr. Kemble is fresh in the public recollection, Mr. Young is he; and he did attempt it in very creditable style. His declamation throughout was noble; and his soliloquy, which Mr. Kemble rather slurred in delivery, was more effective than that of his great precursor. He showed judgment in avoiding imitation of that which was inimitable—not attempting to produce any effect by the words "I'm satisfied," nor to copy the dying scene, which yet seems present before us. Still, with all his positive and negative merits, we wish, for our own sake, if not for his, that he had declined the part. We would have kept our recollections undisturbed, and left him who was the express image of classical greatness, to be the last representative of the last of the Romans. How often, when we see other actors in parts once ennobled by him, do we feel the truth of those beautiful words—"*Heu quantum minus reliquis versari quam tui meminisse.*"

Covent-Garden has made a palpable hit in the new opera called "Native Land, or the Return from Slavery," which com-

bines so many attractions of interest, music, scenery, and acting, that it is likely to be for some time popular. The scene is laid in Genoa, and the story is more romantic and not less probable than usual. Aurelio, a noble Italian, has been detained many years in captivity at Tunis from his fortunes and his mistress, the first of which are in danger of passing to an elderly scoundrel (libellously designated as a "Senator,") and the last is, of course, beset by lovers, and is also forced to choose a husband by a certain day, in obedience to the wise provision of her father's will. Aurelio arrives just before this period, and finds, to his consternation, that his Clymante is about to give her hand to a young and delicate coxcomb, who is in high favour with the fair at Genoa. This last circumstance is rather mysterious, seeing that the intended bridegroom is no other than Miss Tree in pantaloons, whom the distressed damsel is about to wed by way of protection from more formidable suitors. The lover, who is disguised in the picturesque garb of an Abyssinian, warbles away his indignation and agony in appropriate strains; while the young ladies, having the game in their own hands, indulge *con amore* in the luxuries of song after what fashion they please. Besides these, there is a home-returning valet and his wife, extremely well played by Fawcett and Miss Love, whose meeting is very natural and ludicrous. The husband, a little rashly as well as unfairly, to try the quality of his wife's affection, pretends to have lost a leg and eye in the service. The poor woman very honestly expresses her chagrin, but is wrought on by his resignation almost to forgive the deficiencies, when the patch and the crutch are thrown aside, and she welcomes her Peregrino safe and sound once more. There is a degree of truth in this incident, quite exemplary in an opera, that is well brought out by the performers, and heartily enjoyed by the audience. A great proportion of the music is avowedly selected from the compositions of Rossini, and the rest, though far from copied, is very much in the style of that composer, who is now so exclusively the rage. It receives ample justice from the performers, Sinclair, Miss Paton, and Miss Tree; the two first of whom never, perhaps, appeared to greater advantage. Miss Tree, the most delicate and refined of all actresses, is condemned, unfortunately for her and for us, to wear male attire, and assume mannish airs during the greater part of the piece, and is placed in the dilemma of disgusting the better part of the audience by playing too well, and dissatisfying the worse by not playing at all. She contrives to evade the difficulty with fine taste; yet the absurdity remains without excuse or palliation. These assumptions are now becoming common nuisances. There is not an opera, a melodrama, hardly even a farce free from them; as if it were a part of the business of the dramatist to set probability and reason at defiance for no possible good. We should like to hear the shadow of an excuse for this practice, which is rarely adopted but at the expense of probability as well as decorum, and which degrades the one sex into something like a resemblance to the most despicable of the other! But to return to our "Native Land," with Mr. Sinclair: we are happy to be able to praise the dialogue, which is easy and sparkling; but cannot extend every indulgence to the words of the songs. Such a tissue of faded Irishisms we have never inspected in prose or rhyme. None of the persons, high or low, open their lips, but pearls, and roses, and lilies, fly out as from the mouth of the favourite heroine in the fairy tale; while each is privileged to set grammar at defiance. Had not these lyrics been printed and sold, their strains of "lengthened nonsense, long drawn out," had escaped undetected amidst the variations of Miss Paton, and borrowed poetical licence from Mr. Sinclair's falsetto;—but here is the book without the notes, which nothing can warble away. As Judges in the Court of Criticism, we feel it our duty, once for all, to warn those unfortunate persons who write for composers, that no man is bound to criminate himself; and hope that, after this friendly hint, we shall see no "books of songs" in future, unless Mr. Moore should favour us with another opera. The dresses and scenery of the new piece are supplied with liberality and managed with good taste; though there is one moonlight scene more blue than ever moonlight was by sea and land; which reminds us that the Covent Garden artists, in trying to accomplish the hard task of outdoing their former efforts, are occasionally too lavish in their colouring.

A new farce, called "The Poachers," has also succeeded, though entitled to little praise for conception or wit. Here, as in the opera, is a lady in male attire, which quite disfigures Mrs. Chatterly, who wears it, and gives occasion to a number of very unpleasant mistakes and *double entendres*; for, when she assumes her proper dress, she still pretends to the

male sex: so that one party is making love to her as a woman, while another takes her for a man. Besides this delicate perplexity, there is a brother making love to a sister, disguised as a peasant girl; a pair of brothers and sisters in the same house, who are entire strangers to each other; a handsome young girl marrying a man poor and decrepid; a brother-in-law living with a nobleman in the disguise of an equerry, but on equal terms; and the nobleman himself carrying about a horsewhip to inflict summary justice on poachers. This game at cat's-cradle is cleverly kept up by the performers; and having by their aid escaped damnation, passes nightly from hand to hand without objection. Blanchard, in old *Sourcrout*, the offending poacher and husband, was particularly ludicrous; and Cooper, Jones, and Mrs. Fawcett, were light and easy in the higher characters.

The Pantomime at this house, one of the best and briefest of its kind, has had a brilliant run, which it is time should be over. Young Grimaldi has grown much richer since it began: if he improves at this rate, he will be quite as great a favourite as his father.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Mr. Thelwall has announced his intention of giving a series of Oratorical and Critical Lectures on Shakspeare, the Drama, and the Stage, at this theatre during Lent; a very pleasant and instructive variety in the entertainments of the blank nights of the season. This gentleman has, for many years, directed the force of a very acute and enthusiastic mind to the subject on which he now purposes to expatiate, and is gifted with no common energy of manner and style. Those who respect sturdy principle, whether they agree or differ with the opinions it sustains, must wish success to a man who has stood firm, during a long life, to a profitless cause; and all who delight in the amusements of the Theatre should crowd to enjoy a fund of information and thought respecting it, which few other individuals can supply.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, Feb. 6.—The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25*l*. each, to the two best proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Friday last adjudged to Mr. John Cowling, of St. John's College, and Mr. James Bowstead, of Corpus Christi College, the first and second Wranglers. *Members' Prizes.*—The subjects for the present year are, for the *Senior Bachelors: An recentium ingenii vim insitam veterum Poetarum exemplaria promovent?*—*Middle Bachelors: Quænam potissimum causæ Tragicæ Camœnæ apud Latinos effecerint? Porson Prize.*—The passage fixed upon for the present year is Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, Act 4, Scene 1, beginning with—Portia. *Of a strange nature is the suit you follow*; and ending with—Shylock—*The penalty and forfeit of my bond.* The metre to be Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalectum.

Royal Academy.—Jeffry Wyatt and George Jones, esqrs. have been elected Royal Academicians in the room of the late Mr. Nollekens and Sir H. Raeburn.

On a Phenomenon of Shadows, by M. Mongez.—When the sun is free from clouds, the shadow of bodies is surrounded by a penumbra, very sensible, though much more obscure than the shadow; when two bodies, each producing a shadow, are made to approach each other, at the moment preceding the contact the shadows advance towards each other, and change their form at the point of contact; the shadow of a right line thus becomes a curve, and that of a globe like the summit of a paraboloid. M. Arago attributes the effect to the superposition of the penumbras accompanying the bodies: thus if the intensity of the penumbras was only half that of the shadow, it would be doubled at the instant when the two were superposed, and thus produce an obscure part of equal depth with the shadow, which being added to it, would alter its form in that place.—*Bib. Univ.* xxiii. 323.

Chlorine, a Remedy in Scarlet Fever.—Dr. Brown employs chlorine in solution in cases of the scarlet fever, he says with the utmost success. From a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful is given every two or three hours, without the addition of any other substance. The solution should be fresh, and swallowed quickly to avoid coughing; in the sore throat sometimes accompanying the fever, it is more easily swallowed than mucilaginous drinks. As the disease declines, the quantity of medicine is diminished: the whole quantity in the cases of children has never exceeded two ounces, and in adults five ounces.

Effects of the Chloride of Lime as a Disinfector.—MM. Orfila, Lesceure, Gerdy, and Hennelle, having to examine the body of an individual who was supposed to have

been poisoned, and who had been dead for nearly a month, found the smell so insupportable that they were induced to try the application of the chloride of lime, as recommended by M. Labarraque. A solution of this substance was frequently sprinkled over the body, and produced quite a wonderful effect, for scarcely had they made a few aspersions when the unpleasant colour was instantly destroyed, and the operation could be proceeded in with comparative comfort.

On the Vibration of Air.—M. F. Savart has published a variety of experimental researches into the nature of the vibrations performed by air, both in tubes and also in spaces of irregular form, but bounded by solid bodies; the latter are entirely new, and, with the former, possess great interest to those who delight in this branch of science. We cannot give a better idea of the nature of these results than by quoting the conclusion of the memoir of M. Savart. The memoir itself is long, and will probably engage our attention again at a future time, in the progress of foreign science.—"It results from these researches that masses of air, limited at every point of their extent, or even only at part of their extent, can enter into a state of vibration by communication, like those which are contained in tubes; and that when one is in an apartment where a sound is produced, one is, as it were, in a large organ-pipe, where the sonorous vibrations encountering each other, without doubt, in various directions, form centres of vibration and nodal surfaces, of which the form and direction vary almost infinitely, according to the form of the place where the phenomenon occurs, and according to its extent and the position of the different bodies which the vibrations may meet with, and which by themselves may, either by acting as vibrating bodies or not, influence the position of the vibrating parts and the intensity of the motion; for it is almost always observed in the spaces of which we speak, that there are parts of the mass of air often of a very small extent where the motion is incomparably stronger than elsewhere. Nevertheless the irregularity in the distribution of the vibrating parts is not observed except in places furnished, or of an irregular form; for in other places, and especially in long galleries, the vibrating zones appear to exist generally and regularly." —*Ann. de Chimie*, XXIV. 56.

The Niger.—The course and termination of this mysterious river is on the eve of being finally settled. Private letters have been received from the African travellers, Dr. Oudney, Lieutenant Clapperton, and Major Denham, so late as the middle of July last, from Bornou, where they still remained under the protection of the Sheik, waiting their further proceeding to the Eastward until the rainy season shall have ceased. In the mean time they have not been idle, having traced back the stream of the Niger from the great lake of Tsad, into which it falls full two hundred miles to the Westward, and within one hundred miles of the lake Nyffé, into which Hornemann had traced its course. Its name, it seems, between the lake Nyffé and the lake Tsad, is Yaou, and on its banks are many pleasing villages and several large cities in ruins, particularly that of Old Birnie, which is stated to be nine miles in circumference, and the houses mostly of brick. It was pillaged and laid waste by the Fellatas, a most powerful tribe of blacks of Soudan, about fifteen years ago, when those large cities of Kouka, Engornou, and Birnie, near the Great Lake, were founded by the present Sheik of Bornou. We have seen a letter from Lieutenant Clapperton, in which he describes in raptures the beauties of the Tsad, and its numerous islands, clothed with verdure, and the tall and elegant Papyrus waving its plumy head high above the rest. The natives navigate the lake in large boats, fifty or sixty feet long, sewed together like those of Masulipatam, and they have others with square sterns on which sheers are erected for managing their fishing nets. How far this inland sea extends to the Eastward had not been ascertained; but in an interesting account, in the last number of "The Quarterly Review," of the progress of these travellers, it is conjectured that its waters may be discharged into the Nile of Egypt. Clapperton mentions the height of the Lake to be 1200 feet above the level of the sea, which is about that of the source of the Mississippi; the length of this River is 3000 miles; the distance from the Lake to the Mediterranean is little more than 2000; the fall, therefore, is more than necessary for this purpose.

Literary Discovery.—A Latin MS., undoubtedly by Milton, long supposed to be irrecoverably lost, has just been discovered at the State Paper Office. The subject is religious, and the arguments are all drawn from the Scriptures. There are many Hebrew quotations, and the work is one of considerable bulk, as it contains 735 pages, many of them closely written, and believed to be in the handwriting of the poet's nephew, Phillips, with many interlineations in a different hand. It

was found in an envelope addressed to Cyriac Skinner, Merchant. The situation which Milton held, of Latin Secretary to Cromwell, will account for such a discovery being made in the State Paper Office.

Solar Light and Heat.—Mr. Powel has been engaged for some time in experiments on solar light and heat. He has examined the heating power of the prismatic rays, but chiefly with respect to the effects, said to be produced, beyond the red end of the spectrum. He has found that such effects are really produced, but has accounted for their being observed in some cases and not in others, from certain differences in the coatings of the thermometers employed. He has concluded from a number of experiments with different coatings that this heating effect is similar in its relation to surfaces to common radiant heat, and differs essentially in this respect from the heating power *within* the spectrum. He has made other experiments, from which the nature and origin of this effect, may, with great probability, be inferred. The details will soon be made public.—*Ann. Phil. N. S.*

Edinburgh Antiquarian Society. — At a late meeting, Dr. Hibbert read some valuable remarks, suggested by the resemblance which certain steinbartes (or stone axes) found near the Humber, bear to those of Orkney and Shetland. He began by combating the common notion that these and similar instruments of warfare are Celtic, and shewed that they were Teutonic. It had been doubted whether the people who used these weapons had ever invaded England; but it should appear from the discovery of these steinbartes in Lincolnshire, that they had landed there. Some axes of various shapes and materials have been found in different parts of the world; and it is suggested that different ancient tribes had weapons of shapes peculiar to their respective tribes. There seems nothing improbable in this suggestion—nay, it is partially confirmed by the portion of the globe where discoveries of them have been made being limited. One of the steinbartes produced was of a very rare shape; it was very nearly square, tapering out a little to one side; it was not quite half an inch thick in any part, and its edges were extremely sharp. It was supposed that it had originally been inserted into a very long handle, and it has been suggested that it was the predecessor or archetype of our modern halberts (hall-bartes, or axes, used for guard or ceremony in the halls of Kings or Princes). A very singular drawing was exhibited to the Society, from the pencil of Captain Jones of the 29th Regiment. It was a sketch from an ancient oaken pannel of the costume of an English bagpiper of the 16th century. The original design had a great deal of spirit in it, and the bagpipe and the bagpiper were very well made out. That it was not a Scottish bagpiper was evident from the dress being open in front, which is contrary to all examples of our early northern costume; and as a corroborative proof of the probability of the figure being intended for a representation of an English bagpiper, an animal long since extinct, many quotations from ancient authors were produced.

Supports for Ignition of Particles by the Blow-pipe.—The sappare is a substance recommended by M. de Saussure, for the support of minute particles intended to be subjected to the action of the blow-pipe, but is seldom used in consequence of the difficulty of making the particles adhere to it. In place of the water, saliva, or gum-water, generally used, Mr. Smithson recommends the use of a mixture of water and refractory clay; a little of the moist clay is to be taken up on the end of the splinter of sappare, and the particle to be heated being touched by it adheres, the whole is laid aside for a few minutes, and is then dry and may be heated. Mr. Smithson also recommends small triangles or slender slips of baked clay in lieu of sappare, which is not always to be had. Another more recent process is, to file the very end of a platina wire flat, place the minutest portion of the moist clay on it, and then touch the particle to be heated. In a few moments it is dry, and may be put into the flame without flying off, unless too much clay has been taken. Mr. Smithson points out a remarkable difference between quartz and flint before the blow-pipe. Quartz is almost refractory, but flint fuses with facility, swells, and even froths. It is asked whether flint does not, like pitch-stone, contain bitumen, which at a certain heat tends to tumefy it?—*Ann. Phil. N. S.* vi. 412.

Mr. Belzoni.—The following is part of a letter received from this indefatigable traveller, dated Cape Coast,* Oct. 26th, by a gentleman of Cambridge:—

"I write to you, my dear friend, by a transport which is just sailing for England, and send you a few lines in haste. I cannot enter at present into a detail of all the events which brought me to this coast, but reserve them till I write you more fully. I am only able now to tell you, that I am going to take a northern

* Cape Coast Castle is a fortress on the coast of Guinea, in latitude 5 deg. north. It is the chief of our settlements in those parts.

direction from the kingdom of Benin *, straight up to Haussa. Benin is situated on the east of this coast, and the route I intend to take is over a tract of land entirely unknown, so that I hope I shall not be deemed an intruder in the part of northern travellers. I shall endeavour to give you a full account, if possible from Benin; but I fear it will be a long time before you receive any of my letters from that quarter. If God please, I hope to meet the Niger on the east of Haussa, previous to my reaching the capital of that kingdom. I shall not fail to write to you by the first opportunity of a caravan to the north. I could not take many notes of what I could observe at this place, and I am surprised that so little is known of it in England, or, indeed, of the settlements on this coast. In my voyage here, I fortunately met with an English gentleman, captain of a man of war, a native of Plymouth, who, in consequence of the death of Sir R. Mends, has taken the command of the squadron on this coast, as senior officer. He is enthusiastic in every thing that relates to discovery, and I feel myself highly indebted to this gentleman for the kind assistance he has afforded me in the furtherance of my views; and it is grateful to me, and I thank God, that I have met with an Englishman who has in some measure balanced the injuries I have sustained from those I will not name to you at Tangier. Remember me most kindly to all friends. I shall write to you again as soon as I am able."

Most important Discovery.—The learned President, Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. in a paper on the cause of the corrosion and decay of copper used for covering the bottoms of ships, read before the Royal Society, has pointed out a simple, effectual, and economical method of remedying this evil. The cause, he ascertained, was a weak chymical action, which is constantly exerted between the saline contents of sea water and the copper. He finds that a very small surface of tin, or other oxidable metal, any where in contact with a large surface of coppers, renders it so negatively electrical, that sea water has no action upon it; and a little mass of tin brought even in communication by a wire with a large plate of copper, entirely preserves it. By the desire of the Lords of the Admiralty, he is now bringing this discovery to actual practice on ships of war. A patent, which had for its object the remedying of the same evil, was lately taken out by Mr. Mushet, of the Mint; and it is a curious fact, that the means he recommends for improving the copper employed in sheathing is—alloying it with a very small portion of tin, or of zinc, or of arsenic, or of antimony.

Yorkshire Philosophical Society.—At the Annual Meeting of this Society, lately held at the society's rooms, the following new members were elected:—The Lord Mayor of York, the Hon. P. Stourton, Sir J. Croft, Bart. F. R. S. Dr. Belcombe, R. Denison, jun. Esq. T. T. Tuite, Esq. the Rev. R. S. Thompson, the Rev. T. Croft, the Rev. W. W. Bolton, the Rev. W. Flower, jun. I. Spencer, jun. Esq. Wm. Duffin, Esq. John Mills, Esq. Mr. J. P. Pritchett. Honorary Members:—Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. President of the Royal Society; John Marshall, Esq. President of the Leeds Philosophical Society; John Atkinson, F. L. S. Curator of ditto; John Dalton, F. R. S. President of the Philosophical Society at Manchester; the Rev. Robert Halifax, of Standish, Gloucestershire; Joseph Eglin, Esq. Hull; M. Soret, Geneva. The following Noblemen were nominated Patrons of the Society: the Archbishop of York, Earl of Carlisle, K. G. Viscount Milton, F. R. S. and F. S. A. and Lord Stourton.

Botany.—Dr. Hooker, the Professor of Botany, at Glasgow University, who resided formerly at Halesworth, is preparing a complete System of Plants, arranged according to the natural orders, with a Linnean Index, and illustrated with numerous coloured plates. One object of the author is, to divest the study of Botany of the repelling feature of a dead language, in which it has hitherto been clothed, by adopting our own, instead of the Latin, and thus promote the cultivation of the sciences throughout all classes of the community.

Use of Sugar as an Antidote to Lead in cases of Poisoning.—The following fact has been stated by M. Reynard to the Société des Sciences of Lisle. During the campaign of Russia several loaves of sugar had been enclosed in a chest containing some flasks of extract of lead. One of these flasks having been broken, the liquid escaped, and the sugar became impregnated with it. During the distresses of the campaign it was necessary to have recourse to this sugar; but far from producing the fatal results which were expected, the sugar formed a salutary article of nourishment to those who made use of it, and gave them a degree of vigour and activity which was of the greatest service in enabling them to support the fatigues of marching. Hence M. Reynard thinks that sugar might be adopted for preventing the effects of subacetate of lead, instead of the sulphates of soda, and of magnesia, which are not always at hand.

* Benin is seated near the river of the same name, in latitude 8 deg. 40 min. north.

Edinburgh Wernerian Society.—At a meeting of the Edinburgh Wernerian Society, on the 10th Jan. specimens of the quadrupeds collected by Captains Parry and Franklin, and Dr. Richardson, were exhibited, and an account of the animals collected during the overland Arctic expedition was read by that intrepid and intelligent fellow traveller of the celebrated Capt. Franklin, Dr. Richardson. An account of two or three of the quadrupeds, collected during the overland Arctic expedition had been read to the Society on a former day, and Dr. Richardson took up the Memoir from the place where it had been broken off. He began with the wolverine—an animal strongly allied to the fox, wolf, and dog tribe: he discussed this apparently intermingled class of animals at considerable length. Amongst other things, we particularly noticed a circumstance which he related respecting the mode in which the Arctic dogs hunt an animal, which, from its size, they may be afraid of attacking. They approach it gradually and cautiously in a semicircle: if the animal shew no symptoms of fear, they pause; if, on the contrary, it appear terrified, they drive it about till it is exhausted, when they attack it, and easily overcome it. The hair of the wolverine was dark brown, long, and wiry; on the sides near to the tail, it had a yellowish tinge. The tail was short, and furnished with longer hair; the ears short. The next animal described by Dr. Richardson was the Arctic fox. Of this species three specimens were produced, to shew the varieties in the colour and appearance of the fox at different periods of the year. The winter clothing of these animals is white; and Dr. Pichardson observed that this alteration happened, not from a change of the hair, but from a change of its colour. The next animal mentioned was the mouse; several specimens were placed on the table. These mice are about the size of our common Hanoverian rat; the body looks round and fat; the head is roundish, the snout not being pointed, as in our mice; the feet are short: but the most remarkable feature which characterises this mouse, is its tail; this member, so prominent and conspicuous a one in all the rat and mouse family (whether in town or country) with which we have hitherto been acquainted, is most particularly short in the mouse of Hudson's Bay; in short, it seems rather to have been appointed for the purpose of shewing the spot to which tails are usually affixed, and by way of an apology for the absence of that lengthy appendage, than to have been intended for one. This mouse much resembles the mole, in the shape and size of the body and tail, but not in any other particulars. Dr. Richardson then proceeded to the cervus tarandus, the rein-deer; and described a greater variety in the growth and shape of the horns than we had any previous idea of. The growth of these excrescences, in most animals, appears to be regulated by established laws, and the horns, from sire to son, assume the same shape and fashion. The rein-deer is so well known in this country, since Mr. Bullock's exertions to procure and exhibit them, that we need not say any more about it. One particular we cannot omit, which belongs more especially to the science of gastronomy, though it is not yet publicly known in this country, nor even in France, so celebrated for her progress in that study. But, were it known, we fear that it could not be conveniently practised in Great Britain, in consequence of the immense expense of importing the animal alive. In detailing the uses of the rein-deer, Dr. Richardson told his audience that the natives used every part of the body as food; and that they carried their epicurism so far as to eat the contents of the stomach. They seemed to imagine that the lichens which had been masticated by the deer, and partially decomposed by the action of the gastric juice of this most interesting animal, were thereby rendered more fit, proper, and digestible, for the use of man. *Chacun a son gout!*—The musk ox was the next quadruped with an account of which the Society was favoured by Dr. Richardson. When a herd of these animals is fired at, if the huntsman keep himself well concealed, they imagine the noise to be thunder, and crowd close together; but if by the excellence of their smell, which sense they possess in great acuteness, or by any other means, they discover a human being, they immediately disperse. It occasionally happens that a wounded musk ox will turn on the hunter, and endeavour to make a very violent attack on him. In this case the hunter will be perfectly safe, if, with a little activity and much presence of mind, he starts on one side, and takes the opportunity of stabbing the disappointed ox as he rages past him. Two specimens of white hare were shewn; one from Scotland, the other from the Arctic regions. They were exhibited together for the purpose of allowing the comparisons to be made. The latter specimen was rather larger than the Scottish variety: in general it was a stouter-made animal; the tail was longer and larger; the face appeared more full; the ears thicker and more covered with fur;

the fur itself was much thicker all over the body; it seemed also to be rather longer, and was beyond all comparison, finer and softer. Several other animals also, not included in the account written by Dr. Richardson, were produced, for the purpose of hearing such observations from that distinguished traveller as his experience might enable him to make.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Two mummies, lately brought from Egypt by M. Cailliaud, were lately opened at Paris. One of these had been remarked for its size and extraordinary weight. The head bore a crown, formed of plates and buttons of copper gilt, imitating the leaves and young fruit of the olive. Attention was also much attracted by the case, on which were painted figures resembling those on the zodiac of Denderah. A Greek inscription was also observed upon it, nearly defaced. The name of Pentemenon was found also on a bit of papyrus, which seemed to have been placed between the folds of the dress. Much curiosity having been excited respecting it, M. Cailliaud consented to open it. There were present a great number of distinguished persons. The mummy was first weighed in its envelopements, and found to be 106 killo. The length was 1m. 90c.; the size of the head 42c., and its circumference 1m. 38c.; the breadth of the shoulders was 47c. &c. &c. After this an outer bandage was taken off, which confined to the body a cloth covered with paintings and hieroglyphics little observed in Egypt. Under this were other wrappings, solid, and forming the first envelope, which were easily removed. The second envelope was fastened round the neck with a knot, which the sailors call a flat knot (*nœud plat*). Beneath were a few finer bandages, like napkins or large pieces of cloth. In the next envelope, larger, thicker, and older bandages were found; also four Egyptian tunics, without sleeves and unsewn, to apply them close to the body. This was fixed by black bitumen round the head and feet. The next envelope consisted of bandages placed lengthways, from the feet to the head, with transversal bands; four large pieces then wrapped the body, of the finest linen. The sixth envelope was formed of transversal bands, of a yellow colour, from the bitumen in which they had been soaked. After this were fifteen pieces of a similar colour. The seventh and last envelope was saturated with black bitumen, and formed six different pieces, stuck together with balsam. After which came a slender covering, and then the body. The toes were wrapped separately; the arms and hands were extended on the thighs. The subject was of the masculine sex, and appeared about forty-five or fifty years of age at most. The length was 5 feet 3 inches 9 lines French measure (about 5 feet 9 inches English). The breast and part of the abdomen were gilt. The belly was filled with a black balsam. No MS. was found; but large masses of black balsam were discovered on the legs. The unrolling the body took three hours, and 2800 square feet of cloth were taken off. M. Cailliaud found several parts of the arms were also gilt. The hands long, and very well preserved; the fingers well made and plump; the ears entire; and the nose, although injured by the extraction of the brain, little deformed. The face was less inclined than in ordinary mummies. The hair was perfectly preserved, fine, and a little curled. On the left side was an opening, about five inches in diameter, by which the balsam was introduced into the body. Under the cloth which covered the face below each eye, on the ball of the cheek, a gold plate was found, with the representation of an eye with the lids. On the mouth was another plate, with a representation of a tongue placed perpendicularly to the closing of the lips, which were fast shut. The conjectures respecting their usages are of course vague and unsatisfactory.

Paris has lately been fruitful in new romances:—1. The *Ligueur*, par M. Dinocourt, who has already published three popular romances.—2. *Le Comte Ory*, par M. Raban, author of several gay tales in the style of *Pigault-Lebrun*. The gallant adventures of the Comte are related rather too freely.—3. *Jeanne Maillotte, ou l'Heroine Lilloise*, by the author of "A Year at London," and "Six Months at London in 1819, 1820, 1821," &c. and the indefatigable translator of all Sir Walter Scott's works. *Jeanne* is got up after the *Scottian* model, and sometimes the imitator is very successful. *L'Héroine*, another Joan d'Arc, defends Lille, and saves it from the fury of a set of rebels who had risen against the authority of Philip II. The

same author has also just published a Collection of Letters on the Politics, Literature, and Manners of the Year 1823. It is not without a good sprinkling of *choses bonnes et piquantes.*

The Academy of the Fine Arts has lately elected the six following foreign associates, viz. Messrs. Alvarès, sculptor; Lunghi, engraver; Rossini, musical composer; Schinckel, architect; Thorwaldsen, sculptor; and Zingarelli, musical composer.

French Dramatic Review of 1823.—Two hundred and nine new pieces compose this budget; and be it observed that the *Panorama Dramatique*, which used to furnish its fair share, suddenly closed in the month of July. It is true that a great number of these productions are already laid on the shelf. Of 360 living dramatic authors (including the contingent of the departments) whom France has had the happiness to possess, the works of 161 were represented at Paris in 1823; only 151 enjoyed that benefit in the preceding year, and 129 in 1821. It appears, therefore, that in time there will be enough of them for the whole world. Of the 209 novelties, 36 were performed by the *indefatigables* of the Gymnase; the Vaudeville had 33; the Variétés stopped at 24. Thou sleepest, Brunet! The mania for *arrangemens* has diminished this year. In 1822, among the pieces called novelties, about forty *arrangés* might be reckoned. The imagination of authors has been much less idle in 1823. Seven tragedies and sixteen comedies, of which only three were in five acts, have appeared in the two Théâtres Français. To make amends there were 163 vaudevilles hatched in these 365 days, that is, almost half a one every evening; leaving altogether out of the question the Spectacle of M. Comte, M. Seveste's theatres, &c. The most brilliant success in the high class has been that of l'Ecole des Vieillards, Pierre de Portugal, la Neige, les Deux Cousines, and the ballet of Cendrillon; at the secondary theatres, Julien, l'Interieur d'un Bureau, l'Heritiere, les Cuisinieres, les Grisettes, Polichinelle Vampire, la Fausse Clé, and l'Auberge des Adrets. The most striking failures have been those of l'Homme aux Scruples, l'Intrigue au Chateau, la Fille du Commissaire, M. Raymond, le Major, la Folle des Alpes, and Adelie. M. Scribe's fertility has increased this year. In 1822, 16 of his pieces were performed, and 17 in 1821. This year he has produced 18 works, one in four acts; and only one (le Bourgeois de la rue Saint Denis) has failed. M. Carmouche, to whom belongs the *accessit*, is not much behindhand. He has produced no less than 17 vaudevilles in the course of the year. By M. Armand-Dartois there have been only 13; by M. Francis, 10; by Messrs. Frederic de Courcy and Brazier, 9 each; Messrs. Desangiers, Mélesville, Henri Dupin, and Théaulon, have reached only to their 8th.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The six Universities in the kingdom of the Netherlands contain the following proportion of students. Liege, 446; Leyden, 402; Utrecht, 377; Louvain, 326; Ghent, 286; Groningen, 290; Total, 2127. Whilst in France every effort is made to check the progress of general education, in the Netherlands the Government fosters and encourages it by building and endowing schools of all kinds. In the last year no less a sum than 242,246 florins was wholly devoted to these objects, out of a revenue by no means over-abundant. This amount is entirely independent of provincial and local expenditure for the same purposes.

GERMANY.

Heyné.—This celebrated philologist has left behind him a valuable collection of drawings illustrative of Homer. They are executed by Tischbein, and accompanied with explanations. After the death of Heyné the publication was interrupted, but it is now recommenced under the direction of Dr. Schorn. Two parts have already appeared, and the third will be ready in the course of the present month. The commentaries are such as every archæologist must value. The drawings themselves are full of spirit, and the engravings most carefully executed.—The collection of paintings belonging to the brothers Boisserie, at Stuttgart, is generally known to be the most perfect in Germany in respect to its specimens of old German art. The best pictures in the gallery are publishing in the lithographic style. The execution is uncommonly beautiful, and marked with a precision, clearness, and truth, not common to this branch of art. The prints afford a very fair specimen of the style, character, and merit of the original masters. M. Boisserie has at the same time accompanied them with some instructive and erudite remarks. The whole publication does honour to the liberality of the publisher, and the talent and diligence of the author.

The celebrated work of Professor Creuzer, entitled "Symbols and Mythologies of the Nations of Antiquity," is at length completed. In no other work (not even in that of Jacob Bryant) has the mythology of the ancients ever been so completely and intelligibly explained. A scholar of Professor Creuzer is at present

occupied with another work on the mythology of the Northern nations, in the same spirit and manner. The first volume has already appeared, which relates to the fabulous creeds of the people adjacent to the Baltic.

Tieck, the distinguished German critic and poet, whose studies upon old English dramatic literature are so well known, has within a very short period published a work called "Shakespeare's Vorschule" (the Predecessors of Shakspeare). It contains a long preface and three dramatic pieces, viz. "Robert Green's Wonderful Saying of Father Bacon;" "Arden of Feversham," and "Haywood's Lancashire Witches." The former translations and writings of Tieck upon the subject of the old English stage have not only extended the reputation of Tieck, but have also taught the Germans that all the genius and talent of England were not engrossed by that mighty and all-accomplished genius. Tieck's labours in this respect have already had a beneficial effect in Germany. The introductory preface is full of interesting and ingenious remarks, but contains many critical errors.

Immermanze.— This young poet, in whom is centred much of the hope of Germany, has recently published a new tragedy, with the title of "King Feriander." It is founded on a passage in the Thalia of Herodotus. It is clever, and promises greater things; but the defects are many and palpable.

ITALY.

In the Giornale Arcadico there is an account given by M. Giov. de' Brignoli di Brunnhof, of the result of the search for Antiquities undertaken since 1817, in the ancient Forum Julii, near Udine, in Friuli. It speaks first of the extraordinary success of the measures adopted under the direction of Count Mich. della Torre e Valsassina. They sought for the probable boundaries of the ancient town, according to the well-known principles and ceremonics of Varro with which colonies were usually founded, and every thing was found as it ought to be. ("Fisso egli i punti dove doveano farsi i scavi e ciò che in ciascun punto, ricercare doveasi. Il fatto ha pienamente corrisposto alle meditate indicazioni. La vanga e la marra non vennero mai profondate indarno, nè mai fù altro ritrovato che quanto in quel sito ritrovarsi dovea.") They soon found the Astiludium, the Campus, and Circus of Flora; Temples of Rubigo, of Jupiter Viminalis, of Mercury, of the Fratres Arvales; the Market-place, Public Magazines, &c.—The various things already dug up form a Museum. Among them is the ploughshare that served to trace the extent of the city, "which appears from its having been found in a beautiful Mosaic room, where the insignia of the Supreme Magistrate were to be seen." In an adjoining court-yard a Temple was discovered, in which stood a marble basin, the drain from which was connected with two leaden pipes, and ornamented with a dog's head. The Mosaic floor represented a beautiful mask of a river god, probably of the river Naetison, which flows through the town: the basin was perhaps used for the purification of the priests after the sacrifice. A staircase in the same temple led to a lower apartment, from which a narrow perpendicular issue led to an opening in the upper room, perhaps for the use of the oracle. Many pipes were found, forming a connexion between the hill and the town; also large bricks with inscriptions, among which are those of the families Vettidia and Gavia; many pieces with encaustic painting; cinerary urns of chalk and terra cotta, urns of glass, with bones wrapped in amianthus; glass lachrymatories; some also of earthenware, which may therefore be referred to the time of the Republic. Lastly, sacrificial vessels: one of these is of marble, a few inches in circumference, and resembles in its form what is called the grave of Antenor at Padua. On a spot called Laterano a large building was discovered, containing many rooms adorned with Mosaic; perhaps it was the public granary, corn having been found in some of the rooms, in others beans and millet, undamaged, only turned black. In the same place (which should rather indicate it to have been a sepulchre) were found sixty-two sarcophagi of terra cotta, partly in the walls, partly in the floor. One of these has been opened, and carefully closed again. A figure in relievo is recognised as Jupiter Viminalis by the triangular head-dress, by the stiff hair (capelli paludosi), the thick beard, the dress, which is a kind of twisted mail; by the legs, which are spread out like those of a horseman, though the eagle between them is wanting. Near it were found stones with bas-reliefs, "con le sempega di che mangiano il nettare," (?) with dolphins and wild animals—all symbols of the same divinity. A very beautiful alabaster head of the bearded Bacchus appears to belong to a Cippus. An Isis may be considered as extremely remarkable, on account of its small size. In the little town of Rualis (called in the middle ages Arvalis) the Temple of the Arvalian Priests has been discovered: this is shown by a great number of graves regularly ar-

ranged, in which bodies were found on the one side with the flask, on the other with corn. A considerable building, in which hand-mills were found, is supposed to have belonged to the *Magistratus annonarius*. Another, which was adorned with very beautiful Mosaics and encaustic paintings, was probably the residence of the civil magistrate; at least an inscription found in it, M.AVLO. . . . M.III. AC. III. . . . . is interpreted to mean, Menses tres acta causa tertio. A Mosaic in another building represents the ludus latrunculorum: the ground resembles a chess-board; the divisions are triangular, alternately black and white; and on a red border a house, a bridge, a triangle, &c. An altar bears the inscription *Jovi sacrum*. Fasces, with charred rods, are on a very beautiful Mosaic like that found in Saltzburg. On an altar of burnt stone there was a Mosaic, likewise of burnt stone: upon it were a small bronze Mercury and an *Assis Calpurnica*. Farther, a very elegant Genius of bronze, various medals of gold, silver, and bronze gilt, struck in honour of the Britannic and Pannonian Legions. The discovery of these precisely indicates the place where the battle was fought between Æmilianus and Volusianus, near to a little stream which even at this day is called *Rivo Emiliano*. The *Ordo equestris* of the Republic, perhaps that of the above-mentioned P. Vettidius, in whose inscription are the words Equo publico; *l'ordine sacerdotale del porcelleto*, (?) both provided with two buttons to fasten them to the chlamys; many pateræ, one of which is of metal with a handle, another without a handle, of Corinthian brass; lamps, some with figures, one with circles round it, and therefore belonging to a patrician family; little square bells, two currycombs, many styles for writing, of bronze, iron, silver, and Corinthian brass. There are numerous gold, silver, and bronze coins, from the times of the Republic down to the latest Emperors; many also of the Goths, the Lombards, and the Patriarchs of Aquileia. Among these coins are many that are rare, and some inedited; many ornaments, as bracelets, ear-rings, necklaces, jewels, pastes; numerous weapons of all kinds, and stones of various sizes, such as were thrown from the Ballista. The statue of the Divinity in whose honour the Ludus Rubiginis was performed, is badly preserved; it is of Parian marble, and was found in the little town of Rubignaco, near the city, in the very same place where, above 200 years ago, an inscription was discovered with *Deo Rubigini sacrum*. The figure is nearly of the size of life, and the Temple, according to custom, near the Circus of Flora; it decides the question whether Rubigo is a god or a goddess, the gender being different in different authors. The statue is evidently a female figure; she holds one hand on the left breast, and the other hand supports a basket of fruit on her head, which has a wreath of ears of corn and leaves. At the same place were found likewise extremely beautiful Corinthian capitals, with olive leaves; the abacus of one ends exactly as in the Temple of Vesta at Rome. Other architectural remains give evidence of a richly-decorated edifice. In some fields, which are still called *le corti*, i. e. *coorti*, the ancient Campus Martius was found, full of military insignia, of a quadrangular form, according to the Roman custom, and about four miles long. (Can this be correct?) In others was the Astiludium, or Castrametatio, with all the divisions of the legions, and a large pavement of bricks, which was between the infantry and the cavalry. On the spot allotted to the latter were many bridles, a quantity of iron trappings belonging to the harness of the horses, and complete sets of shoes. Many Lombard and Gothic monuments are of the times of Totila and Narses, Vitiges, Belisarius, and still later.

In a place in the present town, Giudecca, or according to the pronunciation of the country, Zugiata, Count Mich. della Torre conjectured there might be Hebrew monuments, and found accordingly, at the depth of five metres (about fifteen feet,) nine large beautifully written Hebrew and Chaldee inscriptions, which, according to Abbé Venturi, in Verona, and the assurance of German Rabbis, are far more ancient than our era, and must be dated, according to one, 900 years, and according to others, 1600 years before the birth of Christ.

The Museum which has been collected by means of these researches is very well arranged, in a large gallery in the building formerly belonging to the *Clerici regolari somaschi*, near the Gymnasium of the town.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Upon the Culture of the Pine-apple, without Bark, or other Hot-bed. By T. A. Knight, Esq.—I had no intention whatever to attempt to raise pine-apples till the autumn of 1818, when I received from one of my friends some seeds of the mango, and soon afterwards some more seeds of that and other tropical fruit-trees. I then resolved to erect a hot-house, chiefly for the purpose of attempting to cultivate the mango; but I had long been much dissatisfied with the manner in which the pine-apple plant is usually treated, and very much disposed to believe the bark-bed, as Mr. Kent has stated it, "worse than useless," subsequently to the omission of roots by the crowns or suckers. I therefore resolved to make a few experiments upon the culture of that plant; but as I had not, at that period, (the beginning of October,) any hot-house, I deferred obtaining plants till the following spring. My hot-house was not completed till the second week in June, at which period I began my experiment upon nine plants, which had been but very ill preserved through the preceding winter by the gardener of one of my friends, with very inadequate means, and in a very inhospitable climate. These, at this period, were not larger plants than some which I have subsequently raised from small crowns (three having been afforded by one fruit) planted in the middle of August, were in the end of December last; but they are now beginning to blossom, and, in the opinion of every gardener who has seen them, promise fruit of great size and perfection. They are all of the variety known by the name of Ripley's queen-pine. Upon the introduction of my plants into the hot-house, the mode of management, which it is the object of the present communication to describe, commenced. They were put into pots of somewhat more than a foot in diameter, in a compost made of thin green turf, recently taken from a river-side, chopped very small, and pressed closely whilst wet into the pots; a circular piece of the same material, of about an inch in thickness, having been inverted unbroken, to occupy the bottom of each pot. This substance, so applied, I have always found to afford the most efficient means for draining off superfluous water, and subsequently of facilitating the removal of a plant from one pot to another, without loss of roots. The surface of the reduced turf was covered with a layer of vegetable mould obtained from decayed leaves, and of sandy loam, to prevent the growth of the grass roots. The pots were then placed to stand upon brick piers, near the glass; and the piers being formed of loose bricks (without mortar), were capable of being reduced as the height of the plants increased. The temperature of the house was generally raised in hot and bright days, chiefly by confined solar heat, from 95° to 105°, and sometimes to 110°, no air being ever given till the temperature of the house exceeded 95°; and the escape of heated air was then only in a slight degree permitted. In the night the temperature of the house generally sunk to 70°, or somewhat lower. At this period, and through the months of July and August, a sufficient quantity of pigeon's dung was steeped in the water which was given to the pine plants, to raise its colour nearly to that of porter, and with this they were usually supplied twice a day in very hot weather; the mould in the pots being kept constantly very damp, or what gardeners would generally call wet. In the evenings, after very hot days, the plants were often sprinkled with clear water, of the temperature of the external air; but this was never repeated till all the remains of the last sprinkling had disappeared from the axillæ of the leaves. It is, I believe, almost a general custom with gardeners, to give their pine plants larger pots in autumn. I nevertheless cannot avoid thinking it wrong; for the plants at this period, and subsequently, owing to want of light, can generate a small quantity only of new sap; and consequently the matter which composes the new roots, that the plant will be excited to emit into the fresh mould, must be drawn chiefly from the same reservoir which is to supply the blossom and fruit; and I have found that transplanting fruit-trees in autumn into larger pots, has rendered their next year's produce of fruit smaller in size and later in maturity. I, therefore, would not remove my pine plants into larger pots, although those in which they grow are considerably too small. As the length of the days diminished, and the plants received less light, their ability to digest food diminished. Less food was in consequence dissolved in the water, which was also given with a more sparing hand; and as winter approached, water only was given, and in small quantities. During the months of November and December, the temperature of the house was generally little above 50°, and sometimes as low as 48°. Most gardeners would, I believe, have been alarmed for the safety of their plants at this temperature; but the pine is a much hardier plant than it is usually supposed to be; and I exposed one young plant in December to a tempe-

rature of 32°, by which it did not appear to sustain any injury. I have also been subsequently informed by Sir Harford Jones, who has had most ample opportunities of observing, that he has frequently seen in the East the pine-apple growing in the open air, where the surface of the ground early in the mornings showed unequivocal marks of a slight degree of frost. My plants remained nearly torpid, and without growth, during the latter part of November and the whole of December; but they began to grow early in January, although the temperature of the house rarely reached 60°; and about the 20th of that month, the blossom, or rather the future fruit, of the earliest plant became visible; and subsequently to that period their growth has appeared very extraordinary to gardeners who had never seen pine plants growing, except in a bark-bed, or other hot-bed. I believe this rapidity of growth, in rather low temperature, may be traced to the more excitable state of their roots, owing to their having passed the winter in a very low temperature comparatively with that of a bark-bed. The plants are now supplied with water in moderate quantities, and holding in solution a less quantity of food than was given them in summer. In planting suckers, I have, in several instances, left the stems and roots of the old plant remaining attached to them; and these have made a much more rapid progress than others. One strong sucker was thus planted in a large pot upon the 20th of July, and that is beginning to show fruit. Its stem is thick enough to produce a very large fruit; but its leaves are short, though broad and numerous; and all the gardeners who have seen it appear wholly at a loss to conjecture what will be the value of its produce. In other cases, in which I retained the old stems and roots, I selected small and late suckers, and these have afforded me the most perfect plants I have ever seen; and they do not exhibit any symptoms of disposition to fruit prematurely. I am, however, still ignorant whether any advantage will be ultimately obtained by this mode of treating the queen-pine; but I believe it will be found applicable with much advantage in the culture of those varieties of the pine which do not usually bear fruit till the plants are three or four years old. I shall now offer a few remarks upon the facility of managing pines in the manner recommended, and upon the necessary amount of the expense. My gardener is an extremely simple labourer: he does not know a letter or a figure; and he never saw a pine plant growing till he saw those of which he has the care; if I were absent, he would not know at what period of maturity to cut the fruit; but in every other respect he knows how to manage the plants as well as I do; and I could teach any other moderately intelligent and attentive labourer, in one month, to manage them just as well as he can; in short, I do not think the skill necessary to raise a pine-apple, according to the mode of culture I recommend, is so great as that requisite to raise a forced crop of potatoes. The expense of fuel for my hot-house, which is forty feet long by twelve feet wide, is rather less than sevenpence a-day here, where I am twelve miles distant from coal-pits; and if I possessed the advantages of a curved iron roof, such as those erected by Mr. Loudon, at Bayswater, which would prevent the too rapid escape of heated air in cold weather, I entertain no doubt that the expense of heating a house forty-five feet long and ten wide, and capable of holding eighty fruiting pine plants, exclusive of grapes or other fruits upon the back wall, would not exceed fourpence a-day. A roof of properly curved iron bars appears to me also to present many other advantages; it may be erected at much less cost, it is much more durable, it requires much less expense to paint it, and it admits of more light.—*Tran. Hort. Soc.*

Eggs and Potatoes.—The Scotch method of preserving eggs, by dipping them in boiling water, which destroys the living principle, is too well known to need farther notice. The preservation of potatoes, by similar treatment, is also a valuable and useful discovery. Large quantities may be cured at once, by putting them into a basket as large as the vessel containing the boiling water will admit, and then just dipping them a minute or two at the utmost. The germ, which is so near to the skin, is thus "killed," without injuring the potatoe. In this way several tons might be cured in a few hours. They should then be dried in a warm oven, and laid up in sacks or casks, secure from the frost, in a dry place. Another method of preserving this valuable root is, first to peel them, then to grate them down to a pulp, which is put into coarse cloths, and the water squeezed out by putting them into a common press, by which means they are formed into flat cakes.

USEFUL ARTS.

MR. T. FULLER'S *Patent for an Improvement in the Construction of Shafts, and the Mode of attaching them to two-wheeled Carriages.*—This improvement in the construction of shafts, and the mode of attaching them to two-wheeled carriages, is designed to prevent that unpleasant vibration of the carriage commonly called knee motion; which object is effected by rendering the hinder part of the shafts elastic, and affixing them to the drawing-bar, by means of shackles with pivots, upon which, as fulcrums, the shafts vibrate, and thereby communicate the up-and-down motion of the horse to the elastic part of the shaft beyond the drawing-bar; while the body of the carriage, being suspended in front to the fulcrums, and behind to the extremities of the elastic shaft, escapes the vibrating action of the shafts, and is subjected to no other motion but that which is communicated by the elasticity of the springs as the carriage passes over temporary obstructions. By means of a shackle-joint or fulcrum, the vibratory motion of the shaft is dissipated; whereas, in the ordinary construction of two-wheeled carriages, the shafts are constantly-vibrating levers, having their fulcrums at the axle of the wheels, and deriving their action from the up-and-down motion of the horse's back, which the introduction of the improved elongated elastic shafts and shackle-joints entirely prevents. A horse works much easier in the patent shafts, as they accommodate themselves to his action by their flexibility behind the bar: for the same reason they are not so likely to break as other shafts. The simple and secure method of attaching the patent shafts allowing them to be disengaged without difficulty, presents a great convenience in shipping for exportation, as the whole of the body and springs, &c. can be inclosed in a portable packing-case, and the shafts packed together in a way to preserve their shape, and may be disposed of in any convenient part of the vessel. Spare shafts can also be taken out. If it should be (and it is not unfrequently) the case, that a gentleman has a favourite horse, much below in height the horse he is accustomed to drive, a pair of extra shafts can be made for the small horse, which can easily be substituted for the others.

Safety Lamp.—An important improvement has been made in Sir Humphrey Davy's lamp, by Mr. T. Cox, brass-founder, in Gateshead. In the original, a wire, called the pricker, is introduced into the gauze tube from the bottom, for the purpose of regulating the wick, to increase or diminish the quantity of light, and to extinguish the wick entirely on the approach of danger. Mr. Cox's improvement consists in the addition of a short tube, perforated with a number of small holes, closed at the top, and placed within the tube of the Davy, at the upper part of the lamp, in such a manner as to prevent the elongation of the flame. To this tube a wire is likewise attached from the bottom, by which it is regulated. It differs, however, essentially from the picker; as by being drawn down it not only extinguishes the flame of the wick, but it also completely extinguishes the blue flame of the inflammable gas, which always fills the lamp just before an explosion takes place. It answers, in a moment of great danger, precisely the same purpose as the extinguisher attached to an ordinary chamber-candlestick.

A new Steam-Engine, by M. DE MONTGERY.—In this engine, purified bitumen, after having served in the form of vapour, serves as a combustible. The fire-place, the pipe, and mechanism, are contained in side the boiler, which is itself inclosed in a double case. The vapour may, therefore, be raised to a very high degree of tension, without danger; and this advantage joined to several others, renders the bulk of this new machine from forty to fifty times smaller than that of the present steam-engines of equal power.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

T. Greenwood, of Gildersoun, and J. Thackrah, surgical-mechanist, of Leeds; for improvements on, or substitutes for, pattens and clogs. Dec. 27.

J. Vallance, of Brighton; for an improved method of freezing water. Jan. 1, 1824.

F. Devereux, of Cheapside; for improvements on the mill or machine for grinding wheat and other articles, commonly known by the name of the French Military-mill. Jan. 8, 1824.

J. Foot, of Charles-street, Spitalfields: for an improved umbrella. Jan. 15, 1824.

J. White, of the New Road, Mary-le-bone; for a floating break-water. Jan. 15, 1824.

J. Finlayson, of Muirkirk, Airshire; for improvements on ploughs and harrows. Jan. 15, 1824.

J. Le Grand, of Lemon-street, Goodman's-fields; for improvements in fermented liquors, and the various products to be obtained therefrom. Partly communicated to him by a foreigner. Jan. 15, 1824.

W. Gutteridge, of Dean-street, Cork; for improvements on the clarinet. Jan. 19, 1824.

G. Pollard, of Rupert-street, St. James's; for improvements on machines or machinery for levigating or grinding colours used in the various branches of painting; which machinery may be worked by any suitable power, and is applicable to other useful purposes. Jan. 19, 1824.

J. Russell, of Wednesbury, Staffordshire; for an improvement in the manufacture of tubes for gas and other purposes. Jan. 19, 1824.

[illegible] Broadmeadow, of Abergavenny: for a new and improved method of manufacturing and purifying inflammable gases, by the admission and admixture of atmospheric air. Jan. 19, 1824.

H. Fletcher, of Walsall; for improvements in tanning hides and other skins. Jan. 19, 1824.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BELLES LETTRES.

A Philosophical Dictionary. Translated from the French of M. de Voltaire. 12mo. Vol. I. p. 396. 8s.

Though we have long had an edition of part of the works of Voltaire, in thirty-six volumes, comprising history, essays, tales, his dramatic and poetical works, and epistles, and also his Henriade—the Philosophical Dictionary of that extraordinary writer has never until now made its appearance. The present translation seems as well executed as the difference of the languages will admit; but from the peculiar character of the author, and the simplicity of his style, when dealing out the most keen irony, his manner is only to be thoroughly understood by those who read him in the original French. The present version of his dictionary is well calculated for all who may not be acquainted with the French tongue. It contains an abundance of curious and interesting matter, even excluding that portion of it which has been objected to on account of the writer's theological opinions. Pregnant with wit and learning, with the results of much information and research applied to dispel the mass of absurdity and falsehood which the Sorbonne and the ecclesiastics of France supported for their own temporal advantages, the philosophical writings of Voltaire were not without important uses; and it is not wonderful that they have been accused as the cause of the French Revolution, by those who could find in the old *regime* of that country the essence of virtue, rational freedom, and the purest supporters of religion!

Sismondi's History of the Literature of the South of Europe, with Notes by T. Roscoe, esq. Vols. III. and IV. comprising the Spanish and Portuguese writers, and concluding the work.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &c.

Memoirs of Rossini. By the author of "The Lives of Haydn and Mozart." 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Although we do not with our lively author feel more respect for Rossini "than for any other man living," we have yet sufficient music in our souls to interest us in the memoirs of the "Illustrissimo maestro." Rossini was born in the year 1792 at Pesaro, in the Papal States. His father was an inferior performer on the French horn, and his mother a *seconda donna* of tolerable talents. He did not begin to study music until he was twelve years of age; and having become a tolerable proficient, he made the musical tour of Romagna in 1806. In 1808 his progress had been such as to enable him to compose a cantata, entitled "Il pianto d'Armonia," which was his first attempt in vocal music. "Demetrio e Polibio" was his first opera. It is said to have been written in 1809, but it was not performed until 1812. When only nineteen, Rossini was chosen director of the orchestra at Bologna. In 1810 he brought out at Venice a little opera which had considerable success, and in the following year produced "L'Equivoco Stravagante;" which was succeeded by "L'Inganno Felice." At length, in 1813, he wrote his celebrated opera of "Tancredi," which completely established his reputation. From this period the eyes and ears of all the musical world have been turned to Rossini.

Rossini, when writing this opera, had composed a grand air for the entrance of Tancred, but it did not please the Signora who was to sing it, and the young composer returned home almost in despair. Suddenly the idea of that divine air, "Di tanti palpiti," seized him, and he is said to have composed it while he was waiting for his dinner.

"At Venice it is called the *aria dei rizzi*, (rice-air); the reason is this.—In Lombardy every dinner, from that of the Gran Signore to that of the *piccolo maestro*, invariably begins with a plate of rice; and as they do not like their rice overdone, it is an indispensable rule for the cook to come a few minutes before dinner is served up with the important question *bisogna mettere i rizi?* (shall the rice be put down?) At the moment Rossini came home in a state of desperation, his servant put the usual question to him; the rice was put on the fire, and before it was ready Rossini had finished his celebrated 'Di tanti palpiti.'"

The memoirs are written in the author's rambling, but pleasant style; and contain a great deal of musical criticism and anecdote.

Memoirs of Columbus; or a Collection of authentic documents of that celebrated Navigator, with a Memoir of his Life and Discoveries. 8vo. 18s.

Memoirs of Amos Green, esq. By his late Widow. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

A Picturesque Tour of the Island of Jamaica, from Drawings made in the years 1820 and 1821. By James Hakewill, author of the "Picturesque Tour of Italy," &c. &c. to be completed in twelve numbers. fol. No. 1. 12s. 6d.

We have seen three numbers of this pleasing work, which is very creditable to the talents of Mr. Hakewill. Few countries afford so ample a field for the pencil of the artist as the beautiful island of Jamaica, more especially in the mountainous parts. Hitherto Mr. Hakewill's views have been confined to the towns, and the more cultivated portions of the country; but we hope to see him, before the series is concluded, amongst the romantic scenery of the interior.

Twenty-one Engravings of Lions, Tigers, Panthers, and Leopards. By Thomas Landseer, from originals by Rubens, Rembrandt, Reydinger, Stubbs, Spilsbury, and Edwin Landseer; with an Essay on Carnivora. By J. Landseer. Long 4to. 1*l*. 5s.

This is a very delightful work for all who take an interest in perusing the great volume of Na-

ture, and admire the beauty of her work.. The engravings are executed with great spirit and neatness from the paintings of foreign masters, and also from those of the English school, which takes so high a rank in this walk of art. Several are from the spirited pictures which have so often, of late, been admired in our public exhibitions, by Edwin Landseer, Stubbs, of whom we have as a nation just reason to be proud, and Spilsbury, whose pencil need but be named in this department of art to be properly appreciated. Mr. J. Landseer observes, that the feline tribe of animals has been neglected, except in a few detached prints; and that "nothing like a cabinet collection, the justness and accuracy of form, action, character, and expression of which might be relied on" for critical inspection, has been ever yet given to the public. The present collection seems designed to fill up this chasm in our delineations of quadrupeds: many of the plates are, as far as we are able to judge, the most perfect delineations possible of the animals they are intended to represent. Expression and character are also very well sustained in them. The "Lions after Rubens," Nos. 3 and 11, are peculiarly striking, the one exhibiting the calm majesty of the king of beasts in perfection, the other that peculiar playfulness which is characteristic of the *genera*. The "Contending group after Nature," No. 6, by E. Landseer, is full of spirit and life; but does not the tiger, when attacked in the manner there represented, use the hind legs in defence—cats uniformly do with great effect? Nos. 16 and 19, by the same artist, and Spilsbury's "Lions after Rubens," No. 15, and "Old Nero," possess great truth and character. In the letterpress we could have wished to see embodied every thing relative to the physiology and history, anecdotal and otherwise, of these animals; but we are selfish. Mr. Landseer has sought only to give the best representations after nature, and to devote his attention to the accurate form and expression of his objects; to note deficiencies in former representations of them, and to contribute to the strict verisimilitude of the originals, the things after all which were the ones really wanted.

Select Views in Greece, engraved in the best line manner, from Drawings by H. W. Williams, esq. No. I. 8vo. 12s. proof 1*l.* 1s.

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A Selection of Geological Memoirs contained in the Annales des Mines; together with a Synoptical Table of equivalent Formations, in English, French, and German; and Brongniard's Table of the classification of mixed rocks. By H. T. de la Beche, esq. F.R.S.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Recollections of an Eventful Life, chiefly passed in the Army. By a Soldier. 12mo.

This is an amusing little volume, though not equal to its predecessors, the "Journal" and the "Personal Narrative" of two private soldiers, which many of our readers will probably recollect. As in these works, so in the present volume, the Peninsular war furnishes the chief incidents of the narrative. It seems in some degree doubtful whether these Recollections are altogether genuine; should they be so, they are certainly very creditable to the writer's ability and feelings.

The Captivity, Sufferings, and Escape of James Seurry, who was detained a prisoner during ten years in the dominions of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib. Written by himself. 12mo. 4s.

This narrative would have been more valuable had it been better authenticated. It contains several amusing anecdotes and adventures, but little information of importance. If the writer's statements are to be credited, great blame is attributable to the East India Company for their neglecting to reclaim a number of prisoners on the peace of 1784.

Scotch Nationality; a Vision. In three Books. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Lexicon Herodoteum, &c. of Joh. Schweighæuser. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 10s.

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Essays on various subjects of the Belles Lettres. To which are added, Two Dissertations, written during the late War against France. By David Scott, M.D. 12mo. 7s.

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Letters to an Attorney's Clerk, containing directions for his studies and general conduct. Designed and commenced by the late A. C. Buckland. 8vo. 7s.

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The Book of the Church. By Robert Southey, LL.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 4s.

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Fatal Errors, and Fundamental Truths; illustrated in a series of narratives and essays. 8vo. 9s.

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An Address to the Subscribers to the Privileges of the University of Cambridge. By G. Dyer, formerly of Emmanuel College. 8vo.

A Manual of Pyrotechny, or a complete System of Recreative Fireworks. By G. W. Mortimer. 1 vol. 12mo. 5s.

Rational Stenography; or Short-hand made easy in a few familiar Lessons, founded on the principle of the late John Byron, &c. 2s. 6d.

Numerical Games, consisting of Practical Exercises in Arithmetic, &c. By Thomas Halliday. 1*l.* 4s.

The Life of an Actor. By Pierce Egan, author of "Life in London." Nos. II. and III. 3s.

Graduati Cantabrigienses; or a List of Degrees from 1659 to 1824. 8vo. 12s.

A Dictionary of Latin Phrases. By W. Robertson. 15s.

The Encyclopedia Metropolitana. Part II. 1*l.* 1s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Corallina, or a Classical Arrangement of flexible Coralline Polypidoms. Translated from the French of J. V. F. Lamouroux, D.E.S. 8vo. 14s.

This cannot fail of being an acceptable work to the student of nature, since he will find that all the known polypidoms which have hitherto been drawn from the vast empire of the deep, are arranged after the Linnæan manner of classification, into genera, species, classes, and orders; with notice of the seas and situations in which they abound. The work is embellished with numerous plates.

Zoological Researches in the Island of Java, &c. By T. Horsfield, M.D. No. VII. 4to. 1*l.* 1s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Inesilla, or The Tempter; a Romance, with other Tales. By Charles Ollier, author of "Altham and his Wife." 12mo. 7s.

Mr. Ollier is certainly a man of considerable talents, but he does not, according to our taste, employ them in the most agreeable manner. He is infinitely too fond of horrors; and for the sake of producing an effect upon the imagination of his readers, he does not scruple to overstep the modesty of nature. We do not allude to his strong attachment to the supernatural, which is all tolerable in its way; but to his exaggerated representations of human feelings and passions. The same high and even gaudy colouring pervades his style, which is greatly wanting in chasteness and simplicity. It displays an evident attempt at peculiarity, which would be better avoided. We are afraid, also, that certain staid and elderly persons may take offence at some of the very warm descriptions in the tale of Inesilla. However, in spite of these errors, if such they be, Inesilla is powerfully written, and approaches more nearly in merit to the best of La Motte Fouqué's romances than any thing which has lately appeared in our language. Of the other tales—"The Convict," and "The Disinterment," both of them very disagreeable stories, have already appeared in a periodical publication. "The Jilt" is new and not good. It is simply the history of Mr. Edward Fairfax, who went mad and destroyed all his Exchequer bills because he was jilted by Miss Isabella Hickson.

Peter Schlemihl. From the German of La Motte Fouqué; with plates by George Cruikshank. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

Even before the appearance of the present singular little volume the genius of La Motte Fouqué had become known to the English reader. The fanciful tale of "Undine," and the wild story of "Sintram and his Companions," had spread the author's fame amongst all the lovers of the romantic and the marvellous. The present tale, the translation of which is understood to proceed from the pen of a gentleman distinguished by his extensive acquaintance with the modern literature of Europe, is not inferior to either of its predecessors. It contains the adventures of a man who was tempted by the offer of inexhaustible wealth to sell *his shadow* to the powers of darkness, and who finds, by bitter experience, that to tamper with Evil even in trifles may be productive of the deepest misery. Such is the moral of the story, the details of which are highly diverting, and are heightened by the happy graver of Mr. G. Cruikshank, who has exercised all his ability in illustrating the history of the shadowless Peter Schlemihl.

The Pilot: a Tale of the Sea. By the author of "The Spy," "Pioneers," &c. &c. 3 vols. 12mo.

The very considerable power and ability displayed in "The Spy" and "The Pioneers," the precursors of the present volumes, have rendered the author of those works, who is understood to be a Mr. Cooper, of New York, a decided favourite with all novel-readers on this side of the Atlantic. "The Pilot" will, we feel persuaded, add still more to his reputation. It is a fine sea-piece, painted with a bold and vigorous pencil, and does great credit to the writer's powers, both of description and sentiment. Although he has chosen the same element for the subject of his sketches which has furnished Smollet with so many happy delineations, yet there is nothing of the copyist in Mr. Cooper's pages. The sea-pieces of Smollet are mostly, if not entirely, humorous; but the scenes of "The Pilot" are of a more chivalrous and romantic character. The novel is, however, by no means deficient in that broad comic humour which seems to flow so easily from a seaman's tongue.

The scene, as in "The Spy," is laid during the Revolutionary contest, and the nominal hero is no other than the celebrated Paul Jones, whose

debarkation upon our coasts spread so much terror during the period of the American war. The reader, however, is never made officially acquainted with the name of the hero, which he is left to discover by sundry remote inferences. The Pilot himself is, in our estimation, the least successful character in the novel, and, indeed, the only one with whom we feel inclined to find fault. There is too much *Byronism* about him, if we may be allowed the expression. The other characters are all well-drawn, spirited, distinct, and natural. Tom Coffin, or Long Tom, might have figured with great credit to himself and the author on the pages of the Scotch novelist. Many of the scenes are admirably conceived; amongst which we would specify the taking of St. Ruth's Abbey, the escape of Long Tom, and the loss of the Ariel. The latter scene, more especially, is worked up with a degree of energy which takes a powerful effect upon the feelings of the reader.

We are heartily rejoiced to receive such works as these from across the Atlantic, and we hail them as proofs of the growing taste and genius of the Americans.

The Albigenses: a Romance. By the author of "Bertram." 4 vols. 12mo. 1*l*. 12s.

Country Belles, or the Gossips Outwitted. By A. A. Barber. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

The Outcasts: a Romance from the German. By George Soane. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

Sayings and Doings; a Series of Sketches from Life. 3 vols. post 8vo.

POETRY.

Batavian Anthology; or Specimens of the Dutch Poets, with remarks on the Poetical Literature and Language of the Netherlands to the end of the seventeenth century. By John Bowring and Harry S. Van Dyk. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Bowring, who absolutely overruns the literature of all Europe, has no sooner dragged the poets of Russia from their frozen recesses, and introduced them to our more genial climate, than he endeavours to extricate the unfortunate Dutch bards from their fens, and to give them a footing on the terra firma of England. His next incursion, we observe, is to be amongst the Poles. If any race of poets could have reason to rejoice at their transplantation to a foreign soil, we imagine it must be these Batavian minstrels, who are fortunate in having found such able translators as Mr. Bowring and his coadjutor. In point of poetical merit, we are not inclined to judge very highly of the Batavian poets from the specimens given in this Anthology. The following is a translation from one of the earliest Dutch poets, and, as the editors remark, possesses the "natural feeling, without the exaggeration of the best epoch of Troubadour poetry."

The Fettered Nightingale.

"Now I will speed to the Eastern land, for there my sweet love dwells,
Over hill and over valley, far over the heather, for there my sweet love dwells:
And two fair trees are standing at the gates of my sweet love,
One bears the fragrant nutmeg, and one the fragrant clove.
The nutmegs were so round, and the cloves they smelt so sweet,
I thought a knight would court me, and but a mean man meet.
The maiden by the hand, by her snow-white hand he led,
And they travell'd far away to where a couch was spread;
And there they lay conceal'd through the loving live-long night,
From evening to the morning til' broke the gay day-light;
And the sun is gone to rest, and the stars are shining clear,
I fain would hide me now in an orchard with my dear;
And none should enter then my orchard's deep alcove,
But the proud nightingale that carols high above,
We'll chain the nightingale—his head unto his feet,
And he no more shall chatter of lovers when they meet.
I'm not less faithful now, although in fetters bound,
And still will chatter on of two sweet lovers' wound."

The Woodland Muse. Comprising essays and tales, with miscellaneous poetical pieces, &c. By Edward Daniel. 8vo. 4s.

Translations from the German, and Original Poems. By Lord F. L. Gower. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

POLITICS.

Letter addressed to the Liverpool Society for the Abolition of Slavery. By a Member of that Society. 8vo.

The subject of West Indian slavery is certainly a momentous one, and ought to be examined with great temperance and discretion; but that it must undergo such examination, notwithstanding the zealous endeavours of the colonists to stifle it, is certain. The principle, that slavery ought not to exist, seems now to be admitted on all hands, and the dispute is only as to the means proper to be adopted, in order to ensure that object. It is admitted, also, that in their present condition the slave population of our colonies are not fitted to receive an immediate gift of their freedom; and that it will be necessary gradually to prepare them for it. Here the abolitionists and the West Indians again differ. "Suffer us," say the proprietors of the slaves, "to take our own measures; your interference will drive our negroes into rebellion." To this the abolitionists very reasonably demur, on the ground that the prejudices and interested motives of the slave-owner are insuperable obstacles in the way of improvement.

We notice the letter before us not for the sake of answering the arguments contained in it, which, where they are intelligible, stand in no need of refutation, but merely in order to point out the very weak foundations upon which the West In-

dians rest their case. The pamphlet is "earnestly recommended" by the writer of the preface, to the "perusal of those who take a part in the question of West Indian slavery." In that recommendation we join, from a conviction that the weakness of the reasoning is another proof of the weakness of the cause which it advocates. In point of argument the pamphlet is singularly inconclusive.

THEOLOGY.

One Hundred and Twenty-eight Parables on every variety of Subject and Circumstance, Sacred and Moral, &c. 6s.

The Case of the Church of Ireland stated, in a Letter to the Marquis Wellesley, and in reply to the Charges of J. K. L. By Declan. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Primitive Catechist, exhibiting the Principles of Religion in Easy Verse. By John Bulmer of Haverfordwest. 24mo.

Christian Philosophy, or an Attempt to display, by Internal Testimony, the Evidence and Excellence of Revealed Religion. By the late Vicesimus Knox, D.D. 8vo. 9s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Character of the Russians, and a detailed History of Moscow. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. With a dissertation on the Russian Language, and an Appendix containing tables, political, statistical, and historical, &c. &c. By Robert Lyall, M.D. &c. 4to.

Few persons have enjoyed such favourable opportunities of studying the national character of the Russians as Dr. Lyall, who resided amongst them a number of years, during which period his professional capacity afforded him access to all ranks of society. In the present state of European politics the opinions of such an observer cannot but be regarded as highly valuable.

The first portion of the present volume is devoted to the character of the Russians, and the facts and observations there recorded by Dr. Lyall are calculated to produce a very unfavourable impression upon the reader's mind. The inhabitants of this vast empire appear to have almost all the vices of barbarous life still clinging about them. If we may believe Dr. Lyall, civilization has only half done its work in Russia upon the minds of the people. In external appearances, and in the polish of their manners, the higher ranks differ but little from the individuals who occupy the same station in the other European communities; but in learning, information, and the solid virtues of life, they are often lamentably deficient. The severe character presented by the late Dr. Clarke of the Russian *men*, is, in all its substantial details, confirmed by Dr. Lyall. The narrative of the latter gentleman, page after page, bears such titles as the following—"insincerity of the Russians"—"instance of meanness and cruelty"—"disagreeable customs of the Russians"—"duplicity characteristic of the Russians"—"instance of ingratitude and perfidy," &c. &c. On the other hand, Dr. Lyall does not refuse to give the Russians credit for the virtues which he has observed in them. Even granting that the author may have conceived an unjust distaste for the people amongst whom he was residing, yet the facts which he adduces appear to afford sufficient evidence to bear him out in the general conclusions which he has formed. In no other capital of Europe would a foreigner have been able to collect so large a catalogue of vices and follies falling under his own immediate observation. Many of the anecdotes related by Dr. Lyall are highly amusing, and we regret our inability to transcribe a specimen of them.

The history of Moscow, which occupies the greater portion of the volume, is exceedingly full and interesting. It contains a detailed account of that city, from a very early period down to the rebuilding after the burning of it in 1812. The various accounts of the conflagration are given at length, and much curious information is added by the author. It may be remarked, as a peculiar feature of Dr. Lyall's work, that he has carefully examined the statements of preceding travellers, and contrasted them with the information with which his own experience furnished him.

The plates which illustrate the volume are well executed and interesting.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Collection des Mémoires relatifs à l'Histoire de France, depuis la fondation de la Monarchie Française jusqu'au 13e siècle; avec une introduction, des supplémens, des notices, et des notes; par M. Guizot, professeur d'histoire moderne a l'Académie de Paris. Ir. Livraison. Tomes 1 et 2. (Collection of Memoirs relative to the History of France, from the foundation of the French Monarchy to the thirteenth Century; with an introduction, supplements, comments, and notes; by M. Guizot, professor of modern history in the Academy of Paris. Part I. Vols 1 and 2.)

A great and we think a most desirable revolution has taken place in the taste for historical study in France. Those who occupy themselves with that branch of literature are no longer to be satisfied with the mutilated, pale, and incomplete compilations of modern self-styled historians; but seem determined to trace truth to its original source, and follow up the stream of history to its fountain-head. Hence the successful republications of the immense and valuable mass of memoirs which the French possess. Not the least interesting portion of these treasures is the part undertaken by M. Guizot, namely, the ancient Chroniclers of France. The two first volumes of this collection have just appeared, and contain a translation of the Historia or Gesta Francorum of Gregory of Tours—The Chronicle of Fredegaire—The Life of Dagobert—of Saint Leger, and Pepin le vieux. By far the most important of these is the history of the Francs by Gregory

of Tours. This highly interesting work, which was hitherto almost a sealed, or at least an unreadable book, from the barbarous jargon in which it was written, is now, thanks to the excellent translation of M. Guizot, one of the most amusing volumes that any one can take up. M. G. has very judiciously sought to preserve in his translation the rude simplicity and antique *naivete* of the original, and has very properly abstained from disguising the rough old chronicler in the finical embellishments of modern fine writing. Fredegaire, who wrote fifty years after Gregory of Tours, is far from being so delightfully garrulous in his details, or so clever in his manner of narration; but he is still precious, as containing the only account we have of the doleful epoch in which he lived. The darkness of barbarism, with all its attendant horrors, had thickened since the time of Gregory; and those things upon which the good bishop expatiated with astonishment and sorrow, Fredegaire recounts with the careless laconism of one who considered them as every-day occurrences. The Life of Dagobert is little more than the registry of the Abbey of Saint Denis, interspersed with extravagant fables and legends, but which are still characteristic of the time. The Life of Saint Leger is much more interesting; and in that part of it relative to the struggle between Saint Leger and the Major Ebrouin, presents some highly dramatic situations. In fine, this publication is one of the most interesting that has issued from the French press for a considerable time back.

Le Prince Raymond de Bourbon, ou des Passions après les Révolutions. 2 tomes. 12mo. (Prince Raymond de Bourbon, or the Passions after the Revolutions. 2 vols. 12mo.)

This is rather a remarkable production in its way, not only on account of the singularity of the story, but from the style and language, which are an imitation of those of the period in which the events are laid. In the course of this romance, the Count de la Tournaille gives a very minute account of the amours of his wife, the fair Countess de la Tournaille, who falls desperately in love with Prince Raymond de Bourbon, equally enamoured of her. The husband and historian of their loves paints in the most glowing colours the charms and excellent qualities of his wife's lover: he does not attempt to disguise the fears inspired by so dangerous a rival, and he calls upon his readers to sympathize in the sorrow he feels at perceiving that his wife's heart is preoccupied with the image of another instead of his own; and he developes, very philosophically, the means which he employed to regain her tenderness. He abandoned himself neither to despair, indifference, nor vengeance; he did not enforce or make any rout about his legitimate rights; he sought not to avoid the danger by separating the impassioned pair. No, his plan was more original, and one which, at the other side of the Pas de Calais, is not likely to have many imitations. He devoted the whole of his attention to the study of his wife's passion; he commiserated her mental struggles; he watched with the most intense anxiety the combats that took place in her soul between love and honour, while at the same time he affected total ignorance of all these doings; he sought to cure her of her passion without irritating her; and the more he became convinced of her sentiments in favour of the Prince, the more he became profuse of tender assiduities and affection towards her. Our limits do not permit us to follow into further detail the conduct of this model of husbands, nor to enumerate all the hot and cold fits he had to experience during the prosecution of this singular experiment: we can merely state that his praiseworthy efforts and superhuman patience met with success, and the long-tried virtue of his wife triumphed over her passion. However, for the sake of truth it must be added, that the lady's virtue was in some degree indebted for this victory to the absence of Prince Raymond de Bourbon, who had set out on his travels and married through despair a young and beautiful princess. Besides the singularity of this story, which is told with considerable spirit, this romance has another and superior merit, in exhibiting some strongly sketched portraits of the principal personages of the time, and a stirring picture of the court on the accession of Henry IV. after the termination of a long protracted civil war. This and other scenes are well described, and acquire an additional truth of colouring peculiar to the time, from the old but nervous and picturesque idiom in which they are conveyed. This romance is also worthy of attention, as being not the least successful imitation of the historical novels of the author of Waverley.

Lettres Inédites du Chancelier d'Aguesseau, publiées sous les auspices de S. Exc. M. le Comte de Peyronnet, Garde des Sceaux de France. Par D. B. Rives. 1 tome 4to. ou 2 tomes 8vo. (Inedited Letters of the Chancellor d'Aguesseau, published under the auspices of the Keeper of the Seals. By D. B. Rives. 1 vol. 4to. or 2 vols. 8vo.)

Amongst the great men whom France has produced, there is no one whose name has been more generally or more justly celebrated than that of the Chancellor d'Aguesseau. In him were united the various claims of talent and virtue to the admiration of his own times and that of posterity. He was an enlightened magistrate, a just and intrepid minister, an eloquent orator, and a man of varied and profound knowledge. With such titles to the attention of mankind, it is rather to be wondered at that such interesting documents relative to him as the present collection of letters, should have been so long withheld from public view. Although d'Aguesseau filled for thirty-two years the place of Chancellor, yet his public career was not altogether an uninterrupted one, as he passed nearly two years in exile or retirement from the court; but he bore those disgraces, as they were called, with true philosophy. He returned to his books, forgot political dissensions in the pursuit of Grecian and oriental antiquities, in the study of geometry, or the acquirement of some foreign language, and calmly waited till the faults of his successors or the caprices of power again called him into action. It was in these intervals of quiet retreat from the turmoil of public life that most of the letters now given to the public were written. They carry convincing testimony of the manly resignation with which the writer bore these adverse turns of

fortune, for they breathe all the calmness and simplicity of a great mind, unruffled by the loss of power, and untouched by the absence of the pomp and *eclat* to which it had been accustomed. Several of these epistles are addressed to the younger Racine, whom they exhibit in a very amiable light; for, as appears by them, his affection and assiduities always increased towards d'Aguesseau at the moment so fatal to most other friendships, that of the loss of power. The great interest of these letters, is the light they shed upon the private life and domestic character of the Chancellor, for there is little to be gleaned from them, except upon some ecclesiastical affairs relative to the history of the period. The editor, M. Rives, has however given a highly historical value to this publication, by a very erudite and clever *introduction*, in which he has traced the history of the French Parliament, both as a judicial and political body, shewing its origin, developement, the services it rendered the state, and the faults it committed; and under the modest title of *introduction*, M. R. has produced a remarkable and important work, which evinces his possession of considerable information and sagacity, and an intimate acquaintance with the historical resources of his country.

L'Europe et l'Amérique en 1822 et 1823. Par M. De Pradt. 2 tomes 8vo. (Europe and America in 1822 and 1823. By M. De Pradt.)

This work, which has just appeared, is destined, if not to live long, at least to make a great noise while it does live. The author, M. de Pradt, is one of the most lively political writers of the present day; and though some are inclined to question the profundity or clearness of his views, and others are irreverent enough to term him a political harlequin, yet he has contrived to catch the public attention by the ear, for all his productions, be they light *brochures* or ponderous octavos, are eagerly bought up, read with avidity, and commented upon by critics of all sides and colours. He certainly has got the talent of exciting public curiosity by a taking title, and a piquant manner of presenting things to their view, and has no little *tact* in taking advantage of the prevailing interest and *apropos* of the moment. In the preface to the present work he irresistibly arrests public attention by the following portentous flourish of trumpets.—"It must not be concealed that all that has been passing in the two hemispheres during the last thirty years has been only the prelude to the action, the *denouement* of which is now at hand. Never has there been a grander spectacle offered to the eyes of mankind; never have results more important to humanity been on the point of accomplishment. See if I exaggerate, and say, if at this hour, as in former times, the combat is only of man to man, and not of a world to a world; if the present question is of the interest of individuals, and not rather of the interest of the species; of the ascertaining of certain portions of territory, and not rather of the assigning the place and rank which man should occupy in society. The result is inevitable. For a long period it has been evident that the time for settling the great social question was at hand; and that from discussions to discussions we should at length arrive at the foundation of the question. At that point we now are." There is a *morceau* to make the mouth of the most lukewarm politician water! Blessed are the publishers that have such *brochure* writers as M. de Pradt. The learned Abbé then takes an eagle-flight round Europe, throwing a rapid glance at each of its states as he wings his way, and then skims over the Atlantic, where he is equally concise yet comprehensive. The titles of some of the chapters are not a little piquant, and afford a characteristic specimen of the quick presto-begone and frisky manner in which our lively neighbours can treat the most vast and important matter. E. g. *Coup d'œil sur le monde* in six pages. The same upon Europe—Can Europe become Constitutional?—Has Europe the right of becoming Constitutional? Ancient and modern Civilization, twelve pages. Liberals and Liberalism—Two Zones of Civilization in Europe—Real state of the social World—The Wish of Europe—Liberty of the Press in 1822 and 1823—with many others of equally attractive titles. But notwithstanding this little dash of Charlatanism, there is both information and a certain degree of talent in the book. At all events it will sell, and be talked of, and that is the chief look out both of writer and publisher.

Ideologia esposta. Per Melchior Gioja. (Ideology explained. By Melchior Gioja.)

The science of sentiments and ideas is yet in its cradle. Whilst we number the minutes occupied by the sun's light in reaching the earth, compute the retrogression of the equinoctial points, and ascertain the moon's oscillations, we know but little of the movements of the human mind, of the phenomena which occur within ourselves. Many causes have combined to retard the progress of this science. For a long time superstition condemned the naturalist as a sorcerer, and the metaphysician as a heretic. In more modern times, despotism persecuted the ideologist, because he owned no right of conquest, no title but justice, and the will of the people. The mystical subtleties, the abstractions, and the almost unintelligible language of the German schools, together with their preference of demonstrations *a priori*, to patient investigation of particulars and gradual attainment of general truths, have been and still are powerful impediments to learning.

Signor Gioja sets out with a declaration that as ideology relates to effects which take place in every person, it ought to be intelligible to all. His work is divided into nine parts. 1. The origin of sensations. 2. Anomalies of sensation. 3. Laws of sensation. 4. Centres of sensation. 5. Intellectual and Moral products. 6. Theory of pleasure and pain. 7. Theory of the passions. 8. Theory of the faculties of the mind. 9. Alterations of the faculties of the mind; viz. the phenomenon of madness and the phenomenon of sleep. In all these divisions of his subject the author has interspersed many facts selected from natural history, physiology, and medicine, which contribute to render the work at least a valuable introduction to this branch of science.

LITERARY REPORT.

THE public will, no doubt, learn with considerable satisfaction, that the Miscellaneous Writings of the celebrated JOHN EVELYN, the appearance of whose Memoirs lately excited so much interest, are preparing for publication, in one volume 4to. printed uniformly with that work. The Editorship has been undertaken by Mr. UPCOTT, of the London Institution.

A Translation of the "Memoirs of the celebrated Goëthe," the Voltaire of Germany, written by himself, will appear in a few days, in 2 vols. 8vo.

A Second Edition is just ready for publication of the "Memoirs of the Duke de Rovigo, Count Hulin, &c. relative to the Duke D'Enghien," with portraits of the Duke d'Enghien and the Duke of Rovigo.

SIR ARTHUR CLARKE, M. D. &c. Author of an "Essay on Bathing, &c." has in the press a "Practical Manual for the Preservation of Health, and the Prevention of Diseases incidental to the middle and advanced periods of Life."

The fourth livraison of the "Napoleon Memoirs" may be expected in the course of the present month.

A Series of Four Views of St. Helena, taken on the spot by experienced artists, with a Portrait of Count Las Cases, will shortly be published to illustrate the "Journal of his Residence on that Island."

A Translation is expected immediately of the "Travels in Brazil, in the Years 1817, 18, 19, and 20, undertaken at the command of his Majesty the King of Bavaria. By Dr. JOHN VON SPIX; and Dr. C. VON MARTIUS, Members of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences."

Two new works on South America are announced by Mrs. GRAHAM:—"Journal of a Voyage to Brazil, and Residence there, during part of the Years 1821, 1822, and 1823; including an Account of the Revolution which brought about the Independence of the Brazilian Empire;" and "Journal of a Residence in Chile, and Voyage from the Pacific, in the Years 1822 and 1823; preceded by an Account of the Revolutions in Chile, since the Year 1810, and particularly of the Transactions of the Squadron of Chile under Lord Cochrane." They will each appear in a quarto volume, with engravings.

Dr. SOUTHEY (the Laureate) is about to publish "A Tale of Paraguay," in a 12mo. volume.

An Epic Poem is shortly expected from the pen of the Ettrick Shepherd, entitled "Queen Hynde."

The Author of "Recollections of the Peninsula, &c." we understand, has in the press a new work entitled "Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and in Italy."

Among the literary novelties of the day, we hear that "Memoirs of Captain Rock, the celebrated Irish Chieftain, with some Account of his Ancestors," are about to make their appearance, *written by himself!*

Dr. WATT's "Bibliotheca Britannica" is on the eve of being completed by the publication of the 11th part. It professes to form a General Index to the Literature of Great Britain and Ireland, Ancient and Modern, with such foreign Works as have been translated into English, or printed in the British Dominions; including also a copious Selection from the Writings of celebrated Authors of all Ages and Nations.

Mrs. HOFFLAND has another Tale in the press, entitled "Decision."

It is reported that "The Memoirs of a late celebrated English Countess, the intimate friend of an Illustrious Personage, written by herself, will appear in the course of the present month."

The first and second volumes are about to be published of "The English Flora," by Sir JAMES E. SMITH, President of the Linnæan Society, &c. &c.

Mr. JOHN SPENCER STANHOPE, F. R. S. has in the press "Olympia; Topography, illustrative of the actual State of Olympia and the Ruins of the City of Elis," with numerous plates.

Mrs. HENFORD is about to publish a Compendious Chart of Ancient History and Biography, designed principally for the use of young persons.

We understand that a new Translation of "Josephus, the Jewish Historian," has lately been undertaken by a Clergyman of the Established Church.

Several Translations are announced of the "New Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London."

CAPTAIN BROOKE has the following works nearly ready for the press, viz.—

1. A Narrative of a short Residence in Norwegian Lapland, with an Account of a Winter's Journey performed with Rein-Deer, through Norwegian Russia, and Swedish Lapland, interspersed with numerous plates and various particulars relating to the Laplanders.

2. Lithographic illustrations of a Journey across Lapland, from the shores of the Polar Sea to the Gulf of Bothnia, chiefly with Rein-Deer, and during the month of December, shewing the manner in which the Laplanders perform their winter Expeditions, the appearances of the Northern Lights, and the most striking features and incidents that occurred during the above period.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from January 1 to January 31, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To	1824.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To
Jan. 1	35	44	29,25	29,21	Jan. 17	28	34	30,36	30,32
2	26	45	29,18	29,41	18	34	42	30,32	30,22
3	35	48	29,90	30,29	19	34	45	30,12	30,04
4	26	36	30,29	stat.	20	48	40	30,05	29,91
5	28	38	30,31	30,30	21	40	46	29,67	29,45
6	29	38	30,16	30,10	22	37	46	29 25	28,97
7	28	39	30,14	30,20	23	41	46	28,77	28,95
8	28	36	30,20	30,11	24	33	45	29,53	29,79
9	28	45	30,11	30,09	25	47	54	29,85	29,99
10	40	47	30,08	29,90	26	42	53	29,99	30,04
11	31	41	30,05	30,27	27	40	51	29,79	29,62
12	24	38	30,30	30,29	28	33	47	29,56	29.45
13	23	32	30,30	stat.	29	34	43	29,61	29,92
14	21	32	30,24	30,23	30	25	38	30,03	29,92
15	29	36	30,23	30,20	31	26	41	29,92	29,81
16	31	36	30,33	30,40					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE proper season is gone by, and, literally speaking, winter has in no degree made its appearance. Now, although this circumstance is usually hailed with satisfaction by two-thirds of the community, yet we much question if it is really a matter of congratulation to the husbandman. The wheats, to be sure, have not assumed that appearance of premature vigour which a mild winter frequently induces, and which is never considered to indicate eventual productiveness; indeed till very recently the wheat crop has preserved a uniform regularity of plant, apparently neither stimulated by the undue influence of a placid season, nor retarded by any extraneous affection. Within the last few weeks, however, some alteration has been perceptible upon the cold-bottomed and retentive soils, on which the plant has not only assumed a less promising appearance in point of colour, but it is evidently much gone off, arising probably, as well from the constant repletion of unevaporated moisture, as from the consequent accumulation of grubs and insects thereby resuscitated. Upon the whole a mild and humid winter is seldom the precursor of a prolific year, neither is the absence of frost calculated to promote the interest of the farmer, or add facility to the labours of the field. Nevertheless much will depend upon the next month; if March is dry, a rich autumn may be expected, but if on the contrary the spring proves lowering, the reverse is the most probable.

The introduction of pulse and early spring corn is proceeding with alacrity, but, owing to the improved value of barley, with the probability of a more liberal consumption of malt, and an increased demand for that article as arising from the late alteration in the laws relating to the brewing of beer, less spring-wheat has been sown this year than we have hitherto observed.

Grey-peas and tares are already committed to the soil, and the planting of beans, oats, and barley will proceed forthwith.

Layers are vigorous and promising, hay plentiful and a shade lower in price, and keeping in general moderately abundant. Turnips, though beginning to sprout, are yet of good quality, and those of the Swedish sort have produced at least one-third more feed than was expected in the early part of the year.

We venture to assert that both the farmer and the grazier will have sufficient reason to be satisfied with the returns of the present year;—their expenses are so materially reduced, that sixty shillings per quarter for wheat now, is a better remunerating price than eighty, or even ninety, was some years ago; but whether the improvement is only temporary, as arising from incidental circumstances, or likely to be permanent as proceeding from restored confidence, and a new order of things, is a point still to be decided.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Jan. 10th, *57s 4d*—17th, *58s 7d*—24th, *60s 7d*—31st, *62s 1d*—Feb. 7th *62s* 1*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef -	2*s*	4*d*	to	3*s*	4*d*
Mutton -	2	8	to	3	8
Veal -	3	4	to	5	0
Pork -	2	8	to	5	0
Lamb -	0	0	to	0	0

POTATOES. Spitalfields, p. ton.

Marsh Champ.	3*l*	10*s*	to	0*l*	0*s*
Ware - -	2	10	to	3	0
York Kidneys	3	5	to	3	10
Scotch Reds	3	0	to	0	0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load. *Smithfield*,—Old Hay, 95s to 105s—Inferior, 63s to 87s 6d—Clover, Old, 110s to 126s—Inf. 80s to 100s—Straw, 40s to 48s. *St. James's*.—Old Hay, 66s to 110s—Clover, 90s to 120s—Straw, 39s to 51s. *Whitechapel*,—Clover, 100s to 130s—Hay, 90s to 110s—Straw, 40s to 47s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Reduced were on the 23d ult. 91⅞ ¾. Three per Cent. Consols 91⅛ 91. Three and a Half per Cent. 100⅝. Four per Cent. 102¼ ⅜. New Four per Cent. 106¾ ⅞. Long Annuities 22⅝ ¾. Imperial Three per Cent. 91⅛. Bank Stock 238¼. India Stock 276½ 277. India Bonds 78 80 pm. Consols for Account 91⅛ ⅜.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, 23d February, 1824.

SINCE our last monthly report, but few alterations have occurred in the state of the market. The then prevailing inactivity in our export trade has but little mended, although, in proportion as the season advances, we still look forward with confidence to a gradual improvement. Most public securities, but chiefly the English and French, have continued to advance, and a Loan just contracted for Greece has experienced an important advance on account of its popularity. Towards the latter part of January the intelligence of a disposition to revolt amongst the black population of some of the West India Islands, had raised in the minds of all persons connected with that trade serious apprehensions, which, however, by subsequent advices from Jamaica, &c. to the middle of January, have greatly been alleviated; and it is generally expected, that, in consequence of the measures taken, the public tranquillity in this important part of our colonial possessions will not again be disturbed. The late decree of the King of Spain, by the tenor of which all nations can now enjoy an authorized trade with his former dominions in South America, has produced a much greater degree of confidence in the rising commercial intercourse with that part of the world, although the decree is merely a specific authority for a traffic which already existed and could not be prevented; and the liberal nature of the constitution, which is likely to be adopted in the Brazils, will have a further beneficial effect upon trade in general.

COFFEE.—The demand for this article having remained very languid and limited, the importers have brought but very little to market, till within a fortnight ago, when important sales at Antwerp rather tended to support prices, which had previously been declining. St. Domingo has been sold from 68*s*. to 70*s*. Brazil from 65*s*. to 72*s*. according to quality, middling Jamaica from 98*s*. to 104*s*. good middling Demerara from 104*s*. to 110*s*. per cwt. At a sale of 14,300 bags East India on the 20th inst. the owners withdrew the greater part, and the remainder was sold at rather better prices, viz. Cheribon, pale, from 68*s*. to 72*s*. yellowish from 75*s*. to 76*s*. Bourbon from 73*s*. to 85*s*. Mocha from 92*s*. to 113*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. Our stock has not been materially affected within this month either by imports or exports. The expected arrivals, together with the large stocks on hand, will no doubt produce a further depression of prices. According to the latest advices, the article was at low estimation in most of the colonies—16 to 18 dollars per cwt. at Batavia, 12 dollars per cwt. at Port au Prince, 12 to 16 dollars at the Havannah, &c.

SUGAR.—On this article prices advanced upon the intelligence of disturbances in the West India Islands, and British plantation Muscovado rose 1*s*. per cwt. At present very little is doing and prices rather flat, since it is certain that no alteration will be made in the duties for home consumption; good strong yellow Jamaica is held at from 63*s*. to 67*s*. per cwt. Of foreign sugars nothing is offering, and prices without any variation. The East India Company sold a few days ago 2500 bags Bengal and Bourbon as follows: good white Bengal 33*s*. to 34*s*. fine yellow and grey Bourbon 24*s*. to 25*s* 6*d*. per cwt.

In refined sugars the demand remains trifling. Crushed lumps are quoted from 34*s*. to 36*s*. per cwt. on board.

Rum.—The expected reduction of the duty on spirits, whereby the consumption might in the first instance be increased, has led to some speculation in Rum, of which prices have risen in consequence about 6*d*. per gallon. Jamaica 25 per cent. over proof is in request at 2*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. 7*d*. per gallon. Our present stock amounts to 27,000 puncheons and 1000 hhds.

Cotton.—On the 6th instant a public sale took place at the East India-house of 8500 bales Bengal, 700 bales Madras, 2300 bales Surate, and a few Bourbons, of which more than half was bought in for the proprietors on account of the limited demand. The Bengal and Madras went at former prices, the Surate at a decline of 1¼ to ⅜*d*.; the Bourbon of ¼ to 1*d*. per lb. Since the sale, the demand has been improved by some orders from France, and ⅛*d*. per lb. advance given upon sale prices. Fair and good Bengal fetches now 5⅝ ¾*d*.; good and prime Surate 6⅜ ½ per lb. For American Cottons the Liverpool Market is very steady, and the demand for home consumption regular. Bowed Georgia is quoted at 7⅜ to 9*d*.; Fernambouc 10½*d*. to 11½*d*. per lb.

Indigo has been and is still the object of extensive speculations, originating in the expected falling off in the supply: 9*d*. to 1*s*. per lb. advance is currently paid on the last sale prices of good and middling qualities, of which there is but a small proportion in the market. The next East India Company's sale is advertised for the 21st April, and is expected to consist of 5 to 6000 chests, chiefly good and middling qualities, of which 2720 chests are already declared.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JANUARY 20, TO FEBRUARY 16, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ALEXANDER, J. Chiswell-street, stable-keeper (Russen, Crown-court
Bates, S. Tipton, corn-merchant (Foster, Liverpool
Berry, T. Bond-court, wine-merchant (Von Sanden, Dowgate-hill
Bird, G. Holly-bush-place, calico-dyer (Watson and Boughton, Falcon-street
Bowen, W. Winnington, shopkeeper (Allen, Welshpool
Bridges, J. and Dew, J. Bristol, brewers (Tanner
Brittain, J. Chatham, grocer (Eyre and Coverdale, Gray's-Inn square
Broadhurst, W. Huddersfield, woolstapler (Whitehead and Robinson
Brockbridge, T. Knights court, carver (Cottle, Aldermanbury
Browne, T. Duke-street, plumber (Chester, Staple's Inn
Brudehurst, J. Phosde Hamlet, cotton cord maker (Milne and Parry
Bryson, G. Lad-lane, Manchester warehouseman (Tanner, Fore-street
Chillingworth, E. and Cooper, T. Redditch, needle-manufacturers (Cresswell
Coe, W. Darkhouse-lane, Billingsgate (Arundel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars
Cresswell, J. Huddersfield, woolstapler (Jacomb
Crowther, J. jun. Wakefield, cornfactor (Taylor
Crosland, W. Holbeck, dry-salter (Hargreaves, Leeds
Cross, R. Harley Tower, maltster (Cooper, Shrewsbury
Davenport, J. and Dunlap, A. Great Portland-street, milliners (Bennet, Tokenhouse-yard
Davenport, J. Altrincham, shopkeeper (Shaw, Ely-place
Davids, T. Kennington Oval, brass-founder (Burton, New North-street,
Dew, W. Paddington, stone-mason (Johnson, Charlotte-street
Dodel, W. Liverpool, paper-hanging maker (Lumer, Liverpool
Dowse, C. Chancery-lane, law-stationer (Saunders and Bailey
Drew, R. Orchards, Hereford, maltster (Phelps, Ledbury
Eames, W. Dorset Mews, horse-dealer (Reynolds, Carmarthen-street
Edie, R. Broad-street, merchant (Smith and Lawford
Forsaith, S. Shoreditch, haberdasher (Robinson, Walbrook
Freethy, T. Acton, carpenter (Finnis, Hart-street
Gatenby, A. Manchester, grocer (Hadfield
Gibbons, G. H. Finch-lane, merchant (Robinson, Walbrook
Gibbs, C. Eccleshall, ironmonger (Yates, Newport
Gomersall, J. and B. Leeds, merchants (Stud and Jones, Bedford-row
Green, W. and J. and Simpson, H. and Smith, R. A. Sheffield, manufacturers of metal ware (Branson
Hall, J. Stockport, grocer (Eccles, Marple
Hargreaves, W. White Ash, cotton-spinner (Dewhurst, Blackburn
Hatthews, M. and Hopkins, J. Rochester, coal-merchants (Loxley, Cheapside
Hobley, S. James-street, boot and shoe-maker (Perkins and Frampton, Gray's Inn
Holden, J. Broker's-row, Moorfields (Coleman, Tyson-street
Honeysett, W. Dalston, carpenter (Nichols, Great Winchester-street
Hooper, C. Marston Bigott, tool-maker (Hartly, Blackfriars, London
Houghton, A. Huddersfield, grocer (Battye
Hughs, J. Wood street, tavern-keeper (Ware and Young, Blackman-street
Jeremy, J. Great Surry-street, linen-draper (Miller, New Inn
Jones, C. Welshpool, draper (Walker, Manchester
Jones, E. and Norris, J. Budge-row, stationers (Brough, Shoreditch
Kelsey, H. Pall Mall, milliner (Leigh, Charlotte-row, Mansion House
Kerslake, W. Exeter, tin-plate worker (Ellecombe
Kinnear, J. Brighton, banker (Crouch, Union-court
Lamb, J. Newman-street, clock maker (M'Duff, Castle-street
Lloyd, D. Bankside, timber-merchant (Wright, Cloak-lane
Loader, E. jun. Wilson-street, upholsterer (Thwaites, Vittoria-place, Lambeth
Mee, J. Myton, merchant (Woolley, Hall
Miller, R. Paternoster-row, bookseller (Allen, Bouverie-street
Montgomery, T. John-street, silk-manufacturer (Webster and Son, Queen-street
Nash, T. Garden-row, Southwark, merchant (Dickens, Bow-lane
Newhouse, G. W. Little Brook-street, tailor (Tanner, Fore-street
Nicholson, R. North Shields, master mariner (Francis, White Lion-court, Cornhill
Nichols, G. Bristol, victualler (Saunders
Nuttall, J. Bury, cotton-spinner (Hamson, Manchester
Ogden, J. Ardwick, grocer (Rymer, Manchester
Packer, R. Tokenhouse-yard, broker
Palmer, C. Russell-street, brewer (Stride and Cyddon, Carey-street
Pecker, H. Pilton, victualler (Hyatt, Shepton Mallet
Pearson, T. Herringthorpe, miller (Wiglesworth, Gray's Inn
Penney, S. Shepton Mallet (Bevon and Britton, Bristol

Penney, T. G. Brighton, linen-draper (Walter, Rankin, and Richards
Perkins, J. Upper Thames-street, stationer (Tilson and Preston
Persent, M. W. St. James's Walk, Clerkenwell (Jackson, Temple
Pierne, T. and Williams, D. Merthyr Tydvil, bankers (Meyrick
Pierce, D. B. of Tottenham-court Road, grocer (Wigly, Clement's Inn
Pim, T. B. Exwich, paper-maker (Button, Exon
Pink, A. jun. Portsea, brewer (Galpine, Blandford
Pinck, J. Chichester, linen-draper (Carter
Pollard, T. H. Martham, dealer (Millard, Royal Exchange
Price, T. Hackleton, baker (Yeates, Northampton
Purdy, E. Mark-lane, broker (Robinson, Mark-lane
Rawlings, J. Mitton, druggist (Russell and Son
Ray, S. Southwark, builder (Hewett, Tokenhouse-yard
Richards, T. Birch Hills, miller (Smith, Wolverhampton
Richardson, J. and Griston, J. Norwich, bricklayers (Barnard
Rist, C. Lombard-street, auctioneer (Wilks and Griffith
Ronaldson, J. J. Broad-street-place, merchant (Alliston and Hendleby
Rowe, J. Torpoint, merchant (Buckton, Great Knight Ryder-street
Sanderson, W. W. and J. Nicholas-lane, insurance-brokers (Reardon and Davis
Sayers, J. Little Yarmouth, wine-merchant (Taylor and Roscoe, Temple
Scattergood, T. Nottingham, victualler (Pearson
Shaw, J. Wakefield, land-surveyor (Bat[illegible]e, Chancery-lane
Smelley, R. Pontefract, mercer (Horner
Sneade, W. Whitchurch, timber-merchant (Watson and Harper
Solomon, A. Clare-court, tailor (Lake, Cateaton-street
Tarling, T. S. Leyton, tailor (Bursfield, Chatham-place
Trotman, T. Dursley, mealman (Bursfield, Chatham-place
Turberville, J. Canon Pion, timber-dealer (Badesham, New Inn
Vale, T. Leg alley, coach joiner (Richardson and Pike
Walker, J. Greetland, clothier (Holroyde, Halifax
Warsley, H. Plymouth, dealer. (Marshall
Wharton, T. Finsbury-place, tailor (Arnold, King's Arms yard
Whincup, W. York, spirit-merchant (Hinderley
Willey, J. Throgmorton-street, coal-merchant (Young, Poland-street
Yeoman, B. Keyford Frome, baker (Hartley, New Bridge street, Blackfriars

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Fisher, merchant, Auchtermuchty
M. and R. Wyllies, manufacturers, Glasgow
J. M'Neil, baker, Dumfries
A. Geekie, cattle-dealer, Coltward
A. Baird, flesher in Paisley
H. H. Baird, Port Hopetown, Edinburgh, quarrier at Lochdrum
J. Hogg, mason and builder, Paxton, in the county of Berwick
J. Haig, common brewer, Glasgow

DIVIDENDS.

ABBEY, R. Alne, Feb. 23
Abbott, W. Windham-place, Feb. 28
Adam, W. Narrow-wall, Jan. 24
Anderson, A. Salter's-hall Court, Feb. 17
Arnold, J. Princes-street, Feb. 24
Barker, T. and Hudson, F. Stratford, March 2
Bentley, T. and Whytt, E. A. Fenchurch-street, March 16
Birks, S. W. Thorne, Feb. 23
Blakey, E. New Bond-street, March 23
Brennand, T. Bread-street, Feb. 28
Brown, W. A. College-hill, Feb. 21
Bury, J. and J. and T. Manchester, Feb. 24
Canning, H. Broad-street, Feb. 7
Carter, M. Forton Mill, March 9
Carter, J. Liverpool, Feb. 18
Cock, W. and G. March 8
Children, G. Woodgate, W. F. and Scoones, W. Tonbridge, Feb. 28
Chubb, W. P. Aldgate, Feb 14
Clark, R. H. St. Mary at Hill, Feb. 21
Cohen, E. London, May 25
Collins, R. Regent-street, Feb. 24
Dale, J. Manchester, Feb. 25
Davies, W. Sudbury, Feb. 13
Dawson, J. Penrith, Feb. 25
Day, J. Fenchurch-buildings, Feb. 28
Dighton, G. Rochester, Feb. 21
Fairclough, F. Liverpool, Feb. 24
Fearnley, C. Crutched Friars, Feb. 7
Fearman, W. New Bond-street, Feb. 14
Gayfer, T. Brinsyard, Feb. 23
Gear, J. Nottingham, March 2
George, J. Park-street, Feb. 28
Goddard, S. Cornhill, Feb. 28
Goodair, J. Chorley, Feb. 2
Goodwin, R. Lamb's Conduit street, Feb. 21
Green, W. jun. Exmouth-street, Feb. 28
Greenhow, W. Manchester, Feb. 16
Guy, T. Liverpool, March 15
Harris, T. Lisle-street, Feb. 28
Hay, T. and Hill, J. Borough High-street, March 6
Hebdin, W. Leeds, A. O. Westminster, and J. Brown, Leeds, March 4
Hilberts, H. G. New London street, Feb. 14
Holland, S. P. Worcester, March 1
Holland, S. and Williams, T. S. Liverpool, March 17
Hulkes, T. E. Rochester, Feb. 21
Hyde, W. East-street, March 2
Isbell, R. Chapple, C. and Isbell, C. D. Millbay, Feb. 23
James, J. Wood-street, Feb 28
Jones, R. P. Abergavenny, March 11
Kirby, J. Chelsea, Feb. 14
Krauss, J. Manchester, Feb. 24
Langster, G. Highbury-terrace, Feb. 10, 14
Lowe, W. Bury, Feb. 23
Markes, M. Romford, Feb. 14
May, J. Birmingham, Feb. 23
Miller, J. Burlington Arcade, Feb. 24
Moss, C. Cheltenham, March 1
Neale, J. Liverpool, March 3
Newman, J. M. Bromsgrove, Feb. 28
Newman, E. Lambeth Marsh, Feb. 21
Oliver, J. Broad-street, March 6
Parker, C. Colchester, March 17
Pethurst, J. Cranbrook, Feb. 21
Purchas, R. W. and Tredwen, R. Chepstow, Feb. 25
Riddell, J. H. Balsall Heath, Feb. 10
Ritchie, R. and Bigsby, J. Deptford, Feb. 28
Robinson, J. Nicholas-lane, Feb. 21
Rycroft, J. Idle, York, March 1
Sarvis, A. Sloane-strett, Feb. 14
Smith, H. Tooting, Feb. 14
Smith, J. jun. Ramsgate, Feb 28
Smith, M. H. Barslem, March 5
Stickland, J. sen. and jun. Newgate Market, Feb. 24
Sutcliffe, B. Cheapside, Feb. [illegible]
Symes, W. Crewkerne, March 10
Thomas, W. Binett's bldgs. March 6
Thurtell, J. Bradwall, March 8
Troughton, B. sen. and J. Wood street, Feb. 28
Tucker, J. H. Jermyn-street, Feb. 24
Vivian, S. Tywardreath, Feb. 23
Wagstaff, S. and Baylis, T. Kidderminster, Feb. 21, March 20
Waters, R. Union court, March 6
Wright, J. sen. Hart-street, March 6
Younge, J. and Deckin, J. Sheffield, Feb. 27

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

New Sheriffs.—The following are the Sheriffs for the year 1824:—*Bedfordshire*, Sir R. H. Inglis; *Berkshire*, Sir C. Saxton; *Buckinghamshire*, P. D. P. Duncombe; *Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire*, George Thompson; *Cheshire*, P. L. Brooke; *Cumberland*, T. H. Graham; *Cornwall*, J. S. Enys; *Derbyshire*, S. Oldknow; *Devonshire*, B. B. Dickinson; *Dorsetshire*, G. Garland; *Essex*, N. Garland; *Gloucestershire*, T. J. L. Baker; *Herefordshire*, W. C. Hayton; *Hertfordshire*, P. Hadow; *Kent*, F. W. Martin; *Leicestershire*, E. Major; *Lincolnshire*, W. E. Tomline; *Monmouthshire*, J. Partridge; *Norfolk*, T. T. Gurdon; *Northamptonshire*, W. Abbott; *Northumberland*, E. Collingwood; *Nottinghamshire*, W. Charlton; *Oxfordshire*, S. Batson; *Rutlandshire*, J. Morris; *Shropshire*, J. Wingfield; *Somersetshire*, E. J. Esdaile; *Staffordshire*, E. Sneyd; *County of Southampton*, W. Long; *Suffolk*, J. Fitzgerald; *Surrey*, F. Young; *Sussex*, D. Rowland; *Warwickshire*, R. M. Atty; *Wiltshire*, Sir E. Poore; *Worcestershire*, Sir C. S. Smith; *Yorkshire*, Sir J. Van de Bempdé Johnstone; *Carmarthenshire*, G. Morgan; *Pembrokeshire*, O. Harris; *Cardiganshire*, J. S. Harford; *Glamorganshire*, J. Bassett;

Brecoushire, W. A. Gott; *Radnorshire*, H. Vaughan; *Anglesey*, J. Owen; *Carnarvonshire*, Sir D. Erskine; *Merionethshire*, A. Corbet; *Montgomeryshire*, S. A. Severne; *Denbighshire*, R. M. Lloyd; *Flintshire*, R. J. Mostyn.

State of the Gaol of Newgate, Feb. 17.—Prisoners under sentence of death, 25; ditto respited during pleasure, 1; ditto under sentence of transportation for life, 13; ditto for fourteen years, 10; ditto for seven years, 56; ditto under sentence of imprisonment for felony and misdemeanour, 13; ditto committed under the bankrupt laws, 2; ditto insane, 2; ditto detained, &c. 2; ditto remanded from last Session, 2; ditto whose judgments are respited, 2; ditto for trial at the present session, 201. Total, 314.

The number of Christenings and Burials in 1822 and 1823 (see page 86) may not inappropriately be followed by the Statement of the Diseases in these years respectively:—

Diseases.	1822.	1823.	Increase.
Apoplexy	206 -	332 -	126
Asthma	533 -	1057 -	524
Child-bed	191 -	203 -	12
Consumption..	3608 -	5012 -	1404
Convulsions..	2929 -	2754 -	
Fever	1104 -	690 -	
Ditto Typhus	17 -	31 -	14
Inflammation	1308 -	2189 -	881
Liver	61 -	89 -	28
Measles	712 -	573 -	
Old Age	2601 -	1904 -	
Small-pox	604 -	774 -	170
Still-born	667 -	771 -	104
Casualties	288 -	308 -	20

It is here observable, that although there has been an increase in the aggregate of 1722 deaths, yet in some of the causes of death which are very prevalent in the Metropolis, and especially old age and debility, there were considerable decreases during the last year. The criterion of health is generally observable in the prevalence of the small-pox and fever, and of these diseases a fluctuation takes place every four or five years. During the returns of those epidemics a considerable increase in the number of deaths ensues.

Mr. Oldham presented a petition to the Common Council last month from Mr. Lavie, as agent for Capt. Samuel Brown, R. N. The petition set forth, that Capt. Brown intended, in the course of the next Session of Parliament, to petition for leave for a Bill for erecting a wrought-iron bridge of suspension over the river Thames. The opening to this bridge to be at the bottom of Little Tower-street, on the Middlesex side, and at Horslydown on the opposite shore. The bridge to consist of three arches, sufficiently high to admit ships to pass under at spring-tides, without lowering their masts, and of sufficient strength to bear all kinds of carts and loaded waggons to pass over. The petition then went to point out the many advantages which would accrue to the city of London, by such a communication between Middlesex and Surrey and the adjoining counties on the south side of the Thames. It would, it was added, be particularly useful during the building of the new London-bridge. The petition further stated, that the suspension-bridge would be completed within twelve months after the passing of the Bill for that purpose. In conclusion, the petition prayed for leave from the Corporation to erect two columns in that part of the river which was intended as the site of the bridge.—The petition was referred to the Navigation Committee.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Ashburton.—Sir John Singleton Copley, Knt.

City of Oxford.—Chas. Wetherell, esq.

Town and Port of Sandwich. — Henry Bonham, esq. vice Marryatt, deceased.

Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.—The Right Hon. Thomas Wallace.

Borough of Eye.—Sir Edward Kerrison, bart. in the room of Sir Robert Gifford, bart. (now Baron Gifford), his Majesty's Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Borough of Liskeard.—The Honourable Edward Granville Eliot, of Port Eliot, in the room of the Hon. William Eliot.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

William Mark, esq. to be Consul for the Province of Granada, to reside at Malaga.—James Wallace, esq. to be Consul for Georgia, to reside at Savannah.—Sir John Copley, M. P. Attorney-General.—Charles Wetherell, esq. M. P. Solicitor-General.—John Pearson, esq. Advocate-General of East India Company at Bengal.—The Lord Chamberlain has appointed George Colman, esq. Licenser and Reader of Plays, in the room of the late Mr. Larpent.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Very Rev. Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, to the valuable Deanery of Durham.—The Rev. A. Grayson, M. A. to the Principality of St. Edmund Hall, together with the Vicarage of Bramley, Hants.—The Rev. J. F. Doreton, to the valuable and united Rectories of Mells and Leigh.—The Rev. C. E. Hutchinson, to the United Vicarages of Beddington cum Firle, Sussex. — The Rev. Frederick Browning, M. A. to the Rectory of Titchwell, Norfolk.—The Rev. H. W. Blake, B. A. to the Rectory of Thurning, Norfolk.—The Rev. C. Kingsley, LL. B. to

the Rectory of Barnack.—The Rev. J. Mitford, A. B. to the Rectory of Stratford St. Andrew, Suffolk.—The Rev. H. M. Say, M. A. to the Vicarage of Iwerne Minster.—The Rev. W. B. Cosens, to the Rectory of Monckton-Farleigh. — The Rev. R. Lockwood, to a Prebendal Stall in Peterborough Cathedral. — The Rev. John Bluck, to the Rectory of Westley.— The Rev. John Briggs, M. A. to the Rectory of Southmeer. — The Rev. Charles Bradley, of High Wycombe, to the valuable Rectory of Glassbury.—The Rev. Edwin Edwards, A. B. to the Perpetual Curacy of Ashfield-with-Thorpe.—The Rev. Joseph Varenne, B. D. to the Vicarage of Grays, Essex.—Rev. John Coker, B. A. to the Rectory of Radcliffe, Bucks.

Married—At St. Pancras New Church, Mr. T. Stanynought, of Mornington-place, to Miss Collins.—At St. James's Church, John Waite, esq. of Old Burlington-street, to Harriott Elizabeth, only child of the late M. Anthony, esq.—At Marylebone Church, the Rev. Henry Pepys, to Maria, daughter of the Right Hon. John Sullivan.—At Tottenham, S. P. Rickman, Esq. to Mary, daughter of William Hobson, esq.—At Edmonton, John Schneider, esq. of Southgate, to Miss Goad.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieutenant-Colonel Davies, M. P. to Augusta Anne, only child of the late Thomas Champion de Crespigny.—At St. James's Church, John Ruggles, esq. to Catherine, daughter of John Haynes Harrison, esq.—At Oxted, Surrey, David, eldest son of M. D. Getting, esq. of Wandsworth, to Mary Taylor, second daughter of Thomas Talboys, esq.—At St. Pancras Church, the Rev. H. Shepherd to Mrs. Wood.—At St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, Stephen Aldhouse, esq. to Miss F. Morse.—Matthew Bell, esq. of North Brixton, to Martha Maria, only daughter of H. M. Davis, esq.—Mr. T. Baly, of Brook-street, Holborn, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Hale.—At Saint George's, Bloomsbury, G. Swayne, esq. of Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, to Sophia Varley, second daughter of the late William Walker, esq.—On the 9th Feb. Samuel Page, esq. of Dulwich, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of D. C. R. Harrison, esq. of Brook House, Hertfordshire.—Mr. James Winstanley, of Chatham-place, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Rhodes, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover square, T. Hoskins, esq. of North Perrott, Somersetshire, to Charlotte Mary Adams, only daughter of the late James Adams, esq.

Died.—At Mitcham-grove, Jane, relict of R. Holden, esq.—W. H. Majendie, esq. eldest son of the Bishop of Bangor.—At Islington, Mrs. Mary Radford, widow of the late Rev. Joseph Radford.—At Stockwell, Mrs. Anne Mackay, relict of the late Hector Mackay, esq.—Sarah, relict of Mr. Benjamin Crosby, formerly of Stationers' Court.—At Kensington, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. Buckland, relict of the late T. Buckland, esq.—Mr. Mark Kiyne, of Jermyn-street.—In Southampton-street, Strand, of a fit of apoplexy, the Rev. John Lempriere, D. D. Rector of Meeth and Newton, Petrock. — Mary, the wife of John Myrie Holl, esq. of River-terrace.— At the Rectory House, St. Andrew's Holborn, Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Gilbert Beresford.—At Dulwich, Emily, third daughter of the late Rowland Richardson, esq. of Streatham.—At his house, Lambeth-terrace, Thomas Woodhouse, esq. Deputy Auditor of India Accounts. —Anne, wife of Mr. Joseph Burditt, of Paragon-place. — At Hampstead, in his 89th year, John Watts, esq.—In Great George-street, Westminster, John Fane, esq.—In Bridge-street, Southwark, Robt. Pott, esq.—At her house, Stamford Hill, Mrs. Raffles, mother of Sir Stamford Raffles, Lieutenant Governor of Bencoolen.—At his house, in Piccadilly, in his 80th year, Sir Wm. Paxton.—At Walton, the Lady Harriet Bennet, youngest daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF BRIDGEWATER.

Lately, at Ashridge, Bucks, John William Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater, Viscount Brackley, co. Northampton, and Baron Ellesmere, of Ellesmere, co. Salop. He was the son of John Lord Bishop of Durham, by Anne-Sophia, daughter of Henry Grey, Duke of Kent; was born in 1758, and being bred for the army, entered the service Jan. 25, 1771, as a Cornet in the seventh Light Dragoons, in which regiment he was appointed Lieutenant, June 7, 1773, and Captain, May 29, 1776. He received the Brevet of Major, August 27, 1779; the Majority of the twenty-second Light Dragoons, Dec. 14, 1779; and that of the twentieth, March 23, 1781. In this year he married a daughter of Samuel Haynes, Esq. by whom he had no issue. On the 20th of November, 1782, his Lordship was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the twenty-first Light Dragoons, and reduced with the regiment June 24, 1783; in 1790, Lieut.-colonel seventh Light Dragoons; the 12th October, 1793, he received

the brevet of colonel; the 20th February, 1795, that of major-general; and the 1st of June, 1797, was appointed colonel of the fourteenth Light Dragoons. He served on the Staff in Ireland to May 1796, when he was removed to the Staff of the Eastern District in England, where he continued till December 25, 1802. On the 29th of April, 1802, he received the rank of lieutenant-general; and January 1, 1812, that of general. Excepting the majority of the twentieth Light Dragoons, he purchased his different regimental commissions. Before his accession to the Peerage, he sat many years in Parliament for the borough of Brackley, and voted invariably with the administration. On the death of Francis the last Duke of Bridgewater, the title of Duke became extinct; but the Earldom of Bridgewater, and the title of Viscount Brackley, fell to this gentleman. The Earl of Bridgewater was, when he died, colonel of the fourteenth Dragoons, steward for the Duchy of Cornwall to the estates of that duchy in Hertfordshire, and master of Greatham Hospital, Durham; also F. R. S. On the death of the late Duke of Bridgewater, he succeeded to the Buckinghamshire estates, the patronage of the borough of Brackley, and a large fortune. He is said to have been the largest holder of Bank stock of any man in England. His lordship was much of an economist, and has been able to expend a very large sum in rebuilding the family-seat of Ashridge, now one of the most splendid mansions in England. It is built in the Gothic style, and is said to have cost upwards of 300,000*l*. Lord Bridgewater had been long ill. By staying out too late on a shooting-party with the Duke of York, one of his feet was so much affected by the frost, that at one time it was feared amputation would be necessary, and he actually lost some of his toes. He was a man of a quiet domestic turn, and much esteemed in the circle of his acquaintance. He was long distinguished for his love of the fine arts, his hospitality, and the employment given to the poor on his large estates. The title devolves on his brother, the Rev. F. H. Egerton, Prebendary of Durham, Rector of Whitchurch, &c. the last male survivor of the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere. The Earl of Bridgewater has left by will six thousand pounds per annum for ever, for the employ and improvement of the poor in the parish of Ashridge, Herts.

JOSEPH MARRYAT, ESQ.

Suddenly, January 12, aged 67, died Joseph Marryat, Esq. of Wimbledon House, in the county of Surrey, M.P. for the borough of Sandwich, Chairman of the committee of Lloyd's. The subject of the present Memoir was descended from a highly respectable family at East Bergholt in Suffolk. His father was an eminent physician, who practised in Lothbury. Inheriting considerable natural parts, he gave very early promise of that superior capacity which so particularly distinguished him. Having received the groundwork of a good and liberal education, he was at great pains, even in maturer life, to cultivate and improve it; for his mind seemed to be early impressed with the wisdom of that great saying of Lord Bacon, "that knowledge was power:" and certainly never did a tree bring forth more goodly fruits. . . . Being intended for the general profession of a merchant, he was sent out at an early age to the island of Grenada, where, notwithstanding some untoward circumstances which would, ever afterwards, have damped the ardour of many minds, and deterred them from the prosecution of such a career as he had embarked in, he laid the foundation of that intimate local knowledge of the whole West Indian Archipelago, and of its comprehensive relations both with Europe and America, which not only led to his subsequent success in life, but which gave to all his opinions connected with the concerns of those important Colonies, that weight and that value which they afterwards acquired. From the West Indies he went, in the year 1788, for a short time to North America, and visited Boston, where he became acquainted with the family of the late Frederick Gear, Esq. an American loyalist. He married Mr. Gear's third daughter, Charlotte, by whom, his surviving relict, he has left nine children to share the splendid earnings of his well-spent life. He returned to Grenada after his marriage, where he continued to reside about a twelvemonth: but on the birth of his eldest son, in 1789, he revisited England, which he never afterwards quitted except to enjoy with his family a short excursion to France. His wealth, there is reason to believe, amounts to considerably more than six hundred thousand pounds. Living at a time when titular distinctions were so eagerly sought, in this particular few men were less influenced than himself by the contagion of the age; his ambition was of a far more noble and manly cast, for his great aim through life was to attain the proud distinction of being truly a British Merchant. On all great questions connected with the colonial policy, or the shipping interests of the country, few men were more thoroughly conversant; and with a very extensive correspondence to keep up with the most distant parts of the

empire, he never seemed embarrassed by the number, the weight, or the variety of his pursuits. Amidst the complicated points growing out of his profession as a merchant, which were constantly coming before him, and the conflicting variety of interests which they would sometimes involve, he had a clearness of intellect, a wonderful readiness of tact, to seize the true gist and merits of the case, which never forsook him. It was this happy faculty of disengaging from a mass of intricate matter that which was extraneous and not relevant to the purpose, that enabled him to despatch business with wonderful quickness, and to keep his mind unembarrassed where many others would have been perplexed with fearful obscurity. On all the means and on all the sources by which the stock of national wealth and the prosperity of a people may be promoted, Mr. Marryat had read deeply and reflected much. With all the best writings on political economy, not merely of the French school, but of our own, he was quite familiar; but he seemed to think that that was a science which, notwithstanding all its boasted attainments, had hitherto arrived at few first principles. The services which he rendered to the commercial world are too well known to require enumeration. On the great question which recently agitated so much the minds of men, in the last session of Parliament, respecting the equalization of duties on East and West India Sugars, Mr. Marryat greatly distinguished himself both by his speeches and his writings; and it is not, perhaps, too much, mainly, to attribute the failure of that important measure to the very able opposition it met with from him, in every stage of its progress. But the most lasting monument of his usefulness will, perhaps, be left at Lloyd's; and that respectable body, equally with the West India proprietors, will ever owe to him the deepest obligations. The admirable regulations he established for managing their extensive concerns, and the unceasing care with which he watched over every thing which could tend to the promotion of their interests, will not soon be forgotten. In the general style of his eloquence, whether in or out of Parliament, Mr. Marryat was not an elegant speaker, but he was a powerful, energetic, argumentative, and persuasive one; he never committed himself but on topics, the real nature of which he had not calmly and dispassionately weighed and made himself perfectly acquainted with; so that when he did speak, his opinions carried the greater weight:—having great command of words, and an easy yet emphatic mode of expressing his ideas, a mode which from the *décidé* manner in which it was pronounced, gave to those who did not know him an *ex cathedra* kind of style, which, though ever commanding, yet was not always calculated to please or to captivate. But this was the result of that earnestness and honesty of character which never failed to accompany him, and gave to all he said and all he did a vigour of impression peculiarly his own.

THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

Last month, at Richmond, Surrey, the Right Honourable and Right Reverend James Cornwallis, D. C. L. Earl Cornwallis, Viscount Brome, &c. &c. Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Dean of Durham. This prelate was third son of Charles, fifth Baron and first Earl Cornwallis, by Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Charles, second Viscount Townshend. His lordship had nearly completed his 82d year. He received the early part of his education at Eton, whence he removed to Merton College, of which he became a Fellow. He was appointed Chaplain to the Marquis of Townshend, when that nobleman was Lord-lieutenant of Ireland; and on his return from that kingdom, was made a Prebendary of Westminster, and presented to the valuable rectories of Wrotham, in Kent, and of Newington, in Oxfordshire. In 1775 he was installed Dean of Canterbury, and upon the translation of Bishop Hurd to the see of Worcester, he became Bishop of this Diocese, being consecrated by his uncle, Frederick, Archbishop of Canterbury, in September 1781: in 1791, on the translation of Bishop Douglas to Salisbury, he succeeded to the Deanery of Windsor and Wolverhampton, which, in 1794, he exchanged for that of Durham. On the death of his nephew, the late Marquis Cornwallis, without issue male, on the 16th of August last, the dignities of Earl Cornwallis and Viscount Brome devolved upon him, in which he is succeeded by his only son. His lordship married in 1771, Catherine, fourth daughter of Galfridus Mann, Esq. and by her (who died in 1811) had issue Elizabeth, born in 1774, and died in 1813; Charles and Susan, who both died infants; and James, now Earl Cornwallis, born Sept. 20, 1778, who represented the borough of Eye in the Parliaments of 1796 and 1802, and married in the year 1804, the only daughter of Francis Dicken, of Wollaston Hall, Northamptonshire, and who is since dead. Without bearing himself ungraciously, or with hostility, towards those who might differ from him in religious opinions, he invariably promoted only those whom he believed to be faithful and orthodox members of the Church, and conscientiousl-

attached to its doctrines and discipline; he admitted no one to be a candidate for the Ministry, who did not bring with him testimonials that he had had the opportunities, at least, of a liberal and enlightened education by having taken a degree at one of our Universities. Though latterly, from age and infirmities, he had been unable to meet his clergy publicly, and at visitations, yet to the last moment of his life he was actively alive to every thing that was going forward in his diocese; his advice and direction were always at hand, and his benevolence was felt and acknowledged.

M. HAÜY.

René Just Haüy was born at St. Just, a little town in the department of Oise, on the 28th of Feb. 1743. He was the elder brother of the late M. Haüy, inventor of a new method of instruction for such as are born blind. Their father was a poor weaver. The first place procured for him was that of a boy in the Quire, in a church of the quarter St. Antoine. Here, by a rapid proficiency, he became an excellent musician; and at length he obtained an exhibition in the college of Navarre, and commenced the series of his regular studies. On the expiration of the term of his scholarship, his masters associated him in their labours; and, at the age of twenty-one, he was regent of the fourth class. Soon after, he was removed to be regent of the second in the college of Cardinal Lemoine. At that time, he had not applied himself to physics and natural history; but, meeting here with Lhommond, who to his other acquirements in science added that of a profound herbalist, young Haüy, in complaisance to this new friend, whom he chose also for his father confessor, bent his studies to a course of botany. As the College of Lemoine is in the vicinity of the Garden of Plants, M. Haüy, observing one day a crowd of auditors attending a lecture of Daubenton on mineralogy, found here a line of study perfectly analogous to his taste. This led the way to his discoveries in crystallography. To him it seemed paradoxical, that the same salt should develope itself in cubes, prisms, needles, &c. without changing an atom of their composition, while the rose ever preserves the same petals, the acorn its curvatures, and the cedar a uniform height. M. Haüy, in these investigations, examining some minerals in the possession of his friend M. Defrance, happened to let fall a beautiful group of calcareous spath crystallized into prisms. In some of the fragments Haüy discovered the form of the crystal rhomboides of the Iceland spath. Like the geometer of antiquity, he exclaimed, 'I have found it!' and, in fact, the whole of his crystallographical theory, a monument as imperishable as geometrical truths, is founded on Haüy's observation. Haüy now devoted his labours more eagerly to the structure of crystals, inventing the means of admeasurement and description; and first revealing his discoveries to his friend and tutor Daubenton, he at once recognized their value, and, imparting them to M. Delaplace, the author was prevailed upon, though with a modest reluctance, to communicate them to the Academy of Sciences. On the 12th of February, 1783, he was admitted as an adjunct in the class of botany. In the prosecution of these peaceable labours, the revolution took its rise. Haüy refused to take the oath to the Ecclesiastical Constitution newly adopted; and, being deprived of all his employments, was reduced to a degree of poverty resembling that of the singing boys. After enduring imprisonment, and being liberated, he was appointed a commissary of weights and measures, and conservator of the cabinet of mines. When Lavoisier was arrested, and Borda and Delambre were stripped of their employments, Haüy had the courage to write in their favour. On the death of Daubenton, many expected that Haüy would have been named his successor; but Dolomieu was appointed. This last, in violation of the law of nations, was then immured in the cells of a prison at Naples; and the only token of his being in existence was a few lines scrawled on the margin of a book with some wood smoked by a lamp, and which, by the humane generosity of an Englishman, who bribed the gaoler, was transmitted to Paris. Haüy was one of those who solicited the most earnestly for Dolomieu's appointment. It was not, however, till the conclusion of a treaty of peace that Dolomieu was released from his confinement; and his premature death, brought on by his sufferings, made way for Haüy's nomination to the vacant place. From that time, as from a new epoch, the study of mineralogy has assumed a more animated direction, and its collections have been more than quadrupled. In the succeeding and recent discoveries, a display of order and method was conspicuous; and the learned in mineralogy, from all parts of Europe, were eager to attend the lectures of a professor, so elegant, so clear, in his explications, and so complaisant. His natural benevolence made him ever accessible, even to the most humble students, who were familiarly admitted into his interior apartments, and treated upon the same footing as pupils, or scientific characters of the highest rank.

—Haüy's name has been placed on the list of one of the faculties of the university. He had an adjunct worthy of him, in M. Brongniart, now a member of the Academy of Sciences, and his successor in the Museum of Natural History. So zealous was Haüy for rendering himself useful, that he was accustomed to send for the pupils of the Normal School to enter into conversation with them, and initiate them into his secrets, as it were, in play, never dismissing them without an ample collation. From the nature of his researches, the finest jewels were often the objects of his observations; but, to a man of his sentiments, the crystals only attracted attention. One degree more or less in the angle of a schori, or of a spath, would have interested him more than all the treasures of the Indies. If there was any attachment to which he seemed too partial, it was for his own ideas on such subjects. In his modes of living, Haüy never quitted the habits of his native village, and his college. His hours of rising, sleep, &c. were uniform; the same exercises, and promenades in the same places, recurred daily. To strangers he would frequently give cards of admission to his collections, though unknown to them. His antique garb, simple and modest air and language, prevented his ancient neighbours, whom he sometimes visited in his village, from discovering that he had become a considerable personage. This worthy character, who died on the 3d of June, 1822, has left no other inheritance to his family than his valuable collection of crystals, which, by donations, &c. from different parts of Europe, during twenty years, is reckoned to exceed any other known.

THE REV. SIR H. B. DUDLEY.

On the 1st of February, at Cheltenham, the Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, bart. aged 78. He was the son of a clergyman at Chelmsford, by whom he was educated, and afterwards sent to college. His first engagement in public or political life was his establishing The Morning Post and Morning Herald newspapers — the latter in 1780, the former a few years previous. He also commenced the Courier de l'Europe, printed in French, and The English Chronicle. Of The Morning Herald he was for many years sole proprietor, and he supported the paper with extraordinary success. To the "Probationary Odes" and "The Rolliad," which at that time drew universal attention, he contributed largely; and wrote entirely the "Vortigern and Rowena," a satirical work, pourtraying, with admirable spirit, and in the diction of Shakspeare, the characters of all the eminent persons of that day. This appeared at the period of Ireland's disgraceful forgery. In the time of Mr. Garrick he produced the opera of "The Rival Candidates" at Drury-lane Theatre, and afterwards "The Blackamoor washed White," which, in consequence of party-spirit running so high at that period, caused a contest among the audience, with drawn swords, upon the stage itself. He was the author of "The Flitch of Bacon" and "The Woodman." The former was written for the Haymarket Theatre, for the purpose of introducing his friend Shield, as a composer, to the public. The rest of his dramatic works are, "The Travellers at Switzerland," and "At Home," a bagatelle produced about ten years ago. To Sir H. Dudley the country is in a great measure indebted for one of its ornaments—Gainsborough. His patronage of this excellent painter in early life principally contributed to his subsequent success. He was also the friend of De Lolme, who wrote the work upon the constitution; of Lavoisier, who established the present beautiful system of chemistry. Sir Henry was intimate with Garrick, and the Earl of Sandwich (who patronised Capt. Cook), with the elder Colman, Cumberland, Bonnel Thornton, Mrs. Cowley, and the associate of most of the wits of the day. He first discovered the merits of Mrs. Siddons, and mentioned her to Garrick. It is curious that the lady about whom the battles and duels of Sir Henry (then known as parson Bate) with Messrs. Miles and Fitzgerald took place, nearly fifty years ago, was Mrs. Hartley the actress, who died on the same day with himself.

THE REV. T. WINSTANLEY.

Lately, aged 74, the Rev. Thomas Winstanley, D.D. Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Camden Professor of Ancient History, Laudian Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, London. He was of Brazennose College, Oxford, where he took his degrees of M. A. June 17, 1774; B. D. Dec. 6, 1798; D. D. Dec. 11, 1798. In 1771 he was presented to the living of St. Dunstan in the East. On the death of the Rev. Thos. Warton, B.D. in 1790, he was elected Camden Professor of History. In the same year he was presented to the living of Steyning. In 1794 he was collated to the Prebendal Stall of Caddington Major in St. Paul's, on the resignation of the Bishop of Rochester. He was elected Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, on the death of the Rev. Francis Randolph, D.D. Feb. 18, 1797. In 1814 he was elected Laudean Professor of Arabic. He was a most distinguished scholar, and well versed in many of the modern languages. In 1780 he published at the Clarendon

Press an edition of the Poetics of Aristotle, with a Latin version, various readings, an index and notes, which was a lecture book in the University until the reading of the classics, accompanied with a Latin translation, was discontinued. He was editor of the collected Works of Daniel Webb, esq. in quarto, ornamented with a beautiful engraving from a design by Mr. Lock, of Norbury, which has become a very scarce book in consequence of an accidental fire on the premises of the printer.

M. LANGLES.

Lately, at Paris, M. Langles, the celebrated Orientalist and linguist. He was one of the oldest Members of the *Institut*; Professor à l'école speciale des langues Orientales; Conservateur Administrateur de Manuscrits Orienteaux de la Bibliothéque Royale; Member of various foreign Societies; Chevalier of the *Legion d'Honneur*, and of the Order *de Saint Wladimir*, &c. &c. He was a native of Picardy, devoted from his youth to Oriental studies, was in full activity, and presided at a meeting of the New Geographical Society only a few days before his death. His sprightliness and energy indicated a fund of health; and his friends calculated on his society, and the Savans on his aid, for years to come, for he died in his 60th year. He will not easily be replaced. As a linguist, professors may be found equal or surpassing him in particular languages, but as a general Oriental scholar he was almost unrivalled. His knowledge of Eastern history, antiquities, authors, curiosities, customs, &c. was the result of enthusiastic and persevering research. He spared neither trouble nor expense; he grouped round himself the best productions of the writers of all countries, the most intelligent travellers, and the most industrious students. His collection of books, manuscripts, and engravings, is magnificent; and his salons were the resort of all the most interesting and most valuable professors or lovers of the sciences that resided in or visited the French metropolis. His death has produced an unusual sensation, for it has come home to every one's habits and enjoyments. Twice every month, on the first and third Tuesday evenings, his salons were opened; his tables were spread with the newest and richest productions of the literature of all countries. Forty, fifty, sixty, and more persons of learning and distinction were collected from the most distant parts of the world; the colours and costumes of various climes and countries gave a sort of general character to the meeting; the business of literature was despatched, and the pleasures of literature enjoyed at the same time. A sort of *bourse* or exchange was established, at the expense of an individual, who was as hospitable in the administration of his refreshments to the bodies of his guests as he was liberal in the communication of all that was demanded from his stores of learning and information. It is to be regretted, and is no doubt deeply regretted by the surviving parties, that a misunderstanding should have existed between him and M. Silvestre de Sacy, Abel Remusat, and other distinguished professors, which took a more serious character after the establishment of the Asiatic Society. M. Langles would not become a member, and even expressed himself, on some occasions, in terms of disapprobation of the proceedings and productions of that body.

SIR F. FLOOD.

In Ireland, on the 1st ult. Sir Frederick Flood. He was Custos Rotulorum of the co. of Wexford, which he represented in Parliament, as long as he found it practicable at his advanced period of life, to engage in the arduous duties of attendance. He also sat in the Irish House of Commons during three successive Parliaments. In each House he maintained that dignity and independence of character which he was so remarkable for in every station of life. As a Grand Juror of the counties of Wexford and Kilkenny, he evinced integrity, honour, and honesty, so essential to that important office. In his intercourse with the world, which was extensive, his great ambition was to benefit mankind. He was a sound lawyer, and of a strongly gifted understanding, and his advice was courted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. In the relations of private life, he was exemplary in fulfilling the duties that devolved upon him. As a landlord, he was kind and indulgent; as a friend, warm and zealously attached; and he was charitable and benevolent to all. Sir Frederick was the descendant of John Flood, esq. of Flood Hall, in the county of Kilkenny. He married first, Lady Juliana Annesley, sister of the late Earl of Mountnorris, who died without issue. He afterwards married Frances, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, bart. of Deveridge Hall, Derbyshire, by whom he has left one child, Frances, wife of John Harward Jessop, esq. of Doory Hall, co. Longford, to whom he bequeathed the whole of his real and personal property.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bedford, Mrs. Gurney—Mrs. Elger—At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. J. Stevens.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Binfield, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Weldon—At Newbury, T. Willmot, esq.—At Bisham Abbey, Gen. Vansittart—At Eton, Mr. J. Piper.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Tingewicke, T. Hearn, esq. to Miss S. A. Risley.

Died.] At Great Woolston, Mr. A. Scrivener—At Overshot Mill, Loud Water, Mr. Crutch—At Aylesbury, Mr. Fowler—At Chalfont St. Giles, Lieut. J. A. Howard—At Little Brickhill, Mr. Penrose.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. S. Lee to Mrs. Palmer.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. J. Loughton—At Chesterton, Mr. T. Ind—At Walton, Mr. G. Bailey.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. W. Connah to Mrs. A. Mather—Mr. R. Lumbers to Miss Speed—At Tarporley, Mr. Harris to Mrs. Janion—Mr. B. Holdbrook to Miss M. A. Davenport—At Astbury, Mr. G. Smith to Miss Hutton.

Died.] At Whitchurch, Mr. R. Turner—Mr. Wicksted, of Chorlton Hall, 80—At Milton Green, Mr. R. Capper—At Chester, Mr. Harding, 90—Miss M. Hickson—Mrs. E. Denson—At Stockport, P. Ashton, M. D.—At Alsager Lodge, Mrs. S. Creed.

CORNWALL.

The Church of the Island of Tresco (Scilly) has been considerably extended and improved by the aid of the Society for Promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels. Some further improvements of the Church of St. Agnes are in contemplation.

A respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Truro was lately held at the Town Hall, pursuant to a requisition to the Mayor, who was in the chair. Several resolutions were passed, and a petition to Parliament, praying for the repeal of the duties upon coal and culm carried coastwise, was agreed to.

Married.] J. Symons, esq. of St. Kew, to Miss C. W. Cleeve—At St. Austle, Mr. Rodda, of Charlestown, to Miss S. Vounder.

Died.] At Newport, Mrs. Ridgway—At Truro, Mrs. Marshall—Mrs. Giddy—At Geomoe, Mrs. Dyke—The Rev. J. Shaw, vicar of South Petherwin cum Trewin.

CUMBERLAND.

It is in contemplation to have a very handsome new street, parallel with that called the Horse-market, adjoining the Crescent, in Carlisle. The Earl of Lonsdale and the Corporation are laying out for sale, the fields called Aglionby Lands and Crosby Close—the site to be intersected by spacious streets twenty yards wide. It may be safely predicted that in a few years, a fine airy new town will spring up in this quarter, and probably give birth to further equally important additions and improvements.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. W. S. Denton to Miss S. Nixon—Mr. W. Graham to Miss M. Dobson—Mr. J. Salkeld to Miss M. Wilson—Mr. W. Nicholson to Miss E. Sewell—At Penrith, Mr. J. Brooks to Mrs. J. Stockdale—At Whitehaven, Mr. T. Beck to Miss Dodgson—At Lorton, Mr. J. Ellery to Miss B. Robinson—At Sabergham Church, Mr. J. Peel to Miss A. Ferguson—A. Scaleby, Mr. W. Irwin to Miss M. Gibson—At Penrith, Mr. T. Stewart to Miss J. Gardhouse—At Crosthwaite Church, Mr. W. Armstrong to Miss H. Holmes.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. D. Richardson—Mrs. M. Fowler—Mrs. C. Smith—Mr. W. Hutton—Mr. G. Bentham—Mr. T. Guy—At Penrith, Mr. R. Richardson, 84—Mr. Hutton, 91—At Whitehaven, Mrs. M. Campbell—Mrs. Allinson—Mr. G. Braithwaite—At Workington, Mrs. M. Crokeplace—At Keswick, Mr. M. Dixon, 88—Mrs. Grave, 87—At Barrow-house, Mr. G. Ponsonby—At Maryport, Mr. W. Smith—Mrs. E. Hurst.

DERBYSHIRE.

The iron trade of Yorkshire and Derbyshire fully keeps pace with the increasing prosperity of the country; the orders for metal equal the brisk periods of the war. The artisans of Birmingham are also in full employ, but wages are low.

Married.] Mr. A. Clarke to Miss M. A. Tomlinson, of Crich.

Died.] At Quorndon, Mr. Buxton—At Rowland, Mr. T. Barton, 72—At Derby, Capt. Loy—Mrs. Loy—At Radborne, the Rev. E. Pole.

DEVONSHIRE.

Earl Morley has addressed an explanatory letter to the Mayor of Plymouth, on the intended bridge over the Lara, which is not to be on the suspension principle. The plan now adopted has undergone the examination and obtained the unqualified approbation of three or four of the best engineers in England. It will be open to the public in about eighteen months. New roads, in various directions, communicating with the bridge, are about to be opened, which will prove of great benefit to the towns of Dartmouth, Modbury, Totnes, Kingsbridge, Plymouth, &c.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. E. C. Priest to Miss E. Avis—Mr. W. H. Furlong to Miss G. Hern—At Offwell, the Rev. J. Townsend to Miss Southcote—At Ilfracombe, Lieut.-Col. Newton to Miss E. Legrand—At Woodbury, Mr. Ellis to Miss Ashford—At Farway, Mr. T. Bennett to Miss C. Prideaux—At Heavitree, A. T. H. Vicary, esq. to Miss B. Templer—At Payhembury, H. Hayman, esq. to Miss H. Glanville.

Died.] At Gittisham, Mr. S. Doble, 92—At Dartmouth, R. H. Hine, esq.—Near Sidmouth, T. Lyde, esq.—At Colyton, Mrs. Warmington—At Exeter, Mrs. White—Mrs. Griffith—J. Beaumont, esq.—Mrs. Ellard—Mr. J. Godfrey—At Sidmouth, Miss C. Defflis—At Teignmouth, F. Mackenzie, esq.—At Topsham, Miss F. J. Hereford—At Tiverton, Mrs. Pitman—Miss L. M. Rendell—At Bovey Tracey, G. H. Clapp, esq.—At Collumpton, S. Shute, esq. 71—Mr. A. Shere—At Plymouth, Mrs. King—W. Flake, 101 — At Kingsbride, Miss C. L. Prideaux—At Totness, Mrs. S. Taylor, 85—At Hartland Parsonage, Mrs. Chanter—At Stonehouse, Lieut.-gen. Williams—At Modbury, J. Andrews, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

It has at length been determined that the intended road from Lyme to Charmouth shall be carried into effect as soon as possible. The tremendous hill, which now separates the two places, will be in a great measure avoided, and the contributors to it will afford employment to a number of poor men. The Bridport Commissioners intend to petition Parliament this session in order to procure a Bill for leave to make a new road to the left of the present line from Charmouth to that place.

Married.] Mr. Hayden, of Bridport, to Miss Pearce, of Drimpton—At Poole, Mr. F. Haskell to Miss E. Dugdale.

Died.] At Fleet-house, near Weymouth, Mrs. Gould—At Beauminster, Mr. S. Reed—At Blandford, W. M. Pleydell, esq.—At Sherborne, Miss J. Osborne—At Weymouth, Mrs. Weston.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. T. Henderson to Miss M. A. Wind—Mr. Blair to Miss Reed—Mr. J. Mour to Miss E. Newrick—At Chester-le-Street, Mr. G. Patterson to Miss A. Turnbull—At South Shields, Mr. R. Smith to Miss C. Christie—Mr. J. Robson to Miss Jackson—At Durham, Mr. R. Stobbs to Miss J. Kelsey—At Ryton, Mr. J. Pearson to Miss L. Mulcaster.

Died.] At Darlington, Mr. H. Harrisson—The Rev. D. Rogers—Mrs. Willson—At Sunderland, Mrs. E. Wardle—Mrs. J. Tiplady—At Durham, Mrs. Thwaites—Mrs. Fielding—At Gateshead, Mr. R. Proctor, 81—At Wooler, Mrs. Bolton—At Barnard Castle, Mrs. Collins—At South Shields, Mrs. Dobson, 101—At Bishop Auckland, Mr. T. Bowman.

ESSEX.

At Chelmsford Sessions the Magistrates discussed the question whether some respectable females of that town, disciples of Mrs. Fry, should be allowed to visit the prisoners in the gaol occasionally; and, on coming to a vote, they rescinded, by a majority of twenty-five to seven, the permission which had been given by three of the five visiting magistrates. The prison, it was said, was a Church of England establishment, and it might be dangerous to permit Sectarians to give instructions to the prisoners! Besides, prayers from the liturgy were read every morning by the Chaplain, as directed by the late act, and it would be extremely indelicate, and hurtful to his feelings as a minister and a gentleman, to permit others to interfere with the moral improvement of the prisoners!

Married.] At Great Oakley, Mr. Freshfield to Miss S. Cole—At Harwich, Mr. Guillam to Miss South—Mr. J. Coates to Miss S. Robinson, of Holton—Mr. Challis, of Braintree, to Miss M. Dow—At Bulmear, Mr. Ranson to Miss Tiffin—Mr. Game to Miss S. Austen, of Colchester.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. Bond—J. Thompson, esq.—Mrs. Scale—Mrs. Cuming—At Rayleigh, Mr. E. Murdock—The Rev. J. N. Syer—Mrs. Partridge, of Toppesfield—At Springfield, Miss Bigg—Mrs. Ling, of Cressing—At Mace's Place, Rickling Green, Mrs. Fiske—At Plaistow, S. S. Ward, esq.—At Braintree, Mr. Coe, 89—At Great Tey, Mrs. Storry.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. M'Intosh, the contractor for the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, has been for some months proceeding with it in the most efficient manner, and with means fully adequate to ensure the full completion of this most important work in September 1825. Were an additional proof wanting of the favourable point of view in which it is regarded by the subscribers and the public at large, the last meeting of the company afforded a gratifying instance. Since the contract entered into by Mr. M'Intosh, certain additional works were suggested by Mr. Telford as necessary to the efficiency of the plan, whereby an increased expense of 13 or 14,000*l.* would be incurred, and the meeting alluded to was called for the purpose of taking this subject into consideration; when, such was the confidence felt in the success of the work, that the requisite sum was immediately subscribed; and had 50,000*l* been called for, it would have been raised without the least difficulty.

Married.] At Henbury, Mr. H. Perry to Miss E. Pinkney—At Gloucester, Mr. J. Merrett to Miss H. Lewis—Mr. S. Cannock to Miss A. Playsted—Mr. T. Blinman, of Bristol, to Miss L. Davenport—At Cirencester, Mr. W. Lawler to Miss A. Saintsbury—Mr. W. Paul, of Westbury-on-Trim, to Miss M. Marsh—Mr. H. W. James, of Cheltenham, to Miss Barnard.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. D. Viner—Mr. R. Barrett—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Master—Mrs. Cunningham—At Painswick, J. Horlick, esq.—Mrs. Wane—At Charlton Kings, S. Higgs, esq.—At Newent, . Hawkins, esq.—At Tewkesbury, Mr. J. Spilsbury—At Redland, Dr. Shellard.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Lymington, the Rev. H. Allen to Miss A. A. Archer—At Winchester, the Rev. T. Westcombe to Miss L. Deverell—At Southampton, Mr. R. Bellenger to Miss J. Caddle—Capt. Pettengal to Miss S. Pattinson—At Ringwood, Mr. J. Arnold to Miss E. Ayles.

Died.] At the Court House, Overton, Mrs. Bridges—At Southampton, Mr. J. Hancock—At Newport, Mr. Hayles—At Christchurch, T. Jeans, esq. M.D. 77—At Totton, Mr. T. Scard—At Shrub's Hill, Lyndhurst, the Rev. H. Longden, 78—At Lyndhurst, Mrs. Hinves, 89—At Alresford, Mr. W. Keene—At Ringwood, Mr. T. Bound—At Winchester, Mrs. Larner.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Much Cowarne, Mr. J. Morris to Miss Gardiner—W. Syme, esq. to Miss L. Babington, of Peterstow—J. Symons, esq. of Luck, to Mrs. Turner—At Langarren, Mr. J. Williams to Miss Woodward.

Died.] E. Stallard, esq. of the Moor—At Ross, Mrs. Sier—Mrs. Roberts—At Bosbury, Lady Colt—At Hereford, J. Evans, esq.—At Abbeydore, Mrs. Turner—At Cagebrook, Miss M. Green.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bayfordbury, W. Baker, esq.—At Sawbridgeworth, Miss Rix—At Cheshunt, Mrs. Mayo—At Ware, Mr. W. Flack—At Berkhampsted, Mrs. Avis.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Godmanchester, Mr. J. Addy.

KENT.

Married.] At Walmer, Mr. R. Woodcock to Miss E. Ashenden—At Rochester, Mr. L. Paine to Miss Webb—Capt. R. S. Piper, R. A. to Miss M. Barrow—At Chatham, Mr. F. Day to Miss E. Lucy—At Canterbury, Mr. T. Burton to Miss Skinner—At Hythe, Mr. Stone to Miss C. Sampson.

Died.] At Deal, Mrs. Newing, 78—At Lydd, Mr. T. Venner—At Maidstone, Mr. G. C. Ellis—At Canterbury, Mrs. Field—At Faversham, Mrs. Egglestone—At Sandwich, Mr. Clarebut—At Hythe, Mrs. S. Cock—At Folkstone, Mr. J. Hodges, 83—Mr. J. Pratt—At Deal, Mrs. Walker—Mr. S. Sayer—At Tenterden, Mrs. Winsor—At Chatham, Mrs. Reader—Mr. J. Boddington, 88—At St. Paul Cray's Hill, J. Chapman, esq. 94—At Dover, Miss Gardner—Mrs. Sayer—At Charlton, Mrs. Harrower, 80—Aged 73, at her house at Woolwich, the once beautiful and admired actress, Mrs. Hartley. She was a cotemporary of Garrick, and, we believe, the only one that remained, excepting Mr. Quick and Mrs. Mattocks, who are still alive. Her extreme beauty and the truth and nature of her acting attracted universal admiration, and caused her to rank the highest (as a female) in her profession, previous to the appearance of Mrs. Siddons.

LANCASHIRE.

St. George's Church, Liverpool, is an object of considerable architectural interest for its taste, and having been nearly the first cast-iron church erected in the kingdom, the whole of the framework of the windows, doors, pillars, groins, roofs, pulpit, and ornamental enrichments are of cast-iron. The length is 119 feet; the breadth 47. It is ornamented by a splendid window of stained glass. The tower, raised to the height of 96 feet, and standing on a hill, the site of an an-

cient sea-beacon, is elevated 345 feet above high-water mark, and commands one of the finest views in the kingdom, comprehending the town and shipping of Liverpool, the estuary of the Mersey, the level surface of Lancashire, as far as the eye can trace the prospect, with the craggy hills of Wales towards the west, and towards the north-east the distant mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

The subscription for the Manchester Institution for the Promotion of Science, Literature, and the Arts, already amounts to near 17,000*l*. Sir Thos. Lawrence has sent a life subscription, and expresses a hope that the establishment may receive the King's patronage.

Married.] At Liverpool, the Rev. S. Payne to Miss L. Bruce—At Manchester, Mr. J. Mason to Miss E. Heron.

Died.] At Smedly, Mr. R. Senior—Mr. T. Leary, of Manchester—Mr. W. Carter, late of Liverpool—At Liverpool, Mr. T. Lloyd—Mrs. Lloyd—The Rev. J. Thomas, of St. John's, Lancaster—At Preston, Mrs. Fielding—At Manchester, Mr. S. Bates.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Johnson to Miss E. Fielding—Mr. C. Rushworth, of Loughborough, to Miss S. Chapman.

Died.] At Castle Donnington, the Rev. T. Bosville—At Leicester, Mr. W. Wykes—At Birstal, Mr. J. Peake—At Thorpe Arnold, near Melton Mowbray, the Rev. J. Crofts, 74—Mrs. Pollard—The Rev. J. Robinson, of Stoke Goulding—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mrs. M'Douall—Mrs. Whitby, of Osbaston Lodge—At Coston, Mr. J. Myers.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. G. W. Winter to Miss M. A. Holland—At Thorney, Mr. Dobson to Miss Patridge—At Tealby, Mr. G. Smith to Miss A. Limou—At Spalding, Mr. E. Langworth to Miss M. A. Gall—At Horncastle, Mr. V. Dennis to Miss Wingate—Mr. J. Shaw to Miss S. Baldock—At Welby, Mr. Simpson to Miss J. Watson—At South Luffenham, G. S. Boulton, esq. to Miss E. Boulton—At Sibsey, Mr. W. Bordas to Mrs. Birley.

Died.] At Long Sutton, Mr. G. Porter—At Boston, Mrs. Ketwood—At Ormsby, Miss H. Mundy—At Stickney, Mrs. Adams—At Stamford, Mr. E. Johnson—At Brettleby, Mrs. Brown—Mrs. Keyworth—At Welby, Mrs. Kemp—At Portland, Miss M. Smith—At Langton, Mr. J. Rothwell—At Spalding, Miss Owen—At Alford, Mr. S. Brown—At Greatford, Mrs. S. Welch.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Considerable discontents prevail amongst some of the colliers in the western part of Monmouthshire. It is but a short time since similar symptoms manifested themselves in one of the largest iron-works in the neighbourhood, but which were suppressed by firmness and resolution. Some of the workmen at one of the collieries have left their employ, and it is reported that the rest have given notice. The present rapid increase in the price of provisions is supposed to have had considerable influence in producing these threatening occurrences.

Married.] Mr. T. Wells, of Cwmbranc, to Miss E. Watts.

Died.] At Monmouth, Miss E. Protheroe—Mrs. E. Jones—At Chepstow, G. Buckle, esq.—Mrs. Thompson—At Keventlogall, W. Thomas, esq.

NORFOLK.

A general meeting of the inhabitants of Norwich was held at the Guild-hall, on the 28th January, pursuant to requisition, "in order to consider of the propriety of petitioning Parliament to carry into effect the Resolutions passed in the last session of the House of Commons on the subject of Colonial Slavery." Edmond Wodehouse, esq. M. P. and T. F. Buxton, esq. M. P. attended the meeting, which was very numerous, and resolutions were carried in favour of the late measures adopted by government and in recommendation of the gradual abolition.

A meeting of the merchants and tradesmen of Yarmouth was held last month, when it was proposed to establish a Commercial or Exchange Room; for which purpose a subscription was immediately commenced, and from the spirit evinced on the occasion, there is no doubt of its ultimate success.

Married.] At Norwich, G. Chapman, esq. to Miss C. Dade—Mr. T. Wells to Miss A. Parr—Mr. Payne, of Stone Hills, to Miss E. Osborne—At Lynn, Mr. Holditch to Miss Archer—Mr. J. Stockburn to Miss A. Fysh—At Trunch, Mr. Press to Miss Johnsons—At Yarmouth, Capt. W. Barber to Miss Easter.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Girling, 78—Mr. J. Potter—Mr. W. Mack, 84—Mr. T. Andrews—At Fring, Mrs. Bate—At Rainthorpe Hall, J. Gay, esq.—At Yarmouth, Mrs. M. Febus—Mrs. E. Harrisson—Mrs. S. Becket—Mrs. English—Miss C. Purson—At Belton, Mrs. Glasspole—At Diss, Mrs. Martin—At Long Stratton, Mrs. Amis—At Lynn, Mr. R. Lond—At Stanhoe, Mrs. Hare.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Harleston, Mr. J. Walton to Miss K. Vials—At Holdenby, Mr. J. Faulkner to Miss R. Branston—At Weeden Beck, Capt. Harding to Miss A. E. Jones—Mr. J. Muttor, of Kelmarsh, to Miss M. Abbott.

Died.] At Harpole, Mr. S. Rolfe—At Northampton, Mrs. Love—At Peterborough, Mr. R. Gibbs, 84—At Stoke Albany, Miss C. Vevers.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

At the anniversary meeting of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle last month, an interesting paper by Mr. W. Chapman was read, giving an account of the antiquities and curiosities discovered in digging the canal from Carlisle to the West sea. The most interesting part of this communication related to the discovery, on the shores of the Solway Frith, beyond Brough, of a subterraneous forest of oak, imbedded in a stiff blue clay, and lying from two to three feet below the foundation of the Roman wall, which passed over it. The trees, which were of large dimensions, were all lying towards the north; the stumps of some were in their natural position. And, what is most remarkable, the wood of these trees was in so perfect a state, as to be scarcely distinguishable from fresh oak, although it is evident that it must have lain there some thousand years, as the period of its growth must have been anterior to the building of the Roman wall. So perfectly sound was the wood, that it was used for the purposes of embankment, &c. along with other wood.

The horrible burning of the horses (see p. 94) did not take place at the *Kenton Colliery*, but at another hard by. The *Tyne Mercury* states, that there is no doubt of the truth of this infamous act of cruelty.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. G. Armstrong to Miss M. Lawson—Mr. G. Tuss to Miss F. Bilton—Mr. Robson to Miss Brown—Mr. R. Hewlett to Miss Turner—Mr. J. Bearep to Miss A. Bearep—Mr. D. Tickle to Miss A. Gray—Mr. J. Bowden, of Seaton Sluice, to Miss Turner.

Died.] At Newcastle, the Rev. R. Atkinson—Mr. W. Ferguson—Mrs. Shield—Mrs. J. Elliot—Mrs. J. Rutherford—Mr. J. Richardson—Mrs. C. Richardson—Miss M. E. Griffith—J. Bulmer, esq.—At North Shields, Mrs. Naters—Mrs. A. Steel—Mrs. Grant—Mrs. Finley—Mrs. Brass—At North

Shore, Mr. B. Wilson—At Berwick, Mr. T. Gilchrist—Mrs. Forster—M. Forster, esq. 85—At Morpeth, Mrs. Wilson—At Alnwick, Mrs. Paterson—Mr. A. Scott—Mr. G. Farquhar—At Houghtly, Mrs. Leadbitter—At Hexham, Mr. J. Brown—Mrs. Swinburne.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Basford, Lieut. T. Strover, R. N. to Miss Danes—At Syerston, G. Flower, esq. to Miss H. Cowley—At Arnold, Mr. Moore to Miss Lee—Mr. Walker to Miss Greenwood—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Taylor to Miss M. Rouse—Mr. S. T. Hogg to Miss E. Tutin—Mr. T. Barratt to Miss C. Lockwood—Mr. R. Lee to Miss A. Glen—Mr. H. Simpson to Miss P. Rhodes—At Newark, Mr. W. Scarrington to Miss A. Richmond—At Worksop, Mr. Swindell to Miss Cooke.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. G. Hilton—Mrs. A. Hill—Mrs. Wills—Miss R. Slater—Mr. D. Harrison Mrs. Foster—At Mansfield, Mr. Buckles—At Farnsfield, Mr. T. Smith—At Newark, Mr. H. Cartledge—Mr. W. Walter—Mrs. Ward—Mrs. M. Leeson—At Wysall, Mr. S. Shaw—At Hadsock, near Worksop, Mr. G. Shuttleworth—At Worksop, Mrs. Burgoine—At Wirksworth, Mrs. Norris.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. R. Cobb, of Banbury, to Miss C. Pix—At Oxford, Mr. A. Taylor to Miss A. Barton.

Died.] At Bicester, Mrs. Bathe—At Oxford, Mrs. Wyatt—Mrs. Haynes—At Witney, Mr. T. Brian—At Tetsworth, B. H. Smyth, esq.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] At Stockerston, near Uppingham, R. Walker, esq.—At Uppingham, Mrs. Cox—At Pilton, Mr. A. Bell—At Empringham, Mr. J. Bloodworth—At Wing, Mr. W. White—Mrs. Larratt, of South Luffenham.

SHROPSHIRE.

At a late meeting held at Shrewsbury by a committee appointed to examine a plan for the Holyhead Road, it was resolved that the committee, having inspected two different plans presented to them, and having examined the estimates, are of opinion, that the plan proposed by Mr. Birch for taking the road up the Wyle Cop, is cheaper and much more beneficial to the town of Shrewsbury than the plan for taking the Holyhead road round the walls, and would answer every purpose for the benefit of the Irish travellers.

Married.] At Shiffnall, Mr. J. Bright to Miss M. A. Reynolds—At Old Swinford, Mr. J. Beddoe to Miss E. Childe—At Chirbury, Mr. W. V. Bourley to Miss Dudleston—At Cleobury Mortimer, Mr. T. Lloyd to Miss Dance—At Ludlow, Mr. E. Fletcher to Miss A. Thomas—At Hales Owen, Mr. G. W. Eaton to Miss M. L. Parker.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Mason—Mrs. E. Careswell—Mrs. Vaughan—Mr. Jeffreys—Miss E. Meredith, of Ludlow—Near Oswestry, Mrs. Roberts—At Forton, Mr. J. Minton—At Cotwell, Mrs. Juckes—At West Felton, Mrs. Frank—At Knockin, Mrs. H. Whitford—R. Williams, esq. of Eaton, 94.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A highly respectable meeting of the subscribers to the intended improvements in Bridgewater, took place last month, when it was finally resolved to carry into immediate execution the designs submitted by Mr. Carver, the architect, viz. the erection of a superb mansion house, for the accommodation of the judges at the assizes; a commodious hotel; and elegant assembly and card-rooms.

Married.] At Bath, B. Acton, esq. to Miss C. M. Moore—J. Greenough, esq. to Miss M. Banks Mr. J. F. Lazaron to Miss S. Lawrence—The Rev. W. Marriot to Miss F. Bird—Mr. J. Griffiths to Miss A. Mawley—Mr. R. Harris to Mrs. J. Hunt—The Rev. R. Winton to Miss E. Musgrave, of Taunton—At Bridgewater, Mr. T. Coombes to Miss S. Coombe.

Died.] At Bishop's Hull, Mrs. Greatheed—Mr. J. Hartnell—C. Marsh, esq.—At Bath, N. Thorley, esq.—Mrs. M. Guest—Mrs. Walsh—H. Cazamajor, esq.—T. Merrick, esq.—Sir H. Bateman, bart.—Mr. R. Lucas, 84—Mrs. Smyth—Mr. J. Price—T. King, esq.—Mrs. M. Anderdon—At Whitnell, R. Bath, esq. 94—At Frome, Mrs. Stile—At Taunton, Mr. Boon—Mr. D. Poundsbury—At Widecombe, Mr. W. Butler, 88—Mrs. Clarke—Near Bridgwater, Mrs. J. Meade, 84—At Ilminster, Mr. J. Jesse, 77.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bridgend, Keen, the Rev. H. Lomas—At Newcastle under-Lyme, Mr. T. Beardmore to Miss S. Colclough—At Lichfield, Capt. C. Warde, R. N. to Miss Gregory.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Smith—At Leek, Mr. Hammersley—Mrs. Shufflebotham.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Rushbrough, Mr. J. Cowles to Miss S. Robinson—At Boxford, Mr. W. Scowin to Miss Quinton—At Maldon, the Rev. W. H. Bull to Miss S. Bridges—Mr. J. King, of Desning Hall, to Miss A. Lanchester—At Bury, Mr. J. Watson to Miss S. Place—At Hadleigh, Mr. E. R. Tovill to Miss A. Willson—At Fressingfield, Mr. J. Debney to Miss M. A. Oxborrow.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mrs. Clark—Mr. W. Borrett—At Orford, Mrs. Mealing—At Bury, Mr. Pettit—At Bergholt, Mr. T. Beaumont, 94—At Nayland, Mr. W. Daniel—At Sudbury, Miss D. S. Gilly—Mrs. Gilly, 84—At Bungay, Mrs. Gibbon—At Rushbrooke, Mrs. Denton—At Woodbridge, J. Lynn, esq.—Mr. J. Mallett—At Stowmarket, Mrs. Earthy—At Reydon Cottage, Mrs. Jermyn—At Rougham, Mrs. Garnham.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, J. G. Jenkins, esq. to Miss C. Knowles—At Wartling, Major C. W. Elwood to Miss A. K. Curteis—T. Comber, esq. of Allington, to Miss H. M. Peach.

Died.] At Worthing, the Rev. F. Tutte, 94—At Brighton, Miss C. Peyton—At Preston, Miss E. Smithers—At Pit's Hill, W. Milford, esq. 75.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. R. Salloway to Miss C. Anderson—O. Mason, esq. to Miss E. Baker—At Warwick, Mr. R. Tibbits to Miss Sparrow—The Rev. Mr. Johnson to Miss Bailey.

Died.] At Warwick, C. P. Packwood, esq. 78—At Coventry, Mr. C. Brown—At Rugby, Mrs. Benn—At Birmingham, the Rev. H. Taft—Mrs. J. Budd—At Handsworth, Mrs. Flint.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Burton in Kendal, Mrs. Pearson—At Kendal, Mrs. P. Tate—Mr. E. Brooks.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Trowbridge, Mr. J. Taylor to Miss J. Keevil—Mr. W. Willis to Miss M. Marshman—At Manston, T. Wills, esq. to Miss A. Kaines—Mr. E. Gane, of Trowbridge, to Miss Laurence—At Wilcot, J. Beaven, esq. to Miss Willson—At Devizes, Mr. Plank to Mrs. Wadsworth.

Died.] At Bradford, Mrs. Bush—At Corsley, Mr. Clefft—At Devizes, Mrs. Sartain—At Trowbridge, Mrs. Figgins—At Salisbury, Miss Ranger—W. Amey, esq.—Mrs. C. Lee—At Marlborough, Sir H. Smyth, bart.—At Bourton, Mrs. Maggs.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Nichols to Miss Lucas, of Bromsgrove.

Died.] At Ham Court, Miss F. Martin—Mr. W. Kent, of Upton-on-Severn—At Sidbury, Mr. T. Dent—At Droitwich, Mr. J. Wheeler—At Broadway, Mrs. Howe.

YORKSHIRE.

A plan has been formed, and is now under consideration, for bringing the two important towns of Leeds and Manchester, by way of Halifax, eleven miles nearer than they are at present! The proposed line of road from Halifax to Leeds,

which is to pass by Hipperholme, Wike, Oken-shaw, Hunsworth, Tong, Farnley, and Lower Wortley, to the Wellington Bridge, at Leeds, thereby avoids Clayton Heights, and reduces the present two stages of nine miles each, to one stage of fourteen miles. The line from Halifax to Manchester is to continue on the present road to Ripponden, then to take the Oldham road for some miles, when it is to turn off to Booth Dean, and leaving Oldham to the left, and Rochdale to the right, to attain the town of Manchester at a distance of twenty-one instead of twenty-eight miles, and without climbing Blackstone Edge.

Married.] Mr. J. Hepper, of Leeds, to Miss Rhodes—At Leeds, Mr. J. Wood to Miss J. Mathers—At Otley, Mr. Maude to Miss D. Hartley—At Wakefield, Mr. W. Chadwick to Miss E. Linley—At Hull, Capt. P. Hutchinson to Miss M. A. Pratt—At Blyth, Mr. T. Le-ay Breverton to Miss Taylor—At York, Mr. Kirkby to Miss E. C. Steel—At Bradford, Mr. J. Ward to Miss Holroyd—At Henningfield, Mr. J. Swift to Miss S. Garland—Mr. J. Mitchell to Miss A. Hunt, of Horbury—At Whitby, R. B. Cook, esq. to Miss E. C. Webb—At Gargrave, Mr. J. Mason to Miss Shiers.

Died.] At Wakefield, D. Colvard, esq.—Mr. W. Clarkson—At Cottingley Bridge, C. F. Bresfield, esq.—At Ripon, Mrs. Askwith—At Bolton, Mr. Ronald—At Long Balk House, Mrs. Le Page—At Boroughbridge, Mrs. Burniston—At Rilston, Mr. W. Blake—At Leeds, Mrs. Jackson—Mr. J. Houseman—F. Risdale, esq. of Winsley—At Winfield House, C. Bramley, esq.—At Ripley, Mrs. Hewett—At Tadcaster, Mr. T. Hartley—At Barnsley, Mr. W. Horsefall—At Knaresborough, Mrs. Buttersfield—At York, J. Hamerton, esq.

WALES.

At Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, a Cambrian Society has been instituted under the patronage of the Rev. D. Hughes, A. M. A numerous meeting lately took place, when Mr. D. Williams was chosen president. Several orations were delivered in the Ancient British language; Englynion were also recited on the antiquity and excellence of the Welsh language, &c. Mr. J. Jones, the Bard of the Society, recited also some Englynion to the patron, in such an energetic and emphatic manner, as elicited great approbation. Vice-presidents and a committee were appointed; and subscriptions entered into to establish a library.

Married.] At Holywell, Mr. E. Leigh to Miss M. Hill—Mr. J. Penschold to Miss Allington—Mr. E. Leigh to Miss M. Hill—At Eglwysfach, Mr. J. Davies to Miss P. Lloyd—At Llanyblodwell, Mr. Hamer to Miss Lloyd—Mr. T. Snelson, of Darland Hall, Denbigh, to Miss Coms—Capt. C. Warde, R. N. of Woolaud Castle, to Miss M. Gregory—At Denis, Mr. W. Jones to Miss A. Griffith—The Rev. J. M. Edwards, of Towyn, to Miss Edwards—Mr. J. C. Davies, of Hawarden, to Miss M. Ball—At Llanrhaidr, Denbigh, Mr. T. Jones to Miss Pearson.

Died.] At Trefanial, Mr. J. Jones—Mr. H. Evans of Machynlleth—At Machynlleth, Capt. Jones, R.N.—At Holt, Denbigh, Mr. C. Price—At Builth, T. Price, esq.—At Brecon, Mr. T. Farmer.

SCOTLAND.

The annual meeting of the Gaelic School Society was held last month, in the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh, R. G. M'Donald, esq. of Clanranald, M.P. in the chair. The annual report was first read, which stated that the Society had under its care 81 schools, attended by nearly 0000 scholars, and that notwithstanding the contributions and donations received in the course of the year, there was still a deficiency in the funds. The meeting was then addressed in eloquent and impressive speeches by the Rev. Valentine Ward, the Rev. John Brown, Henry M'Kenzie, esq. the treasurer, who read an abstract of the accounts, John Campbell, esq. of Carbrook, the Very Rev. Principal Baird, the Rev. Dr. Brunton, the Rev. David Dickson, who read the list of office-bearers, and George Buchan, esq. of Kelloe. The chairman then shortly addressed the meeting, stating some facts relative to the enthusiasm with which the Society's teachers were hailed among our Celtic countrymen.

The sums in custom duties remitted last year to London from Scotland, exceeded that of the preceding year 170,000*l.*; the excess of duties at Greenock was about 60,000*l.*; ditto, at Port-Glasgow, 35,000*l.*; ditto at Leith, 23,000*l.* And, at almost every other port, particularly at Glasgow, Grangemouth, Aberdeen, and Dundee, there was a considerable increase.

Married.] At Burnside, Mr. R. Grieve to Miss M. Rolland—At Hillside, Leith Walk, J. S. Combe, M. D. to Miss A. Thompson—At Stonhouse, J. Kennedy, esq. to Miss A. M'Clark—R. Fulton, esq. of Dubbyside, to Miss H. Fotheringham—At Edinburgh, J. Carfrae, esq. to Miss J. Park—Mr. R. Grieve to Miss C. Anderson—At Leith, Mr. J. M'Leod to Miss C. London—At Aberdeen, W. Irvine, esq. to Miss H. A. Stuart—Lieut. W. H. Smith to Miss E. Willson—At Linlithgow, Mr. E. Clark to Miss J. Fraser—At Perth, Mr. Mitchel to Miss J. Pringle.

Died.] At Goodlyburn, Miss M. Cunningham—At Aberdeen, R. Lamb, esq.—J. Davidson, esq.—At Falkirk, Miss A. Duncanson—At Park, R. Govane, esq.—At Ayr, Mr. J. Willson—Capt W. Niven—At Glasgow, Miss G. Carlyle—At Kelso, Mr. A. Dodds—At Dumblane, J. Allan, esq.—At Paisley, Mr. J. Peers — At Edinburgh, Gen. F. Dundas—Miss C. Fleming—Admiral Bisset—H. D. Grant, esq.—Mrs. Aitken—Miss Foy.

IRELAND.

Mr. Macquisten, civil engineer, has made a report in regard to the expediency of opening a safe and speedy communication between Scotland and Ireland, by means of steam-packets, from the harbour of Troon, in Ayrshire, to Belfast Loch, in preference to the passage from Portpatrick to Donaghadee. Troon is seventy-three miles distant from Edinburgh, thirty-one miles from Glasgow, and sixty-three miles from Dumfries. Portpatrick is 136 miles distant from Edinburgh, twenty-four miles from Glasgow, and eighty-five miles from Dumfries. As a saving of distance, and consequently of time and expenses, Mr. Macquisten states the former place to be preferable to the latter for every point of the kingdom. The harbours, too, at Troon and Belfast Loch, he states to be infinitely superior to those of Portpatrick and Donaghadee, and the passage by water, though longer, he states to be more certain and safe.

Married.] At Dublin, P. Egan, esq. to Miss E. Murray—J. Busby, esq. to Miss C. W. Pellegrine—P. Majan, esq. to Miss E. O'Connor—C. Whitton, esq. to Miss S. S. Battersby—The Rev. E. Mayne to Miss H. Mayne—At Cork, Dr. Magin to Miss E. Bullen—R. N. Parker, esq. to Miss H. Newsome.

Died.] At Dublin, Lieut. F. B. Pyne—N. Magreth, esq.—J. Taylor, esq.—R. Bentley, esq.—W. Barry, esq.—Mr. J. Melsop—Mrs. C. D. Horr—Mr. S. Steele—Mrs. Morland—At Coolen, Sir R. Harte, 88—At Mallow, Miss A. Cox—At Tullamore, Mrs. C. E. Handy—At Seafield, Mrs. Hore.

POLITICAL EVENTS,

APRIL 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Imperial Parliament.—On the 23d, 24th, and 25th of February, no debate of moment occurred in the House of Lords. A bill was brought in by the Bishop of Exeter for amending the Marriage Act, and read a first and second time. Earls Grosvenor and Darnley spoke in favour of a revision of the Game Laws, but made no motions on the subject. On the 26th, several revenue bills were received from the House of Commons. March 1st, no debate of moment occurred; but on the 2d, Lord King stated that he was summoned to attend on the case of Conolly and wife. He had not heard the evidence, and prayed to be instructed how to vote. He should be extremely sorry to do wrong. Was he to take his instructions from the Chancellor, and vote as he voted? Something was at present wanted that resembled the wisdom of our ancestors. His lordship also made some allusion to the late conduct of the Lord Chancellor, but no reply was made. Lord Darnley then moved for some papers relative to Ireland, respecting which he postponed a motion until the 5th instant. On the 4th, Lord King presented a petition for the Abolition of Slavery; and Lord Liverpool laid before the House some papers relative to South America, without making any motion respecting them. On the 5th, the Royal assent was given to various bills, and the Austrian Loan bill was read a first time. On the 8th, several petitions were presented against Negro Slavery; and the Marquis of Lansdown asked some questions relative to the documents laid on the table respecting South America. He wished to know where he could find the document in which Spain permitted us to trade with the Spanish colonies in 1810; whether any answer had been returned to Mr. Canning's offer of mediation of January 30th; and whether Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France had returned an answer to the communication of the sentiments of his Majesty's Government on the subject of South America. The Earl of Liverpool replied to the first question, that there was no distinct treaty between Spain and England, but a complete understanding of our having free commercial intercourse with South America. As to the other questions, no answer had been returned either by Spain or the other Powers. His Lordship to another question also stated, that no communication had been made to Ministers of the answers returned by the Governments of France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, to the invitation of the Spanish Government to a conference at Paris. Lord Holland said, no answer being returned by the several powers to Mr. Canning's communication, the inference from it was quite clear. On the 9th, a committee was appointed to inquire into the office of Clerk of Parliament; and Lord Calthorpe objected to the new mode of hearing appeals, which Lord Liverpool asserted to be the best that could be adopted. On the 10th, no business of consequence was transacted; but on the 11th, on the third reading of the Austrian Loan bill, Lord Holland addressed the House, and inveighed in a strain of severe sarcasm on the nice sense of honour and justice which must be possessed by the Emperor of Austria, in paying about one-seventh of the debt which he fairly owed this country. Two millions and a half were to be paid of advances which cost this country more than seventeen millions. His Lordship then adverted to the manner in which the money paid was to be appropriated--to the building of churches, and the repairs of Windsor Castle. He remarked that the Church of England, which was one of the richest churches in Europe, was the only one he ever heard of that never did any thing for itself. The Earl of Liverpool said, the real object of the Noble Lord appeared to be rather to read the House a lecture on the Austrian Government, than to make any amendment on the bill. No sovereign ever sat on a throne who possessed more honourable feeling than the Emperor of Austria. The loans granted were for subjects so purely British, that when the subject was discussed coolly, he doubted whether we were justified in asking what we did.—Lord King contended that the Emperor of Austria had engaged in unsuccessful wars; he had done so for his own advantage, not ours, and ought to bear the consequences of his miscalculations. He wished the Noble Earl had been able to give a better explanation of the conduct of Austria than he had done. Perhaps the money had been paid into the Court of Equity at Vienna, and the greater portion swallowed up by lawyers. But had it been in this country, the matter would have been still worse; and after twenty years litigation, instead of receiving, we should have had to pay 2,500,000*l.* He had no doubt that those interested in

the event would pray that there might never be wanting a succession of good men to ensure delays.—The Earl of Aberdeen justified the Emperor of Austria.—Lord Clifden said, as to the virtues of the Austrian Emperor, if what Mr. Rose had written about his Government in Italy were believed, a greater tyrant had never existed. — Lord Ellenborough admitted that the conduct of the Emperor of Austria was not unimpeachable; but, compared with his allies, he appeared an absolute angel. The Marquis of Lansdowne brought in a bill for the relief of Dissenters from the operation of the Marriage Act. On the 12th, the Marquis of Downshire stated, that as a trigonometrical survey of Ireland was about to be undertaken, he wished at the same time there should be a correct admeasurement of counties and parishes. On the 15th, the Marquis of Lansdowne moved an Address to his Majesty, that the independence of the South American States should be no longer delayed. The Earl of Liverpool opposed the motion, and moved an amendment, that the House "reposed full confidence in the just and moderate views ministers had taken respecting the South American States." This amendment was carried by 95 to 34. On the 16th, Lord Bathurst submitted to the House the resolution of Parliament respecting Slaves already passed, and the measures in consequence recommended to the colonists by Ministers; the principal of which were —1st. To cause the Sabbath to be better observed.—2d. To procure the abolition of whipping as a stimulus to labour.—3d. To abolish the practice altogether of flogging female slaves.—4th. To take care that no punishments were inflicted contrary to judicial regulations. His Lordship then went into a detail of the measures to be pursued immediately in all those colonies which were not governed by their own Houses of Assembly; or in all the ceded colonies. A proclamation had also been issued to prevent any mistake on the part of the Negroes of the intentions of the Government at home. On the 18th, Earl Spencer presented two petitions for the Abolition of Slavery. Earl Grosvenor feared the measures proposed would not be effectual. Lord Liverpool said the great feature of these measures was to encourage the Negroes to obtain their own freedom. On the 17th, petitions were presented against Slavery; and several bills were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Commons. On the 22d, several other petitions against Slavery were presented; appeal cases heard; and Lord Grosvenor, in presenting a petition from Worksop for the Abolition of Slavery, commented on the conduct of the colonists of Jamaica, and on the benefits of free labour.

House of Commons.—On the 23d, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the House should go into a committee of Finance, and entered into a statement of the revenue expenditure and surplus of the past year. The surplus of last year amounted to 6,710,985*l.* 10*s.* 5¼*d.* It was necessary to deduct from this the sum of 5,000,000*l.*, being the portion appropriated for the diminution of the national debt. The surplus available for public purposes, was 1,710,985*l.* The estimate which he presented to the House for the present year, was as follows:—Income, 51,?65,000*l.* To this must be added, that portion of the money repaid by Austria, and which had come into the Exchequer, 1,500,000*l.*; and the sum paid by the trustees of half-pay and pensions, 4,620,000*l.*; making a total of 57,385,000*l.* —Expenditure, 56,332,929*l.* Deducting this from a revenue of 57,385,000*l.*, of which he had previously given the estimate, there would remain a surplus at the end of the year (after applying 5,134,458*l.* to the reduction of the debt) of 1,052,071*l.*; making a surplus on the two years of 2,373,000*l.* He then proceeded to state what appeared to him essential respecting the actual revenue in 1823, as compared with the estimate which he had laid before the House in the last Session. He had at that time calculated the Customs would be 10,500,000*l.* But he had underrated that branch of our resources. Such had been the increase of our foreign commerce—such had been the advantages derived from that free system of trade, which he had always advocated, and which Government had manifested the utmost anxiety to adopt, and owing also to the increased facilities of consumption, that the customs had produced last year not less than 11,428,762*l.* — being nearly 1,000,000*l.* more than he anticipated. The Excise had fallen short of the estimate laid before Parliament, yet the diminution could be clearly accounted for. When he last year estimated the Excise duties at 26,000,000*l.*, he had counted items which ought to have been omitted. The actual receipt was 25,342,828*l.* This difference between his estimate and the amount really received, arose from some circumstances which he did not advert to when he formed that estimate. He omitted a considerable sum remaining to be paid on the stock in hand when the malt duty was diminished in 1822. In addition to that circumstance, owing to the distress which prevailed where hop-cultivation was carried on, Govern-

ment, instead of a hop-duty of 320,000*l.*, received in 1823 an arrear of only 47,000*l.* Besides those causes of depreciation in the amount of Excise duties, a very considerable diminution was effected by the House in the course of that year. The diminution of duty was principally confined to England and to the articles of distillation. Salt, soap, starch, tea, tobacco, snuff, and other articles, had yielded an increase of duty. There was also 766,666*l.* on account of the Austrian loan. His expectations for the coming year were for the Customs—11,550,000*l.*; Excise, 25,625,000*l.*; Stamps, 6,800,000*l.*; taxes, under the management of the Commissioners of Taxes, 5,100,000*l.*; assessed taxes and land-tax, 4,814,000*l.*; Post-office, 1,460,000*l.*: and miscellaneous, 730,000*l.*: then there were 1,500,000*l.* on account of the Austrian loan; and 4,620,000*l.* from the Trustees of half-pay: so that the total produce of the year would be 57,385,000*l.*, which would leave a surplus over the expenditure for the year, of 1,052,071*l.* He then proposed that 500,000*l.* should be devoted for building new churches; 300,000*l.* for the repairs of Windsor Castle, being 150,000*l.* a-year for two years. For purchasing the picture-gallery of the late Mr. Angerstein, and establishing a national gallery of paintings, 60,000*l.* There would be a surplus for 1823 and 1824 of 2,763,061*l.* It was felt a matter of duty to effect a reduction of interest on the four per cents. of 75,000,000*l.* It was proposed, therefore, to give notice to all the holders of four per cents. that they would be paid off, except they assented within the space of six weeks to receive 100*l.* in the three and a half per cents. for 100*l.* in the present four per cents.; and the proportion which he intended to pay off in the next October, which would be the earliest period at which the reduction could take place, would be one-third, supposing that either all or none of them dissented. He would illustrate what he meant by an instance. Supposing one-third of the holders to assent, then there would remain 50 millions to be paid off; and of this sum he should propose that one-third should be paid off in the next October. If none assented, there would be 75 millions to be paid off; and in that case he should pay off a third of the whole, or 25 millions: whereas if one-third assented, he should then pay off one-third of the 50 millions which would be left, or a sum amounting to between 16 and 17 millions. The option which he should give to the holders of this stock, would be to be paid off at that time, or to receive 100*l.* in the three and a half per cents. upon an understanding that that stock should not be liable to be paid off for five years — namely, till October 1829: thus placing upon the same footing the holders of the Old and of the New three and a half per cents. The result of this measure would be a saving of 375,000*l.* He proposed the reduction of the bounty on fisheries, on the exportation of coarse linens, and 10 per cent. on finer linens. The result of his calculations would be, that the savings would amount for the year 1823 to 1,710,985*l.*; for the year 1824, to 1,052,076*l.*; for the year 1825 to 372,346; for the year 1826, to 477,346*l.*; for the year 1827, to 522,346*l.*; which amount altogether came to 4,135,099*l.* and which sum we should have at our disposal at the close of the year 1827. He then proposed to reduce 1*s.* 1½*d.* per gallon duty on rum, making 150,000*l.* The duty on coals brought to London, 3*s.* 4*d.* per chaldron, equalizing it with the country carriage coastwise duty, 100,000*l.* Canal-brought coals to be only liable to the same duty. The duty upon foreign wool to be reduced from 6*d.* to 1*d.* a pound, which would be 350,000*l.* A reduction of the duty on raw silk of the East Indies from 4*s.* to 3*d.* per lb.; of China and Italy, from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*d.*; on Brazilian raw silk, from 14*s.* 10*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* All prohibitions on manufactured articles to be done away, and plain silk goods to be admitted at 15*s.* a lb. and figured silks at 30*s.*; and all other kinds, shoes, gloves, ribands, laces, a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem.* The loss to the revenue on these heads would be 462,000*l.*; and the total on these reductions, 1,062,000*l.* A debate took place on bringing up the report of the Committee of Supply, which Mr. Hume divided for the reduction of the military force: Ayes, 8; Noes, 52. On the 24th, Mr. J. Williams, in a speech of considerable length, in which he exposed the monstrous delays, expenses, and vexations which Chancery suitors suffer, and exposed the difficulties of overcoming the inveterate habits and prejudices of lawyers, moved "for a committee to inquire into the delay and expense of the Court of Chancery, and the causes thereof." Mr. Peel vindicated Lord Eldon, and stated the delays were beyond his control. After considerable debate Mr. Williams withdrew his motion, on the acknowledgment that a commission was speedily to be appointed for the object which he had in view. A short debate took place on the Austrian loan, on the resolutions respecting it being brought up, which were finally agreed to and reported. On the 25th, Sir J. Wrottesley moved a resolution respecting adapting the coin of the

realm to decimal divisions, which he afterwards withdrew. Leave was given to Sir G. Clarke to bring in a bill to equalize weights and measures. On the 26th several motions were put by different members, and withdrawn; and Mr. Abercromby moved for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectually representing the city of Edinburgh in Parliament, it appearing that 33 persons only had a right, and 19 only actually exercised the power of voting, out of 100,000 of population! The motion was lost by a majority of 24; or 99 for, and 75 against it. On the 27th Sir H. Hardinge proposed the Ordnance Estimates, on several items of which Mr. Hume divided the House. The House went into a committee on the Usury bill. *March* 1.—Mr. Abercromby rose and complained of a breach of privilege by Lord Eldon, in that his Lordship imputed to him the uttering a falsehood in that House, when he, Lord Eldon, was seated on his judicial bench; and moved that Mr. Farquharson be ordered to attend the House the next day to give evidence of the fact. Mr. Canning and other members opposed the motion, and many spoke for it; but none vindicated the attack made on Mr. Abercromby; and the House divided—102 for, and 151 against the motion. On the 2d, Mr. Hobhouse proposed the reduction of the window-tax. The motion was lost by a majority of 155 to 88. On the 3d there were not members to form a House; but on the 4th numerous petitions were presented for the Abolition of the Slave-trade, and reduction of the coal, candle, and other taxes; also against the proposed changes in the laws regarding the wool and silk trades. Mr. Canning laid on the table copies of communications between England, France, and Spain, with respect to the Spanish colonies. The documents, which are too long for insertion here, were justificatory of the conduct of ministers respecting South America, and explicitly stated the determination of Great Britain respecting them, which seemed very different from that of the Continental potentates, who do not appear to unveil their intentions so clearly. No. 1 was a memorandum of a conference between Prince Polignac and Mr. Canning. No. 2 a letter of Sir W. A'Court to Mr. Canning, and communications from the Spanish Minister Ofalia. No. 3 is Mr. Canning's reply to Sir W. A'Court. On the 5th several petitions were presented, and the mutiny bill was committed. On the 8th Mr. Huskisson moved that the duties upon sugar be granted for the ensuing year, and moved that 7*s*. per cwt. be taken off, which was agreed to: the consumption in 1822 was 2,400,000 cwt. On going into a committee on the silk trade, Mr. Huskisson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer being absent, moved a resolution, the principal feature of which was that the remission of silk duties should commence on the 25th ult.; and that the prohibition on foreign silks should not cease until 1826. On the 9th Mr. Goulburn brought in a bill to amend the tithe composition acts, and 144,000*l*. were granted for Ordnance Estimates. On the 10th no debate of moment occurred; but Mr. Huskisson moved a resolution respecting the Silk Duties. On the 11th Lord Althorp moved for certain papers connected with Irish tumults in 1820, but the motion was rejected without a division. The Game Laws Amendment bill was read by a majority of 66 in its favour, on an amendment of Sir J. Shelley to read it that day six months. On the 12th several sums of money were voted for different purposes. On one for the secretaries of the West India Islands Mr. Hume divided the House, but the grant was carried. The Four per Cents. bill was passed. On the 15th Mr. Maberly moved for a committee, whether it would not be expedient to collect the duties on malt and beer from malt alone, thereby saving the collection of the beer duties, amounting to 290,920*l*. The motion was lost by a majority of 130 to 26. On the 16th Mr. Canning appeared with papers relative to the Slave-trade. It was his intention to take a short review of the measures that had been adopted on this subject, and the course which had been pursued in consonance with the resolutions passed by that House last year. These resolutions having been read, the Right Hon. Gentleman proceeded to develope the intentions and plans of Government for the amelioration of the condition of the Negroes. The West India Islands were divided into two classes, of which by far the smaller portion were under the government of the Crown of England, without the intervention of any local legislative assembly; the other was managed by popular assemblies. Experiments of amelioration were to be tried at Trinidad, one of the former class of Islands, and the course to be pursued was detailed in an Order of Council. The new ecclesiastical establishment to be sent out would-not be attended with any demand on the finances of the islands. Those expenses would in the first five years be defrayed out of the interest of the sum which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced his intention of appropriating to the building of churches. It would probably be some years before any part of that sum would be employed for the purposes for which it

would be voted; and during that time the interest upon it could be applied to defray the expense of the ecclesiastical establishment in the West Indies. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectual Suppression of the African Slave-Trade. Mr. Buxton considered the proposed measure as an abandonment of the pledge given by Government last year—or at least it was to be reduced, crippled, and softened down, so that no man could say in what generation the emancipation was to take place. Sure he was that the country would not be satisfied to see the solemn pledge given in the last Session of Parliament for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves in all our colonies frittered away to a measure for the advantage of the single colony of Trinidad.—Mr. Ellice approved of the course taken by Government.—Mr. Wilberforce said, with all the experience which he had had of colonial assemblies, it would be worse than trifling, if he deceived himself or the House with any expectation that they would adopt the recommendations of Government. It was not the limited interest of a few individuals they had to consider: it was the comforts and happiness of mortal beings like ourselves; and generations upon generations might pass away whilst we were endeavouring to conciliate the masters, and to prevail upon them to attend to our recommendations. He knew the base misrepresentations that had been industriously circulated. He had himself been represented to have sent out papers, pamphlets, and documents, of various descriptions, to the West Indies, which was a most complete and absolute falsehood. He should be ashamed to have occasion even to disclaim such an act, were he not well acquainted with the arts of the vermin that nestle in all sorts of public questions; and it was not surprising that they should cling with inveterate tenacity to the question of slavery: it was the only proper sphere of action for such reptiles—it was their legitimate station. On the whole, he could only say that the House would not act wisely, nor would they advance the object which they professed to have in view, by adopting the measure which had been submitted to them.—Mr. Baring said, his Majesty's Government seemed to have been blown about, Session after Session, by every wind, according as they found the West Indian interests strong in one year, and those whom he should briefly designate the Saints, in the next. They should come to some decisive measure on the subject. Hopes were held out, but no distinct proposition was stated, and until that was done, the House was bound to refrain from coming to any determination.—Mr. Peel said the preceding speakers had found fault with Government for not adopting a positive course; but they should have gone farther, and said what was to be. He was satisfied the colonists would follow the wishes of Government, when the irritation had subsided. Leave was given to bring in a bill.—On the 17th several petitions for Slave Abolition were presented; and Mr. Hume moved for certain papers relative to the Legacy Duties. On the 18th Lord J. Russell moved an Address to the throne, praying for copies or extracts of all communications from France respecting the evacuation of Spain by its armies. Sir R. Wilson seconded the motion, and in his speech alluded to the conduct of the Duke d'Angoulême, who had suffered Riego to be sacrificed. He commented severely on the Holy Alliance, and the base conduct of its potentates towards him; and on the meanness of the Portuguese minister, who, when he (Sir R. Wilson) returned to the King of Portugal the Order he had conferred, in consequence of the ill-usage he experienced at Lisbon, published an antedated letter in the Lisbon Gazette, purporting that it had been withdrawn by the King, instead of resigned by the wearer. Mr. Canning in an eloquent speech, in which he treated Sir R. Wilson with the most marked courtesy, opposed the motion, which was ultimately lost without a division. On the 19th several petitions were presented; and the House divided in a committee of supply on the grant of 6500*l.* for publishing proclamations and other notices in the Irish newspapers—51 for, and 27 against the motion.

War has taken place with Algiers, and that port has been strictly blockaded. The following intelligence has been officially communicated by the Admiralty on the subject.

"Despatches, dated the 31st January and 1st February, have this morning been received from the Hon. Captain Spencer of his Majesty's ship Naiad (who had been directed to proceed to Algiers to make, in conjunction with his Majesty's Consul at that Regency, a remonstrance against some late proceedings of the Dey), stating that his negotiation had ended unsatisfactorily, and that the Consul was obliged to strike the British flag, and embark on board his Majesty's ship.—Captain Spencer further reports, that having met an Algerine corvette, he felt it, under his instructions, his duty to attack her; and that she was laid on board, and captured in the most handsome manner, by his Majesty's brig Cameleon; when Captain Spencer had the satisfaction to find that he had rescued 17 Spaniards, whom the Algerine was carrying into slavery."

THE COLONIES.

His Majesty has issued the following Proclamation to the Colonies :

"GEORGE R.—Whereas it has been represented unto us, that the slaves in some of our West India colonies, and of our possessions on the continent of South America, have been erroneously led to believe that orders had been sent out by us for their emancipation; and whereas such belief has produced acts of insubordination, which have excited our highest displeasure, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation; and we do hereby declare and make known that the slave population in our said colonies and possessions will be undeserving of our protection if they shall fail to render entire submission to the laws, as well as dutiful obedience to their masters : and we hereby charge and command all our Governors of our said West India colonies and possessions, to give the fullest publicity to this our Proclamation, and to enforce by all legal means in their power the punishment of those who may disturb the tranquillity and peace of our said colonies and possessions.—Given at the Court at Carlton House, this 10th day of March, 1824, and in the fifth year of our Reign."

The measures to be immediately pursued in respect to the slaves in those colonies more immediately under the control of government, beginning with Trinidad, are these :—

"1. The use of the whip, so indecent and so shocking, is utterly abolished in regard to female slaves.—2. The whip is no longer borne by the driver in the field ; to be no longer employed as a summary punishment of the male Negroes ; to be wholly laid aside as a stimulus to labour, and resorted to only as a chastisement for misbehaviour, deliberately proved and recorded.—3. Ample provision is to be made for the religious instruction of the Negroes, by the appointment of two Bishops with regular clergy under them.—4. Marriage is to be encouraged, families never to be separated, and the property of the slave is to be protected by positive law.—5 Banks are to be established, in which the slave may deposit his earnings : the money so placed to be sacred, in all cases, from the master's grasp.—6. The testimony of slaves, under certain limitations, depending on personal character, is to be received in all civil cases, except when the master's immediate interests are concerned, and in all criminal cases, except when the life of a white person is involved. —7. The slave who has acquired a certain sum of money is to have the power of purchasing his own manumission, or that of his own wife or child ; and thus the father may become, as it is fit he should, the instrument of liberty to his offspring.—For the more effectual enforcement of these provisions, the Procurador Syndic of the Cabildo of the Port of Spain is confirmed in his office of Guardian of the Slaves, and his authority made commensurate with his duties.

FOREIGN STATES.

Of foreign intelligence there is little of consequence to detail. The elections, as they are called in France, have closed ; and so well have the Ministry succeeded in destroying every thing like competition, that except in two or three places, they have secured the return of their own creatures. About 17 or 18 Opposition members only have been returned out of 430, the total number ; and these have been rather tolerated in possessing seats to keep up a show of opposition, than deputed by the bodies which purport to return them. The Princess de Condé is no more.

In Spain no amnesty has been yet announced ; and Ferdinand still continues, as far as the French will allow him, to pursue the dark and miserable policy of his own infatuated clergy. Merino is reported to have organized his band of Guerillas, and to have declared himself against the government at the head of 4000 men. The priests and serviles still cry for vengeance and prompt addresses, demanding the punishment of all constitutionalists. The prisoners sent to France, and on their return, have been countermanded on their march by the fears of Ferdinand, whose cowardice is only equalled by his treachery. He dreads the return of 12,000 men who can feel towards him no sentiment but of hatred. The celebrated Trappist has been sent to his convent in Catalonia, which has much enraged the ecclesiastics. This was probably an act of French influence. The Algerine corsairs had made several descents, and carried off many individuals from the coast ; among them was General Abadia. The desire expressed by Spain, that the Allies would come to a conference in Paris to devise means of adjusting the affairs of South America, is not likely to be successful, though Ferdinand has signified his willingness to consider of the alterations which events have caused there.

Letters from Lisbon detail the murder of the Marqus de Loule, one of the King's Chamberlains, which excited great consternation. The King went to Salvatierra to pass the Shrovetide with his daughters, when festivities were to take place. The dead body of the Marquis was found lying on the ground, and in the open air, in a part of the palace that was some time ago burnt and never rebuilt. He was in his full uniform, with all his insignia upon him. A lively emotion was excited both at Salvatierra and Lisbon, as soon as the news reached the latter place ; when the general voice seemed to designate the Infante Don Miguel as a party implicated in the affair. The King was greatly affected. He called for the son of the deceased, and conferred upon him all the dignities held by his late father, pledging himself ever after to befriend him.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

Saturday, the 28th of February, will be a day of some note in the operatic annals of London; for on that day Madame* *Catalani* re-appeared on the boards of the King's Theatre for the first time, after an interval of *ten* years. Her engagement is stated to be for a limited number of nights; and her remuneration, if we are correctly informed, consists in one third part of the gross receipts of the pit and gallery on each performance.

From the numerous advertisements published during some weeks prior to this event, we were in hopes of enjoying the double treat of seeing this *debut* take place in a *new* opera; for *Il* NUOVO *Fanatico per la Musica*, though we, could hardly be the old and well-known *Fanatico*, in which this lady and poor Naldi had often charmed our senses. The thought that it might turn out to be neither the one nor the other, never struck us.

But so it was: the captivating epithet "*il nuovo*" was dropped in the bills of the day, and Simon Mayer's comic opera *Il Fanatico per la Musica*, was found to have been selected merely as a vehicle to exhibit Madame Catalani's *savoir faire* in any manner she or the Management might deem most conducive to the full display of her extraordinary talent; so that the performance might almost be called an operatic concert, rather than a proper legitimate opera.

We confess we felt greatly disappointed by the arrangement in question, of the fitness or even policy of which we entertain strong doubts. If Madame Catalani felt inclined, or had sufficient inducement offered to her, to re-appear on the very boards to which she principally owes her celebrity and her wealth, we think that it would have been worth her while, and becoming in her, to submit to the study of some new character, rather than select an opera which is familiar to every ear, and had formerly been more frequently performed in the same house than any other; not to advert to the momentous question of policy, and the risk of voluntarily inviting comparison between her singing and acting the same character in the vigour and prime of all her faculties, and again at a more considerably advanced period of life.

But, setting aside these objections to the choice of the piece, and taking it for granted that *Il Fanatico* was the *sine quâ non*, why not let us have it *tale-quale?* Why disfigure the plot and the composition by all manner of patchwork, vocal and literary? Why cut out this, and stitch in that, until the music of our poor Fanatico resembles the fantastical *robe-de-chambre* of Don Febeo himself? The *libretto* in its authentic shape is as pleasant and diverting as most comic operas; and the music of Mayer, although not in the crack style of the fashionable compositions of the day, possesses the fascinating ease and gracefulness peculiar to that author, who, of all the Germans, Mozart not excepted, has best succeeded in charming the Italian ear—no mean recommendation, we think. His airs breathe so entirely Italian grace and melodiousness, his comic scenes possess in so eminent a degree the chastened musical humour of the legitimate Italian school, that one would think he had been born of an Italian mother, or sung to rest in his cradle by a Neapolitan nursemaid.

The principal parts in this opera were cast as follows:—*Aristea* by Madame Catalani, *Celestina* by Madame Caradori Allen, *Don Carolino* by Curioni, and *Don Febeo* the "Fanatico" by De Begnis.

As Madame Catalani's performance naturally absorbed our principal attention and that of the audience, it will not require an apology if we enter somewhat fully into its deserts. In endeavouring to give the best judgment we were able to form of this lady's merits with the strictest candour and impartiality, we are fully aware of the difficulty of our task. Ten or twelve years have passed away since we beheld her on this stage: would we could say that the hand of time during this large portion of human existence had been as indulgent to ourselves as it has proved to the Sinigaglian Syren. Fanatici per la Musica as we still feel, *when* all is right within and without us, we then were at all hours of the day fanatichissimi furiosi for every thing that had voice or sound. It is with music as with fruit, (as with love, a bachelor might more justly say); the cherries of the present time are not to be compared with those that grew twenty years ago; grapes, too, have become much sourer of late.

With these misgivings as to variations in taste, it would have been unfair to trust exclusively to our own feelings in passing judgment upon the performance of an artist, the admiration of the present generation, and, in some respects, probably superior to all that have preceded her. Under such circumstances it was natural and just that we should consult other competent judges of our acquaintance; and it is thus that the opi-

* Such was the announcement.

nion we are about to give is borne out by that of several persons, whose taste in musical matters we value at least as much as our own.

Catalani has, we believe, reached her forty-fourth year; an age at which many great singers of her sex could still boast of the full possession of all their vocal powers. We need only instance Billington, and above all Mara.—Those of Catalani, although still wonderful and in the aggregate still unrivalled, appeared to us to have just passed their solstice. Effort was visible in all those exertions which were attended with complete success. This is precisely the case with a celebrated singer on our national stage; and, indeed, it cannot be otherwise: an increased degree of physical force must be called forth to effect that which more youthful and flexible organs had yielded with facility: delicacy and ease of intonation and delivery are not so readily at the command of the vocalist of maturer years. Hence, probably, Madame Catalani appeared to us less decidedly successful in her *pianos* and *sotto voces* than in those evolutions which she uttered with full strength of voice; and hence, we presume, her frequent recourse to the latter expedient, in preference to passages in a subdued tone of voice. The numerous divisions, cadences, and *fiorimenti* which showered from her lips with all her gigantic force of tone, were the happiest portion of her efforts. They must be heard to be conceived within the possibility of human achievement. The clear bell-like notes vibrated not only through the audience part of the house; the check-takers, nay, the soldiers in the hall, were enabled to enjoy the treat. And these almost superhuman tokens of vocal accomplishment were distinguished by an extraordinary rapidity and fluency, by the most consummate precision and correctness, and by an unusual purity of intonation. The latter praise we award with the greater pleasure, as we recollect frequent former instances of this lady's singing out of tune. In this important particular therefore, and in this perhaps alone, we are justified in believing an improvement to have taken place. Among the various *tours de force* which Madame Catalani exhibited to the audience, were two or three of the variations for the violin by Rode, which she had sung on divers previous occasions, and which of course she has completely at her command. Of her execution in this feat it is equally difficult to form a conception; it commands our wonder—but that's all! Such *concetti* are foreign to the legitimate object of the art; and although their introduction in this particular opera is susceptible of some excuse, we would willingly have exchanged the variations for the pretty *Chi dice mal d'Amore*, which was cut out of the opera, for what reason it is difficult to conceive!

In concluding our remarks upon the *musical* part of Madame Catalani's performance, we have to advert to a peculiarity observable in her best days, and which remains in full force. The quivering motion of the mandibles, which accompanies--perhaps assists--the utterance of her quick passages, and affords some explanation of a vulgar expression in our language, is a habit, and may be an expedient, which we do not recollect to have ever remarked in any other singer. The sight of precisely as many of these vibrations as there are semiquavers in the bar, is somewhat anatomical and by no means a pleasing one.

In weighing Madame Catalani's histrionic exertions in the character of *Aristea*, we feel in its full force the ill-judged selection of an opera in which her triumph, at a period long gone by, had been too complete and striking to be ever effaced from our recollection. That youthful flow of spirits, that archness, that playfulness, which then bewitched the young and roused the lulled spirits of the old!—could we be unreasonable enough to look for these fascinations in their full glee at the present day? Heaven forbid! we paid our admission with expectations on a reduced scale. But this standard fairly formed upon our own individual feelings, had to undergo farther modification in the course of the representation. To speak plainly and candidly, whatever might have been the effect of time upon Madame Catalani's scenic powers, it appeared to us that the audience had not the full benefit of those she had at command. A strong conviction of her greatness seemed to pervade every portion of her acting. Her measured cothurnian step proclaimed the conscious *Dea del Canto.*

"Vera incessu patuit Dea."

It was as if her gait, action, and demeanour meant to assert a supremacy over her colleagues, and to impress her hearers with a full sense of the value of their treat.

If we are right in this surmise, it is quite natural to infer, that such a circumstance, prejudicial in itself, must have had a detrimental influence on her best exertions. *When we are determined to be Catalani on the boards, we must fail in being Aristea.* Once or twice Madame Catalani forgot her Self, and a certain quantum of her former comic powers came fairly to light. This was particularly the

case in the well-known humorous duet *Con Pazienza*, in which, calculated as it is for the display of vocal excellence, her mastery was shewn in its full force. There she absolutely played with the art; the humorous manner in which she sang to Don Febeo all kinds of vocal trials, the mocking mood in which she terminated them, without infringing withal upon the correctness of the passages, charmed the audience.

The above observations upon this lady's recent exertions are as much dictated by a candid and impartial exercise of the duties of criticism, as by a sincere regard for the reputation of this celebrated and indeed unique artist. She has still years before her, in which a fair and judicious use of her great talent may, if not increase that reputation, maintain it without sensible diminution. She is, we understand, to appear before us in an opera of Rossini; and report speaks of some consequent professional differences between these two great luminaries of the musical sphere. In whatever manner the high contracting parties may succeed *tantas componere lites*, the most certain road towards securing a continuance of her triumphs will be for her to think less of them, to identify herself with the character assigned to her, and, instead of looking down upon her co-operating colleagues, to cheer their exertions by condescending unassuming affability.

Our limits compel us to be brief in commenting upon the rest of the performers. With the exception of De Begnis, they seemed all to be in a state of fascination, which more or less neutralized their exertions. That gentleman acted the part of Don Febeo with considerable effect, and evinced a very fair degree of comic power. He was not equal to poor Naldi; but candour obliges us to add, that his acting, his whole manner, and his chastened gentlemanly humour, often reminded us so strongly of his predecessor, that we cannot help thinking he must have seen Naldi in this opera Signor De Begnis gave universal satisfaction.

Madame Caradori Allen (we rejoice in the additional name, which holds out hopes of her permanency among us) acted with her usual quietness and modesty; but her singing, in spite of the overwhelming competitor, was not lost upon the audience. It was delicate and graceful in the true style; and the applause she earned, under circumstances of the most contrasting effect, afforded honourable evidence of the correct taste and judgment of our countrymen.

As to poor Curioni, we really pitied him. Badly dressed, as usual, and more stiff than usual, his *soggezzione* was such, that in the little left for him to do, he was next to a walking gentleman. He looked very unhappy and woe-begone; any thing but a successful lover. Well might Don Febeo ask him, "Siete *Musico!!*"

These then—we beg pardon, we had nearly passed over another novelty of the evening, the *début* of *Signor Rosichi*, a gentleman of recent importation, whose engagement had been announced for some time. He had assigned to him the character of Biscroma, Don Febeo's valet and confidential factotum, a part almost constantly before the scenes, always bustling, scheming, intriguing, and therefore susceptible of considerable histrionic display. Where and how Signor Rosichi came to be enlisted, we have not been able to learn. His singing and acting are below criticism; the only thing he did properly was the music lesson with his master, where the part directs him to bawl out of tune as much as he can. In this he was perfect without any apparent effort. We hope Signor Rosichi is entered again for exportation; and that Signor Franceschi, another *nouveauté* of the season, will keep him company until they reach the place from whence they came.

The above opera, if it may be so called, has been repeated twice or three times to houses by no means crowded; the enthusiasm excited by the reappearance of Madame Catalani seemed to have been the ephemeral impulse of an evening. This result we anticipated. The present taste of the public in music is too correct, too cultivated, to consider a few songs and variations from *one* individual, of however illustrious a name, as an equivalent for a good classic opera zealously executed by a judiciously appointed aggregate of performers, of even less than absolute first-rate abilities. What man of any sense and taste in the art can prefer the mangled *Fanatico per la Musica, with* Catalani, to *Il Don Giovanni*, Figaro, Cosi fan tutte, Il Barbiere di Siviglia, Tancredi, La Donna del Lago, &c. *without* that lady, *but* cast as these have been during former seasons? Not that we object to see again her extraordinary talent *fairly* display itself on our boards. On the contrary, let us by all means have Catalani, as part of a whole, and on the terms previously adverted to. Thus she will, we are sure, be welcome and successful; but her individual excellence alone, without the *fair* co-operation of other good artists, will have little effect in a drama, whatever may be its success in a concert-room.

The exertions of the Establishment in

the Ballet department have been laudable. Besides the pieces named in our last report, a divertissement called *l'Adoration du Soleil*, of Peruvian costume and scenery, has met with decided success; and a grand ballet entitled *Le Songe d'Ossian* has been produced by Mr. Aumer. The length of the present article, however, prevents us from giving an account of it.

ORATORIOS.

The musical performances in Lent, hitherto distinguished under the above name, are at this time in progress, under the management of Mr. Bochsa, who has engaged both Covent Garden and Drury Lane theatres for this purpose, the concerts being alternately at these houses.

The performers, whether from choice or necessity, consist of "native talent" exclusively. The circumstance, perhaps, of oratorios of foreign composition or "concerts spirituels" being simultaneously performed at the King's Theatre by the whole strength and under the management of that establishment, may be the cause of this exclusion; which is to be regretted, as it precludes the variety desirable and usual on these occasions. It is, however, but just to observe that nearly all the best English singers have been engaged, *viz.* Mr. Braham, Mr. T. Cooke, Miss Goodall, Miss Paton, Mrs. Salmon, Mr. Sapio, Mr. Sinclair, Miss Stephens, Miss Tree, &c. Mr. Mori leads in the room of the late Mr. H. Smart, whose premature death at Dublin the profession and the public have learnt with deep regret. Mr. Mori, although a much superior performer and solo-player, does not shew the steadiness, precision, and energy of his predecessor at these performances. But he has given us some solos in a masterly style; a little trick, a little fantasticality here and there, but upon the whole exquisite, admirable!

Besides the usual abundance of Handel, two new German oratorios have been introduced, viz. "The last day of Judgment," by Schneider, a Berlin composer; and "Jerusalem Delivered," by Stadtler of Vienna. Both are compositions of merit, but not of first-rate excellence. The spark of genius and the zest of original conception do not distinguish either of them. Schneider's oratorio, with ample display of good science, proved the heaviest of the two. Stadtler's Jerusalem indicated the mellower musical vein of the Vienna school; its harmonies were often well entwined, rich and sweet. But both performances occupied too much time, and created more or less *ennui*. A selection from them would have pleased more.

It would be beyond our limits to notice even the most prominent of the other musical dainties of the several evenings' performances. Among them was a solo on the Lombard mandolin by Signor Vimercati. Poor and insignificant as the tone of this diminutive guitar appeared in so large a building, the execution and skill were wonderful, and almost created a regret that so much time and perseverance should have been lavished upon the attainment of that species of perfection.

We found great improvement in Miss Paton. "Di tanti palpiti" of course was well studied, yet it shewed the extent of her capabilities to great advantage. We doubt whether we could say that we ever heard this air better sung altogether: she accented with a considerable degree of good emphasis, in the true Italian style. But her science and skill were better to be judged from a very difficult chromatic air in "Jerusalem Delivered," which evidently had not received much rehearsal. This lady must absolutely go to Italy, and in the mean while render herself perfect in the language.—She will be well received even now, and we are much deceived if she do not return from thence a first-rate *prima donna*.

Miss Goodall again delights our ears with her rich full-bodied voice, and warms our heart with the feeling and emphatic utterance of her text. In the latter point she surpasses those who are her superiors in other respects.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

A GREAT outcry has been raised, on the revival of the Merry Wives of Windsor, interspersed with songs, against turning Shakspeare into opera, to which we cannot honestly contribute. If the plays which are thus garnished were so well adapted to representation in themselves as to draw houses, we should lament any interference with the wit and wisdom of the poet. But the professed idolaters of Shakspeare—those who render the largest portion of lip-homage to his genius—will scarcely contend, that all his plays are calculated to attract audiences; and if they would, empty benches and an emptier return would give them a practical answer. Sure experience has long proved that, in order to produce the requisite dramatic effect, it is not enough that a

play is filled with finely discriminated characters; that it has individual passages worthy to dwell in the recollection for ever; that an ethereal fancy is glancing over its scenes: but it must have a palpable interest, and either strong passion or complicated intrigue, or deep and heart-searching pathos. A tragi-comedy of Merton is made to act; the Merry Wives of Windsor, the Midsummer Night's Dream, and the Tempest, are only effusions of the divinest imagination under Heaven, following no guide but "its own sweet will," and breathing out its delicate creations, not according to the temper of the pit, but as they are inspired and clothed by plastic fancy. Is it wonderful, then, that the mere manufacture should answer the precise object for which it was contrived, better than the products of self-delighted genius? Yet it is no mean attempt to bring the works of the poet on the stage; to shed on the hearts of the great mass of the people the influences of his genial power; and to make them partakers of associations and thoughts most fitted to raise and to soften their nature. Shall we, then, harshly censure those who by the introduction of music—not strikingly unsuited to the sentiments and the situations--allure the fastidious to the sphere of humanity and feeling, and make them enjoy Shakspeare in spite of their own apathy? There is none of his plays better adapted to this species of musical illustration than the Merry Wives of Windsor. It is a homely and domestic story, yet tinged with the romance of the scene and of the age, and overflowing with good humour and rich conceit, which are nearly allied to music. What can be more natural, if "music be the food of love," than that Fenton and Anne Page should breathe out their passion in simple melodies? Who should sing if the jolly dames of Windsor may not have a catch or two in the exuberance of their mirth? We do not mean exactly to insinuate that Mrs. Ford would probably sing of "Rose-cheeked Adonis;" but Miss Stephens's lips carry with them their own excuse for any irregularity of which they may be guilty. On the whole, the introductions are judiciously contrived; and the words of the songs, which, with one exception, are those of Shakspeare, startle the heart with a strange pleasure, after the tawdry and inane absurdities of modern operas.

The play, thus agreeably diversified by songs, was cast with great comic and vocal strength. Dowton performed Falstaff excellently; for though inefficient in the Falstaff of Henry the Fourth, who is always triumphant over circumstances, and himself an embodied joke, he is quite equal to the Falstaff who is the butt of others. Falstaff in this comedy is "in love,"—or rather in a passion to which a coarser name would be more appropriate, and which Mr. Dowton always expresses strongly. His manner of receiving the notes of the fair hoaxers, his disclosure of his amatory desires to Ford, his relation of the adventure of the buck-basket, and his escape as the fat woman of Brentford, were rich, unctuous, and complete. Wallack's Ford was well discriminated; he did not make the jealousy too tragic, but kept it in excellent harmony with the rest of the play. Miss Cubitt originally played and sung Mrs. Page tolerably, and Madame Vestris afterwards looked and sung in it intolerably well. But Miss Stephens in Mrs. Ford was the most charming feature of the piece. Her antique dress set off the full loveliness of her person, her arch simplicity rendered every merry jest more piquant, and her voice did justice to Shakspeare's words. Braham as Fenton happily had nothing to do but sing, and never did he sing more nobly. One beautiful ballad of Marlow, which he gave without accompaniment, was most affecting, and has commanded more applause than all the magnificent flourishes which he has indulged in for years. Harley was very ludicrous and not very extravagant as Slender; and Gattie in Doctor Caius gave as spirited a delineation as might have been expected from his Monsieur Tonson. We scarcely think the scenery was equal to the other dispositions of the piece; although no better subjects for picture could be desired than the Castle and Forest of Windsor; for the forest scenery appeared too palpable a compilation from the decorations of Kenilworth, and the view of the Castle seemed enlarged from the picture so liberally given away with the Windsor soap. In spite of this deficiency, the revived comedy has drawn a succession of brilliant houses.

A burlesque interlude, entitled *Rumfustian Innamorato* has been produced with moderate success. It is one of the cleverest—perhaps the very cleverest—of a class of dramas which appear to us peculiarly disagreeable and unmeaning. In parody, at the best, we have little pleasure: because, having no intrinsic power, no soul of good or evil in itself, it depends on the very force of the style which it endeavours to degrade, and can only make us laugh because we have once been made to weep or tremble by that which it ridicules. But the School (if the term is not profaned by the application) of Bombastes Furioso, is yet

more dreary and absurd, because yet further removed from reality; for it does not, like legitimate burlesque, place the great in sound and the little in sense in ludicrous juxta-position, but it merely confuses titles; calls pothouse ruffians kings, tailors heroes, and buffoons ministers of state; and is very tiresome in itself, and like nothing else in the world or in fiction. This piece has some neat couplets, and many excellent puns, which we are sorry to see thrown away on a trifle which could not, by possibility, live. It would be absurd to criticise the acting of such a piece; but we must observe that Mrs. Orger sung a ballad in imitation of the Savoyard street-singers in a most inimitable style.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

We have been disappointed this month in our expectation of witnessing a new tragedy, from the pen of a gentleman who has already acquired a high character as an artist and as a poet. The cause of this disappointment, a *veto* on the part of the licenser, calls for the serious attention of all men, of every party, who desire to see the intellect and the imagination of their country free from the most degrading shackles. It will be recollected that when a proposal was made to subject the stage to restrictions to which no other province of literature was liable, Lord Chesterfield, whose habits of thinking and feeling were little akin to revolutionary turbulence or pretending vulgarity, and whose whole system of manners partook of aristocratical delicacy, protested manfully against the attempt, which unfortunately succeeded. The unrestrained prerogative of the Lord Chamberlain has, however, rarely been exercised for purposes of vexation; for though once that officer found treason in the plot of Gustavus Vasa, and detected the lurking fire in the inane declamations of Brooke, yet, in our own time, we have seen the disgusting farce called "The Hertfordshire Tragedy" played without objection, and have witnessed the farce of "The Poachers" sending away all the decent part of the audience, and have thought that the office of licenser was become merely nominal. But now, to our astonishment, we find this tribunal, else harmless as an ecclesiastical court, assuming a degree of activity at once suspicious and alarming, and consigning a tragedy, accepted by the managers of Covent Garden, quietly to the shelf. Mr. Shee has announced his play for publication, and, as soon as it appears, we shall devote to it our best attention, in order to see by what rules, or to what caprices, the productions of our dramatists are to be rectified in future. If the play shall be found to contain any really disloyal matter, we shall be much surprised; for though entirely unacquainted with Mr. Shee, we know the character of the Committee of Covent Garden, and deem it quite incredible that they should accept any work justly obnoxious to the authorities in Church or State. Actors and managers are by habit and occupation loyal; and though the Kembles have, honourably to themselves, avoided the base sycophancy which has too often disgraced the members of a profession which they have stamped as liberal, yet they have never been suspected of any want of respect to royalty or power. But whatever may be the merits or demerits of Mr. Shee's play, there are circumstances disclosed in the controversy respecting it, which must excite considerable dissatisfaction in every fair and reflecting mind, who desires that the exercise of a great superintending power should not become a job, or be directed to purposes of pique and oppression. It appears from the letter of the Duke of Montrose to Mr. Shee that he has absolutely delegated his authority to the hands—or at least that he has reposed implicit confidence in the decision—of Mr. George Colman, who, having been one of the freest writers of his time, is probably thought fitted to supervise the errors of his contemporaries on the principle by which the cleverest thieves are promoted to be police officers. Surely of all persons who could be selected for this delicate office, an old hackneyed playwright, who has all the jealousies incident to the press and the green-room about him, is the last who should be chosen. He must often have an interest, and still more frequently a prejudice, directly interfering with his duty. May not the manufacturer of Olapod feel anxious to defend the Volunteers from another attack, and mark them out for his own? Shall not the author of John Bull have a monopoly of cant? May not the sportive muse of the Broadgrins insist on claiming all stray *double entendres* as her property? How far the exclusion of Alasco is justified, we shall see when it is published; but if it prove as objectionable as some of Mr. Colman's own productions, we shall still think that, in common decency, the odious power of the Chamberlain ought not to be confided to the hands of one who was never suspected of being over moral till he appeared at Court as the *Knave of Clubs*.

The chasm made by the unexpected proscription of the tragedy has been well filled by the production of a comedy in five acts, which, though exhibiting some remarkable deficiencies, has even still more remarkable merits. It has frequently

been assigned as a reason for the barrenness of modern literature in elegant comedy, that the age itself is barren in the originals from which its pictures should be drawn; that society is no longer embossed over with quaint forms, or diversified by striking contrasts; that manners have ceased to be picturesque; that the serious business of life has superseded its graceful frivolities; and that grave speculation has taken the place of raillery and wit. Perhaps, however, that which belongs to the time as its own, is almost as important to the question as its wants—the literary spirit which pervades it—and which leads us unconsciously to regard almost every thing as it will furnish matter for disquisition and thought. A literature, occupying not merely professional scholars, but blending with the daily recreations and habits of the people, must, of necessity, substitute by degrees words for things, and change the great topics of contemplation from objects themselves to the representations made of those objects by favourite authors. When, therefore, the dramatist has to paint the extravagance of a literary age, he has to deal with nature at second or third hand; to shadow out shadows; and catch the traces of eccentricity soon to become "indistinct as water is in water." But the drama being always one remove from the objects which it imitates, and affecting us in proportion as it approaches reality, suffers greatly when it is moulded of materials in themselves factitious. Hence there is nothing so inefficient on the stage as literary allusion—blue-stocking trifling—and no character which makes less mirth, or creates less sympathy, than an author; except, indeed, that of a player imitating other players, which is yet a farther remove from honest unsophisticated nature. Yet it is extremely difficult to give a picture of living manners, without infusing the spirit of criticism which pervades them into the composition, which must always become, in proportion, vapid and inane. How shall comedy flourish in an age of paper?

To remedy this evil, our modern playwrights have been compelled to resort to extravagant stories: to compound fantastic characters, like nothing in life, on mere arbitrary principles; to supply the place of the eccentric in essence by the romantic in form; and thus to combine that which never could be with that which is worn-out and common. The author of "Pride shall have a Fall" has chiefly erred on this temptation; for while his dialogue has more of the spirit of genuine comedy than any we have relished for many a year, his play is more wild in form and outline, and more stained with vulgar attempts at humour, than any produced within our memory. It is quite puzzling to conceive how so very clever a man could have written so much trash.

In the first place, his scene is laid in Sicily. Wherefore? Do we know or care any thing about Sicilian manners? Or is there any one of the characters which, as far as it is real at all, is not English? * On the contrary, alter the termination of a name or two, and take away half-a-dozen incidents impossible any where, and the whole is English—or perhaps we should say, Irish. There is a vulgar Count and a scolding Countess, raised from the counter, who have been extant in British farce for many a year; a dandy Cornet, taken from Bond-street and the print-shops; and an insolent regiment of officers, called the *Twentieth*, whom Mr. Battier would recognise at a glance. The puns, the parodies, the allusions, are all British. There is, for example, a speech made to the prisoners in a gaol, by way of ridicule of patriotic orators, about "every man's cell being his castle," which would not be very intelligible to the worthy citizens of Palermo; a familiar allusion to "The hundredth novel of the Great Unknown," and a pun on indigo and the Blues, as if that well-known regiment were Sicilian. This locality, though it affords an opportunity for variety and splendour of decoration, detracts greatly from the apparent truth and nature of the dialogue and characters.

In the next place, a portion of the comedy is written in blank verse,—not the love scenes merely, or those which verge on serious feeling, but some which border on farce! A fine romantic play, with intermixtures of the ludicrous, may, no doubt, produce a striking effect in the closet, or even on the stage; but a play, the texture of which is essentially comic, which does not contain one stroke of generosity from beginning to end, and no love worth mentioning, should rarely be written in plain prose. Here the old grocer and his wife are raised, not only to a title, but to blank verse, and are quite as much worthy of one as of the other; while the sentimental hero and his brother officers are, for the most part, content with level English. The very point in comic dialogue requires the absence of metre; and, therefore, we shall find the scenes of our best comedians entirely free even from that sort of oratorical rhythm and cadence which are common to ordi-

* Was this not a *ruse?* Would Colman have licensed a direct attack on British military macaronis—or royal hussars?

nary essayists. The play is, in truth, a strange medley; for not only does verse border on prose, but the liveliest comic dialogue, since Sheridan, is perpetually disfigured by jokes of the worst and stalest order, which even that common nuisance, an inveterate punster, would hesitate to utter.

The plot of the comedy is intricate and improbable; but it is always moving, though we cannot tell how or to what end. An upstart Count and Countess persuade their daughter to reject her old suitor, who is an hussar; his regiment resent the affront, and combine to impose a low adventurer from the gaol on them for a son-in-law: the man whom they select happens to be the lover of the other daughter, and the rightful owner of the title and fortune of the worthy pair; and Lorenzo, the hussar, is discovered to be the son of the Viceroy of Sicily. Torrento, the adventurer, is by far the best character in the piece; he is drawn with great spirit and discrimination—a rattling, careless man of the world; not too bad to be unworthy of prosperous fortune, nor too good to disdain it; a high fellow, whether in silk or rags, and no less absolute in the prisoner than in the prince. There are also three officers, whose scenes among themselves and with him are full of point and characteristic traits; and, if they were not disfigured by puns, would relish like Congreve or Wycherley. In a word, the play, as a composition, is full of merits and faults, being mediocre in nothing; and as an acting piece, is one of the most effective of modern times. It has all the advantages of splendid scenery and admirable acting. Charles Kemble good-naturedly played Lorenzo at first, though the part was unworthy of his powers, and has since resigned it to Cooper, who plays it in a most satisfactory style. Farren is as natural in the grocer Count as the blank verse will let him; Mrs. Davenport is all herself in the Countess; Miss Paton and Miss Love, the two young ladies, sing agreeable music; and Abbott, Yates, and Connor, are very easy and gentlemanlike as the three Officers. But the great feature of the piece is Mr. Jones's Torrento—perhaps the very best part he has ever played—and which, in its kind, is superior to any thing on the stage. We are happy to add that the success of the comedy was complete; and we trust it will stimulate the author to produceanother worthy not only to succeed, but to live.

FINE ARTS.

Exhibition of the British Institution.—We are sorry to find that the annual exhibition at the British Gallery, this year, does not fully justify the hopes we were induced to express in our last number, as to the general improvement that might be expected in the productions of the Fine Arts during the season which is just now commencing. In fact, our memory deceives us much if the present is not, without exception, the least meritorious collection of paintings that has ever been put forth to the public under the auspices of the British Institution. If we had time and space, however, perhaps there would be no difficulty in shewing that this obvious falling off in one particular exhibition by no means militates against the truth of our opinion, that an improved and improving era of Art is on the point of commencing. But we shall shortly have a fitter occasion to do this than at present offers itself. In the mean time, we proceed to notice a few of the most striking works in this Gallery; doing so in the numerical order in which they occur in the Catalogue. *North Room.*—No. 11. called "Catching the Expression," is, in parts, a clever and pleasing little work. It represents a young artist's study, probably that of the artist himself, E. D. Leahy, who is watching intently while another youth is setting a little dog at a cat, and "catching the expression" of the scene. The portraits are very cleverly executed, and include considerable individuality of character; and the colouring, though not in an agreeable tone, is harmonious and consistent with itself; but the animals are very indifferently expressed, and are quite inferior to the rest of the picture. Mr. Howard's "Iris and her Train" (23.) is a pretty catching little work, but not such as he ought to have executed on a subject like this. There is always more poetry in this artist's quotations than in the works which grow out of them; which should not be, because it seems to indicate that he has a higher notion of his own capabilities than he has of the subjects on which he chooses to exercise them. Not that an artist can have too much ambition; but he must inevitably fail whenever he attempts to illustrate a poetical subject, the character of which he does not duly appreciate. In this case he will invariably bring down the subject to his own conceptions, instead of raising his conceptions to the subject.

The extremely clever and in some respects admirable picture of Hilton, (37,) will illustrate what we have just said. Duly to depict "the Lady" in Milton's Comus, when she is placed in the enchanted chair and surrounded by the train of the sorcerer, is unquestionably as bold an attempt as the above, of Mr. Howard, to paint those

"Gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play in the plighted clouds."

But in the one case a comparative success has attended the courage which dared to attempt a subject that the artist must have felt to be beyond his powers; while in the other an almost total failure has ensued, from the artist not having felt that his undertaking required any particular degree of courage, because he did not feel the true nature of that undertaking.—The above picture of Mr. Hilton's would have received, as it deserves, a more formal description, but that it is not new to the public, and we have had occasion to speak of it before. The same remark applies to Sir William Beechey's pretty but somewhat meretricious Venus (50).—We are afraid Mr. Singleton's "Scene in a Midsummer Night's Dream," (62,) must be content to rank as one more instance of the universal failures that take place in attempting to embody the merely imaginative scenes of Shakspeare. His fairies, in particular, are "creatures of the element" alone; and they must ever remain so. One of the most conspicuous pictures in this north room is Westall's Cupid and Psyche; but this too we have noticed before. The only other that we have marked for notice in this room is a somewhat ambitious, but, as it strikes us, by no means a successful attempt, by Mr. Briggs, to depict Colonel Blood's celebrated exploit in the Tower. It is a subject in which there is very little scope for the developement of expression; and what little there is, has been nearly passed over. There is neither character nor passion in the scene: it is merely a common burglary, committed by a person in a clergyman's habit instead of a common coat.

Middle Room.—No. 138, by Mr. F. Nash, a scene in Westminster Abbey during the Coronation, is a striking and elaborate work, and is not without merit; but the scene altogether is much too light and glaring. There is none of that solemnity of effect which becomes, and which in fact attended, the real scene. One of the pictures likely to attract the most attention in this room is No. 143—Raphael's study, with La Bella Fornarina observing the progress of her own portrait. This is a very bright, lively, and pleasing work; but professing, as it does, to represent persons of whom we have authentic portraits, the artist (Mr. Brockenden) was bound to give us more correct resemblances than he has done; for without these, it is a mere fancy scene. He should not have used the magical names of Raphael and his mistress, unless he was prepared to take the trouble of giving us the best representations that are to be procured, of the persons who bore those names.

We are little disposed to dwell on works which are conspicuous merely on account of their size. But when to an obtrusive size they add a singular want of every species of merit, we are bound not to pass them by entirely. It is on this account that we notice Mr. Drummond's Scene from Ossian (275), which strikes us as being a model of nearly all the faults that should be avoided in what professes to be a work in the high historical class. In regard to character and passion it is entirely poor, spiritless, and commonplace; and as a piece of colouring it is execrable—having neither force, harmony, nor truth: and being moreover patchy, fluttery, and altogether inconsistent both with itself and with its subject. There is nothing more unpleasant to us than being thus called upon to pass unmingled censure; but this is not a time when the faults of well-known artists should be passed over, any more than their merits—especially when their names are honoured with the distinguishing appendage of A.R.A. And to see the painter of works like this, and others of a similar character in the present exhibition, receiving an honorary distinction of this nature, while an artist like Mr. Haydon still retains his naked name, is enough to stir the gall even of milder critics than we are—which can scarcely be.

We now come to one of the most elaborate, as well as one of the cleverest pictures in these rooms—"The Cat's Paw," by E. Landseer, (185). The subject is from La Fontaine's fable of the monkey making use of the cat's-paw to reach the roasted chesnuts. Though this is, upon the whole, one of the least natural pictures that this extraordinary young artist has produced, it is still full of cleverness. The serious and intent expression of the monkey is admirable: to him the whole proceeding is as far from a joke as possible. The little kitten, too, called up from her retreat by the cries of her mother, is very spirited and true. And all the minor details of the picture are well imagined, and executed with great care and nicety. But the principal group,

with the exception of the monkey's face, strikes us as being very defective. From the different parts of the composition of this group being blended and confused together, you cannot possibly make them out distinctly. Beneath the shawl, in which a portion of the cat is enveloped, the artist seems to have lost the traces of her form, and consequently to have placed those parts which are exposed in improper relative situations. At that spot, too, where the strugglings of the enraged animal have torn a rent in the shawl, the part which peeps out bears an exact resemblance to a rabbit's head. Upon the whole this is unquestionably a very clever picture; but it falls short of what the subject, and the previous productions of the artist together, might have led us to expect.—Glancing, as we pass, at two very charming little pictures, of Minna Troil, and Jacqueline, by Miss E. Jones—(198 and 204)—and at Mr. Newton's exquisite little work, of Don Quixote in his Study—which we have noticed before—we arrive at Mr. Martin's large landscape, entitled Syrinx. This evinces much of the artist's great talent for brilliant effect both in composition and colouring, and much of his sad deficiency of taste and feeling in his living figures: and it also goes nigh to convince us that he has become a confirmed mannerist in both these respects.—"The Young Boat-builders," by A. Fraser, (253,) is a very rich, natural, and pleasant little picture; and evinces, in our view of the matter, a comparative proportion of talent, which is exactly in an inverse ratio to its size, as compared with that of a large staring work, which occupies half the side of the South room, by Messrs. Foggo—277. We are again impelled to assure these gentlemen that they can never be eminent in the profession which they seem to have an inclination towards; and that in none of the works which they have hitherto given to the public eye, have they shewn one quality indicative of a power to produce great historical pictures—which is what they seem to aim at. They have no force or decision of handling; no skill in the arrangement of their colours, so as to produce an harmonious whole; and least of all, have they any original power of expressing passion and character. In fact, they have most of the faults belonging to the present French school; and some, in addition, that are peculiarly their own. It is pleasant to turn from the above most unnatural and yet obtrusive scene, to P. Nasmyth's delightfully fresh and breathing landscape, No. 278: nothing can be more true and unaffected.—We do not remember any other works in this collection which demand particular mention, either on account of their merits or defects, except one by Mr. Haydon; and this we must notice, simply because it is so rare a thing for Mr. Haydon to exhibit any thing in this manner. The picture we refer to is No. 303—representing Puck carrying the Ass's head, to fix it on Bottom's shoulders. We sincerely wish it had been in our power to congratulate this gentleman, in more unqualified terms than we can afford to do, on this attempt in a new style: but really we are not able to see any thing very characteristic in it, except as an admirable study of an ass's head. In fact, if we had been left to our own conjectures on the subject, we should have taken it for the original study of the ass's head, in his great picture of "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem;" with the figure of Puck added, merely to transform it into a substantive work. But this artist must disappoint us many times yet, before he convinces us that he is not capable of becoming, whenever he chooses, nearly the first painter of the day.

We must now conclude our notice by saying, that we seem to recognise more old pictures than we have observed in any previous exhibition of this kind; and that, among the statuary, there is nothing claiming particular examination. There is a pleasing statue in marble, of the nymph Arethusa; but it includes nothing very striking or characteristic. As the work, however, of an artist whose name is new to us, it well deserves a favourable mention.

Collection of Paintings at Mr. Cauty's Room, Pall Mall.—This Exhibition is another proof (not needed) of the estimation in which English taste and judgment in the Fine Arts are held by foreigners; who seem to think that they have nothing more to do, to secure a fortune, than get together a number of pictures sufficient to cover the walls of a large room—bring them to London—announce their arrival in flaming advertisements—print a *descriptive* catalogue of them—and then open the doors within which they have enshrined these pretended treasures, and place an agent at hand to take the money that will immediately flow in from the overloaded pockets of English amateurs. One should have thought that ere this they would have discovered their mistake, and have learned that in fact nothing but real excellence will attract any considerable number of persons to examine, much less to buy, pictures in London in the present day. If the pictures contained in this room were offered to his customers, in the terms in which they are here described, by an English picture-dealer of

any character, his "occupation" would very soon be "gone;" and yet here they are advertised, placarded, and held forth to John Bull generally, as a sight worth paying even to see. Be it understood that it is only in their latter character that *we* feel ourselves entitled to meddle with them. If they were merely offered for sale, they would stand upon their own merits, and we should have no concern with them, unless it were to describe and praise any of them that might seem worthy of particular attention. But when they are offered as an *Exhibition* worthy of the public examination generally, and a price is demanded for admission to them, the case becomes widely different. *Then*, we are not only entitled, but called upon, to let that public know beforehand what they are likely to meet with. Briefly, then, they will find here, for the most part, a collection of *paintings* indeed, but not *pictures*—inasmuch as the pictures on which the painting has been laid seem long since to have disappeared; so at least we are bound to suppose, though for any thing we can at present know to the contrary, there *may* be very fine faces and forms concealed under the modern masks and dominos that have been placed over them by the not very skilful hand of some Italian *artist*. Seriously, this exhibition consists of some three or four very tolerable pictures by the old masters, mixed with a number of wretched *rifaciamenti* that could never have possessed any great merit, even when (if ever) they *did* bear traces of the hands whose names are assigned them. Among the very few works that at all deserve to bear the great names that are affixed to them are, a landscape and figures by Cuyp, which is painted with considerable force and truth; a very pretty little pair by Canaletti; and two tolerable landscapes, much painted on, by Claude and Gaspar Poussin.

Such is the collection of pictures which, the impudent fabricators of the catalogue say, has been "*chosen* from the most renowned Galleries on the Continent." In addition to which selection, however, "the proprietor, with a view to gratify public curiosity, has, at great pains and expense, procured a most perfect full-length portrait of that justly celebrated musical composer, Rossini;"—(*see Catalogue*)—which portrait, we will venture to say, is, as a work of art, entirely below criticism, even as a specimen of the modern Italian school.

Mr. Glover's Exhibition.—We have luckily left ourselves but very little space to notice Mr. Glover's gallery this year; for all that we could say of it would be couched in terms as little pleasant for us to write, as for our readers (Mr. Glover included) to peruse. In fact, if this in some respects pleasing artist could, from whatever circumstances, offer to the public no better attraction than they will meet with in his present exhibition, his respect for them, no less than his policy towards himself, should have taught him to close his rooms altogether; for we do not observe a single landscape that was not among those of last year; while many of the best of those have disappeared, and we meet with nothing in their places, but a few exceedingly indifferent, not to say bad portraits; in which line of art Mr. Glover has no pretensions whatever.

VARIETIES.

New Society of Literature.—The ten royal associates of this Society have at length been announced; they consist of Mr. Coleridge, the Reverends E. Davies, J. Jamieson, F. R. Malthus, H. J. Todd, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Roscoe, Mr. Sharon Turner, Sir W. Ouseley, Mr. Millingen. The honorary associates announced are Bernard Barton, Mr. Duppa, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Mitchel, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Tytler, and the Reverends T. D. Fosbrooke, S. Lee, J. Lingard, G. Miller, J. Parsons, R. Polwhele, A. Rees. The honorary members are the Reverends A. Allison, G. Gleig, The Archbishop of Dublin, M. M. Von Hammer, Angelo Maï, W. A. Von Schlegel, Sir G. J. Staunton, Mr. Young, Mr. Rennell, Mr. Salt, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Mitford, and Sir J. Malcolm. Mr. Archdeacon Nares lately read a learned paper on Palimpsest MSS. to the Society. February 4th, a very interesting communication was read; viz. Observations on the River Euphrates, by Sir William Ouseley.—January 21st, a paper communicated by Mr. Bowdler, on the Madness of Hamlet, was read.

Literary Fund Society.—The annual elections of this Society took place last month, Sir B. Hobhouse in the Chair. Two vacancies in the vice-presidency were filled up, by the election of Viscount Dudley and Ward, and the Right Hon. G. Canning. John Caley and A. Chalmers, esqrs. with Dr. Anderson, were added to the Council of the Society; and J. Christie, esq. was elected Registrar.

Geological Society.—The Rev. Mr. Buckland has been elected President of the Geological Society of London.

Milton's MS.—The name of the gentleman who had the good fortune to discover the MS. of Milton is Mr. Lemon, of the State Paper Office, whose labours have laid under no small obligation "all lovers of the history and antiquities of their country," and who on this as on many former occasions, has found his researches crowned with success, which the most sanguine could not have anticipated. The situation held by Milton, of Latin secretary to Cromwell, might account for the discovery of this manuscript in the State Paper Office. But it is accounted for in a different manner by Mr. Lemon. It has long been known that some of Milton's labours had been lost to the world. Dr. Symmons's edition of Milton's Prose Works (1806), vol. vii. p. 500, in a note, after mentioning Milton's death on the 8th Nov. 1674, tells us, "An Answer to a Libel on himself, and a System of Theology, called, according to Wood, 'Idea Theologiæ,' are compositions of Milton's *which have been lost.* The last was at one time in the hands of Cyriac Skinner, but what became of it afterwards *has not been traced.*" Anthony Wood, in his Fasti Oxonienses (1680), says, "He (Milton) began his Latin Thesaurus about or after 1655, also the composing of Paradise Lost, and the forming a Body of Divinity out of the Bible.—Those of his works not yet extant are, the 'Body of Divinity,' which my friend Aubrey calls 'Idea Theologiæ,' now, or at least lately, in the hands of the author's acquaintance, called Cyriac Skinner, living in Mark-lane, London, and the Latin Thesaurus." The MS. has been stated "to have been identified by a comparison of the hand-writing, which Mr. Todd has examined, and ascertained to be that of Edw. Phillips, the nephew of Milton, (in the first 100 pages, which are fairly copied,) and that of one of his two daughters, with many interlineations in that of the other during the remainder of the work, consisting of between 400 and 500 pages." This is in some respects incorrect. The first 100 pages are supposed by Mr. Todd to be in the hand-writing of Mary, Milton's second daughter. The remainder is supposed to be in the hand-writing of Phillips, the nephew of the poet, with corrections and interlineations in the writing of both his daughters.

Carbonic Acid.—An experiment in which it is very probable that liquid carbonic acid has been produced, is one made by Mr. Babbage, about the year 1813. The object Mr. Babbage had in view, was to ascertain whether pressure would prevent decomposition, and it was expected that either that would be the case, or that decomposition would go on, and the rock be split by the expansive force of carbonic acid gas. The place was Chudleigh rocks, Devonshire, where the limestone is dark and of a compact texture. A hole, about 30 inches deep and two inches in diameter, was made by the workmen in the usual way, it penetrated directly downwards into the rock; a quantity of strong muriatic acid, equal to perhaps a pint and a half, was then poured in, and immediately a conical wooden plug, that had previously been soaked in tallow, was driven hard into the mouth of the hole. The persons about then retired to a distance to watch the result, but nothing apparent happened, and, after waiting some time, they left the place. The plug was not loosened at the time, nor was any further examination of the state of things made: but it is very probable, if the rock were sufficiently compact in that part, the plug tight, and the muriatic acid in sufficient quantity, that a part of the carbonic acid had condensed into a liquid, and thus, though it permitted the decomposition, prevented that developement of power which Mr. Babbage expected would have torn the rock asunder.

Astronomical Society.—February 13th, being the fourth Anniversary of the Astronomical Society of London, a numerous meeting of its members took place at their rooms in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, when the Chairman (Mr. Colebrooke) proceeded to distribute the honorary rewards of the Society; viz. the Society's Gold Medal to Chas. Babbage, Esq. F.R.S. as a token of the high estimation in which it holds his valuable invention of an Engine for calculating Mathematical and Astronomical Tables, being the first medal awarded by the Society. A similar Gold Medal to Professor Encke, of Seeberg in Gotha, for his investigations relative to the Comet which bears his name, and which led to the re-discovery of it in 1822. The Silver Medal of the Society, to M. Karl Rumker, for the re-discovery of Encke's Comet, in consequence of the above investigations. And a similar Silver Medal to M. Pons, of Paris, for the discovery of two Comets on the 31st May and 13th July, 1822, and for his indefatigable assiduity in that department of astronomy.—*President.*—Henry-Thomas Colebrooke, Esq. F.R.S. L. and E. and L.S.—*Vice Presidents.*—Charles Babbage, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. L. and E.—Francis Baily, Esq. F.R.S. and L.S.—Sir Benj. Hobhouse, Bart. F.R.S.—The Right Hon. George Earl of Macclesfield, F.R.S.—*Treasurer.*—Rev. William Pearson, LL.D. F.R.S.—*Secretaries.*—Olinthus

G. Gregory, LL.D. Prof. Math. Roy. Mil. Acad. Woolwich.—John Millington, Esq. F.L.S. Prof. Mech. Phil. Roy. Inst.——*Foreign Secretary.*—J. F. W. Herschel, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. L. and E.——*Council.*—Major Thos. Colby, Roy. Eng. LL.D. F.R.S. L. and E.—George Dollond, Esq. F.R.S.—Bryan Donkin, Esq.—Captain John Franklin, R.N. F.R.S.—Davies Gilbert, Esq. M.P. V.P. R.S.—Benjamin Gompertz, Esq. F.R.S.—Stephen Groombridge, Esq. F.R.S.—Daniel Moore, Esq. F.R.S. L. and E. and F.L.S.

Trinity College, Dublin.—The Vice Chancellor's premium for English poetry was adjudged to Mr. William Tatam's Poem, "On the Ionian Islands."

Mexican Curiosities.—Mr. Bullock sailed for Mexico in 1822, accompanied by his son as draughtsman. Having completely succeeded in his object, he returned in his Majesty's ship Phaeton, bringing with him rare treasures. These will elucidate the state of the country, and its ancient population, before the discovery of America; and also its present situation, its cities, arts, manufactures, commerce, natural productions, &c. &c. There is an elaborate panoramic drawing of the magnificent capital of New Spain, taken from the top of the cathedral. It comprehends the whole of the celebrated valley of Mexico, the lakes of Tezcuco and Chalco, and the great pyramid of St. Juan de Teotechan, the snow-capped volcanoes of Pepocateptl, &c. There are also perspective views of the same city; of Puebla de los Angelos (containing 70 or 80,000 souls, and rich in public buildings;) of Xalappa; of Vera Cruz, (now no more); of the most celebrated mountains and volcanoes; of the most beautiful landscapes; of the most striking subjects of natural history; of agricultural instruments; and in short, of whatever belongs to the external forms of the country and people. But what affords a more perfect notion of Mexico, is a series of models, in full size as well as in little, of the fruits and vegetable productions. There is nothing approaching so near the idea of a tropical climate as these give at one glance. The doubted *hand* tree, with its fruit resembling the human hand; the gigantic and clustering shapes of the palms, bananas, plaintains, paupaws, avocatas, annonas, and hundreds of others whose forms are totally unknown to us, render credible the veriest stories of travellers, and, when seen in their true forms and proportions, excite an astonishment which descriptions and pictures cannot create. A white gourd, like a bludgeon, two feet long, may be instanced as one plant which was particularly striking; and there are also strings of a nameless fruit resembling our ropes of onions, but four or five feet in length, and more closely studded with cherry or plum-looking berries. Prodigious *cactus*, which with us yield no fruit, are here of the size of mis-shaped chair bottoms, and set round the edges with a scarlet fruit like our largest pears; and the *torch thistle*, three feet in thickness, and thirty feet high, is seen with its massy stem covered with flowers and fruits. Also, maize of extraordinary fertility and rich colour, and above sixty gourds in all the varieties of form which fancy can suggest. To models of these and many others, Mr. Bullock has added specimens of all the productions that could be preserved in their natural state; and has brought with him (to enrich the Flora of England) a large collection of living plants, and seeds of the rarest and most beautiful flowers. These are now committed to British earth, and as their habitat was principally the table-land to the north of Mexico, a temperate and congenial climate, it may reasonably be hoped that their cultivation with us will be successful, and that in a few years we may not only see them naturalized, but extensively adorning our gardens and shrubberies. In natural history, his collection of preserved specimens seems to be as numerous, new, and interesting, as in botany. Of nearly two hundred species of birds, the greater number are undescribed! Many of these are humming birds of exquisite plumage and surpassing brilliancy; resembling the glittering and dazzling products of the mines round which they fly. Of these, Mr. B. had, at one time, seventy alive in one cage, and studied closely their motions and habits. The fishes of Mexico and its coast are also little known. Mr. B. has preserved a great variety, very singular in form and beautiful in colour. His catalogue embraces between two and three hundred species. Mr. Bullock also brought with him several living animals, but they have not borne our climate; they are new, or little known in Europe. Among these are the Acolottl, or Wild Dog of Mexico; a miniature species of dog, scarcely the size of a rat, which burrows in the mountains, in the neighbourhood of Durango; a new species of Deer, Armadillos, Currassows, Flamingos, Parrots (undescribed), &c. &c. In charge of these and other marvels, is a young Mexican Indian, probably the first who has visited Europe since the days of Cortez, and certainly the first who has visited Britain. He can read and write the Mexican language, and even partially interpret the MSS. While augmenting the stores of the vegetable and animal king-

doms, it was not to be imagined that our countryman would neglect the mineral world, in which Mexico is, perhaps, richer than all the universe besides. Her mines form her distinguishing character; and will soon, in all likelihood (since British and American capital has been set to work upon them,) renew her wealth and importance as a nation. The mineral kingdom is, nevertheless, more profuse and valuable, than rare and beautiful. The collections comprise the whole of that of the Conde de Valentiniana, the crystals, &c. of Mr. Wilcox, the American Consul, and all those collected by Dr. Cervantes, the professor of natural history, besides other curious specimens. Still, however, to us the most interesting parts of his acquisitions remain to be described: the manuscripts and religious emblems, &c.: historical documents of the time of Cortez, in the shape of rude pictures; pictures still more rude, *detailing* (obviously, and quite intelligibly to the mind through the eye) the early, perhaps original, migrations and settlements of the Mexican tribes; emblematical writings; maps; casts of the stupendous idols which they worshipped, and the lesser idols themselves, so curiously and elaborately carved in the hardest materials, that we wonder how they could possibly be executed with the native tools; and a multitude of other extraordinary objects.

Dromore Cave.—A very curious excavation in a solid rock has been lately discovered in Dromore. It appears that some labourers who had been employed in quarrying near the Old Castle, found within twelve yards of that ancient building, and on the very top of the rock, a circular aperture of three feet in diameter, into which large stones had been closely wedged, almost on a level with the surface. These impediments having been removed; several persons descended into the cavity, the dimensions of which were accurately taken by Mr. Welsh, of Dromore, and are as follows:—From the top of the aperture to the floor, four feet six inches; the floor is a rectangle of twenty-four in length, by two feet six inches in width; the sides are perpendicular to the floor, and are three feet eight inches high. There is an offset at the top of the wall of four inches, from which the roof springs in a segment of a large circle, about three feet below the rock's surface. On the floor were found several broken urns formed of coarse clay, and of different dimensions and forms, together with pieces of rotten wood, charcoal, human bones, and those of other animals, a part of each of which is now in Mr. Welsh's possession. It is obvious that this excavation in a solid rock had been formed, with infinite labour, to serve as a cemetery for the dead. It belongs to that species of Leacht or Tamleachta, now called Kisde vans, or, as the Irish literati write the words, Kisde bhana *, which may be translated Death's Coffer, and justly classed (not in magnitude, but in duration) with the enormous stone sepulchres, or "eternal houses" of the Egyptians. These Kisde bhanas are commonly found to contain baked clay, burnt bones, charred wood, and adipous or fatty matter. The other species of Leacht (or stony sepulchre) may be found inclosed in any of our large cairns. Many of those cairns have been opened from time to time, and in each of them was discovered that curious combination of ponderous stones called Druids' Altars, so perfectly encircled by smaller stones, that no priest could have approached them to use them as altars. Under these were found bones, urns, charred wood, &c. Eochaid, said to be King of Ireland about fourteen years before the birth of Christ, changed the custom of burning into that of burying the dead, and thence obtained the name of Arvahm, i. e. the Grave. Dromore, in which this ancient cave and the old castle alluded to above are situated, lies in the barony of Lower Iveach. Its original name was Ballenagalla, and under this denomination it was erected (by letters patent of James the First, in the eighth year of his reign) into a manor, called the manor of Dromore, with a court leet, court baron, free market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, to be held near the church, where a great stone cross stood. Dromore (or rather Druimore) signifies the great ridge of a hill. Here St. Colman, an Irishman, of the sect of the Ardrads, erected a bishoprick in the 6th century. Usher states, that he was born in the year 516, and died in 610. He is mentioned by Colgan, in his "Triadis Thaumaturgæ," p. 113, 169, as the founder of Dromore, and by Ware, p. 267. An Episcopal house was built here by Bishop Buckworth, A. D. 1641, which was burned in the rebellion. The Right Rev. Dr. John Sterne, bishop of this see, expended 3000*l.* in improvements in Dromore. But Dromore has been rendered remarkable for having been under the administration of those eloquent and pious prelates, Dr. Jeremy Taylor, and the late learned, revered, and admirable scholar, Dr. Percy. The mortal remains of Jeremy Taylor, and of his friend, Dr. George Rust, are deposited in the same vault in

* Pronounced Kisde vana—bh being tantamount to v.

Dromore cathedral. It is not improbable that the cave described above was the burying-place of St. Colman, who is sometimes called Colmanuel, and sometimes Mocholmoc, by Irish biographers. In the sixth century, the Irish had not altogether ceased from burning the remains of their dead, notwithstanding the edict of their former king.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Academy of Sciences.—M. Chaptal is named Vice-president of the Academy of Sciences for 1824. M. Arago, the Vice-president of the preceding year, exercises the functions of President. A number of interesting papers were lately read relative to analysis and geometry. Among other memoirs, was one by M. Picquet, on a concentrated gasometer; another by M. Lasseigne, on the best means of detecting acetate of morphine in bodies poisoned by that substance. M. Dulay read a paper of M. Runge, of Berlin, respecting the *atropa bella donna*, and animal bodies poisoned by it, with means of discovering its presence in them. M. Dublanc announced that he had found in the alcoholic tincture of gall-nuts a reactive, by which the presence of morphine might be ascertained in liquids, whether alone or combined with acetic or sulphuric acid. M. Navier was elected to a place in the section of mechanics, vacant by the death of M. Brequet. A paper was read on the memoir by M. Lasseigne, on discovering, by chemical means, the presence of acetate of morphine in animals poisoned with it; the results of which were—1st. That it is possible to discover sensible traces of this vegetable poison—2d. That it is uniformly in the viscera, where the poison has been carried, that the remnant of it is found which attests its presence—3d. That the matter vomited at a short time after its reception into the stomach contains specific quantities—4th. That all researches hitherto made in the blood of animals, to discover the presence of acetate of morphine, have been fruitless. M. Auger lately read in the Academy reflections on Racine, and historical notices on *Pourceaugnac* and *Les Amans Magnifiques*.

A curious *circumstance* has happened to the Royal Society of *Bonnes Lettres*. Last year they offered a prize for the best poem on the Spanish invasion: in a solemn sitting, and after a long and splendid discourse by M. Charles Lacretelle, the learned Society adjudged the prize, consisting of a gold medal of the value of 1500 francs, to a M. Denain. This M. Denain, the happy proprietor of the valuable prize, had never been heard of; and certainly his poem, though as it should seem the best of those written on the subject, will not give him much celebrity. But it now appears that the successful poet holds opinions precisely opposed to those of the Society of *Bonnes Lettres*,—that he only wrote as a sort of experiment to obtain the 1500 francs,—and that having obtained them, he has been the first to make public the mystification, and to ridicule both the poem and the society.

Statistics of Paris, and the Department of the Seine.—These inquiries comprehend a hundred and four tables in 4to. They relate to the most varied subjects, and are thus classed, viz. 1. Topography: Physical and Geometrical description; State of the Air, the Water, &c.—2. Population: Annual Change; Inhabited Houses; Public Establishments; Professions; &c.—3. Civil Institutions: the Administration; Judicial Order; Public Force; Distribution of Charity; Instruction; the Sciences and Arts, &c.—4. Agriculture: Crops, Farm-houses, Cattle, Consumption, &c.—5. Industry: Manufactures, Commerce, the useful Arts, and Trades.—6. Finances: Domains, Contributions, Revenues. The early part of the first chapter is filled with meteorological details. Among them are the observations made from 1803 to 1821, with the thermometer, several times every day, and which furnish an exact element of the temperature of Paris. The maximum of that temperature agrees invariably with the hours of two or three o'clock in the afternoon; the minimum with sunrise. Considered with reference to the year, the maximum takes place between the 10th and the 29th of July, and rises to 19° 34 centigrades; the minimum takes place between the 3d and 22d of January, and falls to 1° 77 centigrades below 0. The prevailing wind at Paris is SW. It is not surprising therefore that the rainy or cloudy days are so numerous every year. They amount to 164, to 185, and sometimes even to 222. As to water, the Bièvre feeds a hundred and two factories or other establishments, and in Paris, ninety; of which the most celebrated is that to which the brothers, Gobelins, gave their name. The greater part of the inhabitants of the country communes are obliged to drink well-water, or spring water of very middling quality. Every day

the height of the Seine is carefully measured at the Pont de la Tournelle. Whenever it has arrived at 5 metres above the point of zero, the Port-au-bled and the Champs-Elysées have been inundated. Paris contains 65 fountains, and 124 enclosed fountains. When the canal of L'Ourcq is finished, there will be six times the quantity of water necessary for the consumption of the city. The very useful establishment of the Quai des Célestins, for purified water, does not yet furnish more than a hundredth part of the actual consumption. Chemical experiments show that the water of L'Ourcq holds the middle station, in respect to purity, between the water of the Seine and that of Arcueil. The springs of Belleville, of Saint Gervois, and of Menil-Montant, are much more impregnated with earths and salts. The benefit which navigation has conferred within a few years on the commerce of this great city is very important. The number of boats which arrived in Paris in 1821, by the currents of the Aube and the Yonne, were 1443, without reckoning the rafts. After the higher Seine, the canals furnish the greatest number of trading boats; and after them the Yonne and the Marne. When the grand project of forming canals throughout France shall be completed, the navigation of the Seine will have the advantage of 528 additional leagues of that mode of water conveyance; and that river will be united to the Oise, the Ourcq, the Aine, and the Lower Loire. The highest point in the department of the Seine is Mont-Valérien. The most elevated streets in Paris are those of Enfer, and the Estrapade. Paris is, on the average, 59 metres above the level of the sea. The lowest ground in it is the Champs-Elysées, which is subject to be covered by the inundation of the Seine.—In respect to population, according to the experience of a century and a half, the months in which the greatest mortality has reigned in Paris are March and April; and the least, August and July. The difference between the two extremes is about five-twelfths of the whole. The first of January is the mean term; and the months of December and June are equal in mortality. The greatest number of children are born in March and January; the smallest in June, November, and December. The greatest number of marriages take place in May; the smallest in March and January. One of the most important results derived from the great table of the population of Paris, from the year 1670 to the year 1821, is the relation of the number of boys to that of girls, born in that city. The number of boys has always been greater than that of girls. The proportion for the last seventy-seven years (before which the distinction of sex was not marked in the registers of birth) has been 795,350 to 763,936; nearly 26 to 25; or more accurately, 1041 to 1000. These numbers, it is true, include the foundlings; among whom no doubt, are reckoned fewer male children than are born in reality. With reference to this circumstance, the proportion may be considered as 22 to 21. In the former, the proportion has been found to be 19 to 18; in the latter, 22 to 21. It appears that in Egypt, in Nubia, and in the island of Ceylon, the number of girls born exceeds that of boys. Since the great political commotion of 1789, the population of Paris has increased in the proportion of about 212 to 200. Within thirty years the number of marriages has increased about a sixteenth; and the number of foundlings diminished more than a fourth. On the other hand, it appears that the number of natural children increased since 1806; before which time there are no certain accounts, as natural children and legitimate children were confounded in the registers. The number of natural children acknowledged by their parents, was in 1819 and 1820, about 21 in 54; in 1821, 21 in 71, being almost two-fifths less.—As to charities, the number relieved was, in 1819, 85,150; in 1820, 86,870; that of admission into hospitals and asylums (reckoning the foundlings) in 1819, 77,513; in 1820, 80,031. The average deaths in the hospitals and asylums were about 1 in 7; the average expense for every individual received into them, from 110 to 123 francs a year. The number of indigent females is more than half as large again as that of indigent males. An entirely new table is occupied with the loans granted on security by the Mont-de-Piété. It is remarkable, that in the six years, from 1816 to 1821, pledges were invariably deposited for nearly the same sum, of 18 millions of francs; the greatest difference between any of those years not exceeding 600,000 francs; while the sum paid for the redemption of pledges averaged only 13,611,277 francs. The average of the renewals of these loans is about 4 millions annually. The average value of each deposit is, in plate and jewels, from 32 to 43 francs; in linen and clothes, from 6 francs 20 centimes, to 9 francs 37 centimes. The number of persons drowned in Paris was in 1819, 271; in 1820, 270; in 1821, 310. About a fourth of these various numbers were taken out of the water alive. Nearly half the drowned persons drowned themselves. In the twenty-seven years which preceded 1821, there were 15,321 fires in Paris, or, on the average, 585 in every year. It is

difficult to conceive how so many of these accidents could occur.—As there are 26,801 houses in Paris, and 224,922 families, it follows that in every 10,000 houses there have been 217 fires annually, and 26 in every 10,000 families; but in this number the fires of chimneys are included.—In 1821 there were consumed in Paris 813,066 hectolitres of wine, and 42,784 of brandy;—571,565 head of oxen, cows, calves, hogs, and sheep; 867,984 francs worth of oysters, and 12 millions francs worth of beer and eggs; 64,018,996 kilogrammes of salt; 758,299 of tobacco; more than 20 millions trusses of hay and straw, above a million of steres of wood; and 2 millions of hectolitres of charcoal. It appears that the consumption of coals increases yearly: in 1821, it amounted to 563,863 hectolitres.—About a thousand houses are built annually. On the average, the annual expense for bread of every inhabitant of Paris, is about 58 francs 64 centimes; of every family, 171 francs 21 centimes. It appears also, that the average annual value of cattle sold, during the last ten years, in the markets of Sceaux, Paris, and Poissy, has been above 30 millions of francs in oxen; above 12 millions in cows; 5 millions and a quarter in calves; and near 9 millions in sheep. The average price of the first of the above classes of animals has been 301 francs 90 centimes; of the second, 179 francs 9 centimes; of the third, 67 francs 11 centimes; and of the last, 21 francs 21 centimes.—The exports at the Custom-house of Paris in 1820 were 47,714,284 francs; being above a million less than in the preceding year. In this account, silk and woollen stuffs and shawls are estimated at 8 millions of francs; the fashions, cloths, merceries, silk ribands, and other silk articles, and feathers, at 10 millions; skins at 2 millions and a half; clocks and watches at 1 million and a quarter; gold ware, jewellery, false pearls, and diamonds, at near 5 millions; furniture and toys at 1 million; glass at nearly 1 million; cambrics and lawns at 1 million; books at 2 millions and a half, &c. In 1821, the value of the exports diminished nearly 2 millions. Paris exports above half the merceries, furniture, fashions, prints, &c. which are sent out of France; and three-fourths of the clocks and watches, instruments, medicines, wrought metals, gold-ware, objects of art, maps, prints, music, pottery, chemical productions, and silk fabrics. The spirit of commerce is so prevalent in Paris, that while the duties on goods exported from the whole kingdom have increased only tenfold from the year 1819 to the year 1821, the same duties on goods exported from Paris alone, have increased a hundredfold in the same space of time. These duties are principally on refined sugar, and on cotton and woollen goods.—Paris and its suburbs contain 25 sugar-houses, the net profits of which are estimated at 1,281,052 francs. The charcoal and coals employed in these establishments cost annually near a million of francs.—Paris contains 9761 shops for the sale of provisions; not including 5000 traders that way in the halls and in the streets. The venders of wine alone are 2333 in number; while there are but 560 bakers, 355 butchers, 927 eating-houses, and 787 coffee-houses. Thus it appears that the number of taverns is above four times that of bakehouses, and above six times that of butchers' shops; but the last must not exceed a certain number.—From the year 1810 to the year 1821, the number of silk manufactories increased from 52 to 67. In 1813, 2,270,000 pair of stockings were manufactured, the current price of which, at that time, was 2 francs a pair; and 6,818,000 yards of silk, the price of which was 2 francs a yard. At present, the employment of machinery has diminished those prices a third. It is calculated that 1500 work people, of both sexes and of all ages, are employed in these manufactories.—From 7 to 8000 are employed in the manufacture of gold and silver articles. In the year 1819, there were stamped in France, 6 millions of gold and silver articles, representing a value of 64 millions of francs. It is calculated that the gold manufactured in France, in 1819, amounted to thirty-eight hundredths of the gold annually brought into Europe. One year with another, 120,000 watches and 15,000 clocks are sold in Paris, for about 20 millions of francs.—Every year, from 35,000 to 40,000 horses or mules are brought to market. The average price of a horse is 165 francs 62 centimes. There are in Paris 12,800 horses belonging to individuals, and 3500 to military bodies.—Six hundred and eighty presses are actively employed in Paris, and from 3 to 4000 printers. It is estimated that of every hundred works published, 68 relate to the belles-lettres, history, or politics; 20 to the sciences and the arts; and 12 to theology and jurisprudence. The average price of a thousand copies of a printed sheet, paper included, is 62 francs. The annual consumption of paper is 356,000 reams, &c.—1. The average annual amount of sales of personal effects in Paris, for ten years preceding 1822, was 8,821,158 francs. 2. Four-tenths of those sales were voluntary; being nearly the same number as that of sales after decease. The rest have taken place at Mont-de-Piété, by

the authority of law, or from *deshérence* (want of lawful heirs). 3. Books, and objects of art, (pictures, prints, bronzes, &c.) constituted two-fifteenths of the things sold; without speaking of Mont-de-Piété, where many of them were disposed of. The rest consisted, seven-tenths of furniture, three hundredths of stock in trade, &c. 4. The loss incurred in reselling such articles not impaired, comes to a third of the purchase-money. 5. The amount of a moderate set of furniture is generally equivalent to one year's income of its possessor, exclusively of large collections of books, and of matters of science and art.—The political economists have long required the remission of the duty on transfers, and all kinds of deeds, in order to multiply transactions and the circulation of things of value; but it may be easily believed that as long as the existing duties produce in six years the sum of 72,185,637 francs, as they did from 1815 to 1820; that is to say, above 12 millions a-year; the Treasury will abate nothing. Will it be credited, that during those six years, the number of deeds registered and of duties collected, amounted nearly to 4 millions; that is, to above 2100 a-day! —The amount of the debts inscribed in the office for Mortgages, and the produce of the sales, are, one year with another, above 133 millions.—On the average, the stamps on articles of trade have produced annually about 1,200,000 francs: on white paper 1,800,000 francs; on journals, music, bills, advertisements, passports, &c. a million and a half.—Indirect Taxes produce on the average above 19 millions a-year. Of that sum the tax on liquors amounts to 8 millions and a half, on oil to 1 million, on tobacco to 5 millions and a quarter, on public carriages to 1,400,000 francs. Cards alone produce 127,000 francs.—Among the games of chance, the Lottery ought to be mentioned. In the 5 years which elapsed from 1816 to 1820, the players at this game lost 32,194,000 francs: in other words, the fortunes of 4 or 5000 families.—The Post-office collects annually, in Paris alone, about 4 millions and a quarter. The maximum of the receipts is always in January, and the minimum in September. Every day produces, one with another, 1300 francs. 38,000 letters (of which 10,000 are for the little post,) and 35,000 periodical sheets and prospectuses, are thrown into the box daily.—The direct Taxes, according to a calculation made of the 14 years anterior to 1822, amounted in 1815 to about 22 millions a-year. At present they amount to 28 millions. At the foot of the table for 1816, it is stated —first, that there are reckoned in Paris 26,801 houses, and 920,238 doors and windows, or 34 and $\frac{1}{3}$ to each house; secondly, that in 15 years the number of buildings had increased by a fortieth; thirdly, that the average duration of a house in Paris, a duration of course affected by circumstances, is 310 years and a half.—A tenth of the sum paid by the whole of France to the Treasury is contributed by Paris; viz. one year with another, 81,423,366 francs. Of this sum the crown lands furnish 20 hundredths; the customs 6; the indirect taxes 24: the post 5; the lottery 8; the direct taxes 34; and games 7. Every inhabitant of Paris, one with another, pays 114 francs 2 centimes; while a Frenchman in general pays only 27 francs 61 centimes. A resident in Paris, therefore, pays four times as much to the state as a resident elsewhere.

ITALY.

Pompeii.—A folio volume, with 107 plates, has lately issued from the Royal Printing Office at Naples, under the title of *Gli ornati delle pareti e di pavimenti delle stanze dell' antica Pompei*; that is to say, "Decorations of Walls and Pavements of Rooms in ancient Pompeii." It consists of representations of arabesque, mosaic, and other ornaments found in the ancient houses of that city. Many of the groups and compositions are interesting to the artist and the antiquary; among them six drawings of the arenas of the Amphitheatre, now destroyed. The Royal Printing Office has also just been at the expense of a new edition of the inedited monuments of Winkelmann. Several learned persons have combined to publish in numbers, and of a small size, the principal antiquities of the Museum of Naples. The Academy has undertaken to defray half the expense of this publication.

GERMANY.

Epicharmus.—A treatise has been published at Leipsic, written by M. Harless, on the fragments remaining by Epicharmus, supposed by some persons to have been the inventor of Comedy. According to M. Harless, Epicharmus was born in Sicily, between the 60th and the 62d Olympiad, and was received into the school of Pythagoras about the 68th Olympiad. It was in the time of Gelon, that his comedies were represented at Syracuse. In investigating the question, whether or not Epicharmus was really the inventor of comedy, M. Harless shows that there are indications of comic writers more ancient; but he is of opinion that Epicharmus improved what existed before his time, and entirely changed its form. His catalogue of pieces by Epicharmus is much more complete and extensive than that by Fabricius, and much more valuable also than that by Meursius.

USEFUL ARTS.

On the Cultivation of the ENGLISH *Cranberry, by Mr.* MILNE.—A sample of English Cranberries which I sent to the Horticultural Society were gathered from cultivated plants growing on a bed made in the same way, in every respect, as for rhododendrons, azalias, andromedas, and other plants, generally denominated American. The soil was brought from Wimbledon Common, and was of that kind known by the name of black heath-mould, or peat, with a considerable quantity of white sand amongst it. The sand I, however, do not consider very essential to the growth of the *oxycoccus palustris*, and if we may judge from the soils on which it grows naturally, it would perhaps be as well, or better, without it. The plants were put into the bed in the spring, at about one foot from each other every way, but I believe they would grow equally well if planted at almost any other time of the year, except during the hot summer months, when there would be a greater risk of losing some of them, unless occasionally shaded and judiciously watered. As their slender shoots advanced, they were constantly laid into the ground about two or three inches deep, in order that they might the more certainly root, and be less influenced by the heat and dry weather in summer. This I consider of much importance, and am of opinion that it is in a great degree owing to that circumstance that the plants have been so little affected by the extreme heat of the last summer. In two years the plants completely covered the bed, and last year (the third) they produced a crop of fruit. The last season (1822), one of the hottest and driest I ever remember, afforded me the opportunity I wished for, of trying a dry season, and I have had the satisfaction to observe that the plants have continued nearly as vigorous, and the fruit has ripened as well as in 1821, though a month earlier. As the produce was gathered at different times, I cannot say exactly the quantity of fruit produced on a given space, but I think it was certainly not less than one quart on a bed five feet square, and I have no doubt, that when the plants are more disposed by age to produce flowers and less vigorous shoots, the same space will yield a much greater crop. Some part of the bed is a little shaded by low pales, but how far that is a benefit to the plants, I do not pretend to say; last summer it became necessary to water all the *American* plants, and the cranberry bed had an equal share with the rest, but not greater; in 1821 no artificial watering was necessary. The subsoil over which the bed is made is a sandy gravel, therefore not retentive of moisture, which is against the successful cultivation of this plant on dry beds; but where the soil is naturally moist or damp, with a free air, advantage might be taken of it, and the *English* cranberry might be cultivated on it with much success. On a bed in a similar situation, and of the same sort of soil, *American* cranberry* (*oxycoccus macrocarpus*) grows most luxuriantly. I have been long convinced that both species may be grown with much advantage in numberless situations in this island, and have been surprised that cottagers and others living on or in the neighbourhood of moors and heaths, covered with soil suitable for their growth, have not been advised to cultivate them for the sake of profit. According to Withering's quotation from Lightfoot †, twenty or thirty pounds worth of the berries are sold by the poor people each market-day for five or six weeks together, in the town of Langtown, on the borders of Cumberland. This is a considerable sum for berries picked up from barren wastes, and in a district so thinly inhabited; and it is remarkable that the ready sale for them has not tempted some person to make the trial to supply the market in a more certain and regular way: if they could not be consumed or disposed of in the immediate neighbourhood where they may be grown, they could easily be sent a great distance without the hazard of being spoiled. There is one very strong argument in favour of their cultivation, which is, that they may be made to grow with little trouble in places and on soils where few other useful plants yet known will grow to advantage. It may be said that the demand for them will be limited and uncertain; but that may have been said of a number of other things of a similar nature, which now meet with a regular sale, and which the growers, of course, endeavour to cultivate according to the demand they have for them. If to supply the whole of Great Britain only the produce of one hundred acres were required, it would at least be one step towards making that quantity of waste land useful in some degree, and probably suggest some other improvement. The American cranberry would be the easiest managed, and most productive for general use; but as many prefer the flavour of the English cranberry, there would also be a demand for it, though at a higher price.

* Withering's Syst. Arr. of British Plants, 5th edit. vol. ii. p. 462.

† See New Monthly Mag. vol. ix. p. 359.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

T. Bewley, of Queen's county, Ireland; for improvements in wheeled carriages. Jan. 24, 1824.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton; for improvements in the method of figuring or ornamenting various descriptions or kinds of goods manufactured from silk, cotton, or flax. Jan. 24, 1824.

J. Jones, of Leeds; for improvements in machinery and instruments for dressing and cleansing woollen, cotton, linen, silk, and other cloths or fabrics; which improvements are also applicable to the dressing and cleansing of machinery of various descriptions, and other articles or substances. Jan. 27, 1824.

Sir W. Congreve, of Cecil-street, Strand; for an improved method of stamping. Feb. 7, 1824.

J. Arrowsmith, of Air-street, Piccadilly; for an improved mode of publicly exhibiting pictures or painted scenery of every description; and of distributing or directing the day-light upon or through them, so as to produce many beautiful effects of light and shade, which he denominates Diorama. Partly communicated to him by certain foreigners residing abroad. Feb. 10, 1824.

R. Lloyd, of the Strand, Middlesex, and J. Rowbotham, of Surrey, hat-manufacturer; for a hat upon a new construction. Feb. 19, 1824.

H. Adcock, of Birmingham, for an improvement in making waistbands or umbilical ventral lumbar and spinal bandages or supporters, to be attached to coats, waistcoats, breeches, pantaloons, and trowsers, to be either permanently fixed, or occasionally attached and supplied. Feb. 1 , 1824.

W. Church, of Birmingham, esq.; for improvements in machinery for printing. Feb. 1 , 1824.

A. Applegath, of Duke-street, Surrey; for improvements in machinery for printing. Feb. 19, 1824.

Rev. M. Isaacs, of Houndsditch; for improvements in the construction of machinery, which, when kept in motion by any suitable power or weight, is applicable to obviate concussion, by means of preventing counteraction, by which the friction is converted into an useful power for propelling carriages on land, vessels on water, and giving motion to other machinery. Feb. 19, 1824.

J. Vallance, of Brighton: for a method of communication, or means of intercourse, by which persons may be conveyed, goods transported or intelligence communicated, from one place to another, with greater expedition than by means of steam-carriages, steam or other vessels or carriages drawn by animals. Feb. 19, 1824.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Mrs. Frances Sheridan, mother of the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, and author of "Sidney Biddulph," "Nourjahad," "The Discovery," &c. &c. By her granddaughter Alicia Lefanu. 8vo. 12s.

This is an amusing, and we may conclude, authentic volume; for the details which it contains have been chiefly derived from Mrs. H. Lefanu, the sister of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and the daughter of the subject of this memoir. With most of the individuals whose names appear in these pages, the reader is already acquainted; but this, instead of detracting from the interest of the volume, gives it additional attractions. Mrs. Sheridan, the subject of it, was well known as the author of Sydney Biddulph, and the mother of the celebrated Sheridan; and indeed, beyond this, there is little in her personal history to fix the attention of the public. Her acquaintance and connexion, however, with many of the most celebrated literary people of her day, afford an opportunity for the introduction of much entertaining matter, which has been taken advantage of by the author. Many anecdotes are to be found of Garrick, Richardson, Dr. Johnson, Boswell, Mrs. Macauley and others, which, though often slight, are yet curious and amusing. We were particularly entertained with the form of Mrs. M.'s card of invitation, "Catherine Macauley at home to the literati." Some light is thrown upon Johnson's quarrel with the elder Sheridan, whose history fills a great part of the present memoirs. Johnson certainly does not, upon the whole, appear to have behaved well to him. A portion of the latter part of the volume is devoted to Richard Brinsley Sheridan. In the earlier part of it a clever analysis is given of the novel of Sydney Biddulph.

The following is said to be an original anecdote of Boswell.

"When Boswell was about to publish his 'Tour to the Hebrides,' having a communication of a political nature to make previous to its seeing the light, he adopted the unceremonious method of *calling* upon the highest personage in the kingdom for the above mentioned purpose. The illustrious personage sent him word he should see him at the levee. Accordingly, Boswell dressed and took his station in the circle. When it came to his turn to be spoken to, he announced to his Majesty the work he intended to publish, and said his motive in doing so was in order to know in what manner he was to *name* a *person* he should have occasion to mention in the course of his narrative.

"That to call him the *Pretender* was what he could not think of doing, as it was against his principles; that to name him the Chevalier St. George was awkward, it being a title that did not in reality belong to him; in this dilemma he wished to have his Majesty's commands upon the subject. "Nay," said the King, "call him what you please." "I may say then," resumed the author, "that I have your Majesty's sanction for styling him 'The unfortunate grandson of James the Second.'"—The King made no reply to the disrespectful and indiscreet pertinacity of Boswell, but immediately passed on to the next person in the circle."

Nugæ Chirurgicæ, or a Biographical Miscellany, illustrative of a collection of professional Portraits. By W. Wadd, E.F.L.S. 1 vol. 8vo.

BOTANY.

The English Flora. By Sir J. E. Smith. Vol. I. and II. 1*l*. 4s.

FINE ARTS.

Engravings in Outline of a Series of eight Designs by Retsch, to illustrate the Ballad of Fridolin by Schiller. Part I. Engraved by Henry Moses. 4s.

Points of Humour, No II. illustrated by George Cruikshank royal 8vo. 8s.

Picturesque Views on the Severn, from original Designs of the late Mr. Samuel Ireland. 2 vols. 8vo. 2*l*. 12s. 6d.

The New Calliope, No. II. By John Buego. 7s.

A Companion to the Musical Assistant, containing all that is truly useful to the Theory and Practice of the Piano Forte. By Joseph Coggins. 8vo. 5s.

A Collection of Portraits of Shakspeare, by Mr. Boaden. 8vo. 15s.

HISTORY.

Memoirs of Ferdinand VII. King of the Spains. By Don * * * *, Advocate of the Spanish Tribunals. Translated from the original Spanish MS. by Michael J. Quin, author of "A Visit to Spain in 1822 and 1823." 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The history of Ferdinand VII. is a valuable comment upon the system of absolute monarchy, and cannot be too widely disseminated. In studying his life, it is difficult to know whether to pity him as the most unfortunate, or to despise him as the most contemptible sovereign upon record. Born to a sceptre, he has been a slave from his infancy:—the slave of his mother and her paramour Godoy, the slave of Napoleon, the slave of Alexander, and the slave of the unprincipled men by whom he has been surrounded. In his earlier life all his actions, even down to the amusements of his leisure hours, were dictated to him by the Prince of the Peace. No sooner was he freed from this thraldom, than he threw himself into the power of Napoleon, rejoiced in the successes of the French over his own subjects, and congratulated King Joseph, in the warmest terms, on his accession to the throne of Spain. Restored at last, by the bravery of his subjects, to his crown, he became the instrument of the most ignorant and bigoted faction in the country—but it is useless to advert to events which must be fresh in the indignant memory of every one.

The Memoirs of Ferdinand VII. give a succinct and perspicuous narrative of the chief events of that wretched man's life, and are written in a liberal and tolerant spirit. After bringing down Ferdinand's history to the period of his restoration from his captivity in France, the narrative is divided into the following heads, containing much valuable information—Foreign relations—Government of the interior—Ecclesiastical affairs—France—War and Marine. At the conclusion a chapter is devoted to miscellaneous anecdotes.

Historical Life of Joanna of Sicily, Queen of Naples and Countess of Provence, with correlative details of the Literature and Manners of Italy and Provence in the 13th and 14th centuries. 2 vols. 8vo.

The subject of these volumes is a happy one, and has never yet been treated in our literature with the attention which it deserves. The period of the revival of Letters in Europe, is one of the most interesting epochs which the historian or the biographer can select; and it is singular that it should have been reserved for writers of the present day to introduce the subject to the English reader. It is only within the last thirty years, that the early literature of Italy has been made an object of study and research amongst our scholars; and, although much has been done towards illustrating these inquiries, there is yet ample room for further exertions. The French literati have employed themselves with great success in the field of Italian letters, and the works of De Sade, Sismondi, and Ginguené, prove how much information and amusement may be gleaned from that field. These writers have furnished the substratum of the present volumes, which contain an agreeable *melange* of history, biography, and literature. As a work of research, it has no very high pretensions, and the style is not altogether free from exceptions.

Memoirs of India, &c. from the Early Ages. By R. G. Wallace. 8vo. 14s.

The History of the Commonwealth of England, from the commencement of the Civil War to the Restoration of Charles II. By W. Godwin. 8vo. 14s.

History of the Literature of the South of Europe. By M. de Sismondi. Translated from the original with Notes. By Thomas Roscoe. Vols. III. and IV. completing the work. 1*l*. 8s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Plain Instructions to Executors and Administrators, &c. 8vo. 5s.

A Commentary on Mr. Clarkson's Pamphlet, entitled "Thoughts on the Necessity of improving the Condition of the Slaves in the British Colonies, with a View to their ultimate Emancipation." By the Rev. John Hampden. 8vo.

An Apology for West Indians, and Reflections on the Policy of Great Britain's interference in the internal Concerns of the West India Colonies. By F. G. Smyth, Esq. 8vo.

Emancipation; or Practical Advice to British Slave-holders, with Suggestions for the general Improvement of West India Affairs. By T. S. Winn. 8vo.

A Treatise on the Principles of the Usury Laws. By Robert Maugham. 8vo.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

The New Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, 1824. By Sir G. L. Tuthill, Knt. M.D. 8vo. 7s.

A Treatise on the Nature of Scrofula, in which the Origin of that Disease is accounted for on new Principles, &c. By William Farr, Surgeon. 8vo. 4s.

An Essay on the Blood, comprehending the chief circumstances which influence its Coagulation, &c. By Charles Scudamore, M.D. F.R.S. 8vo. 6s.

An Epitome of Chemistry, containing one hundred entertaining and instructive Experiments, &c. By the Rev. John Topham, M.A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Graces, or Literary Souvenir for 1824. 12s.

"The Graces" is another successful imitation of the German almanacks, and in a literary point of view has fair pretensions to public notice. Each month is introduced with some very pleasing lines, written in the stanza of L'Allegro, descriptive of the season. The illustrations are well executed, and the volume, on the whole, is certainly creditable to the taste of the publishers.

A Discourse delivered at Schenectady, before the New York Alpha, &c. By the Hon. De Witt Clinton, LL.D. New York. 1823. pp. 30.

This is an impressive and elegant discourse, addressed to a society for the promotion of knowledge and science, and is every way worthy of the individual whose name it bears. It contains a rapid view of the past state of the world in respect to intellectual knowledge; the revolution effected, and that will be effected, by that object of hatred to the Holy Alliance, the Press. It eulogises free governments, and prognosticates the destruction of the hydra Despotism by the light of public instruction. It alludes to the position of America, to the causes which have overturned ancient republics, (though, by the by, the dispersion of knowledge will not admit the same causes to operate in modern ones). Mr. Clinton next notices the physical and moral differences between the Northern and Southern States, and the existence of a spirit of hostility to the Union [illegible] Among the moral causes to be deprecated is Slavery, that cherishes "an anti-commercial and anti-manufacturing spirit, and at the same time produces a lofty sense of independence." Surely Mr. Clinton must have misapplied his phrase. Can "a lofty sense of independence" belong to the heartless, chilling race of slave-owners? We should rather think, that for this term should be substituted a proud spirit of overbearing haughtiness, that would trample on all social right, and exalt itself at the expense of the other part of the community, without regard to means—a lawless ambition, born amid oppression, dead to natural right, and incapable of harmonising with the body politic for the general good, if a tone of pride must be lowered, or a link of self-power broken. Mr. Clinton next notices the progress of science, the steam-engine, the names of Washington, Henry, Franklin, and others less known to the Old World than these immortal men. The extent and grand scale of nature in America is cursorily examined; and several living, or lately living characters, that do honour to America, and would do honour to any state, are enumerated. The address is written in a pure English style, (which we wish was more attended to by a particular class of authors in America, as the writers and language of both countries have been, and must ever be, the properties of both), and we have perused it with much pleasure.

An Essay on the Relation of Cause and Effect in Refutation of the Opinions of Mr. Hume, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

The West India Colonies; the calumnious misrepresentations of the Edinburgh Review, Mr. Clarkson, &c. examined and refuted. By James M'Queen. 8vo. 12s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Dubois' Epitome of Lamarck's Arrangement of Testacea. 8vo. 14s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Frederick Morland. By the author of "Lochiel, or the Field of Culloden." 2 vols. 12mo. 14s.

Scotch Novel Reading, or Modern Quackery, a Novel; really founded on Facts. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

Ellen Ramsay, a Novel. 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l.* 1s.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Joseph and his Brethren, a Scriptural Drama in Two Acts. By H. L. Howard. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

We feel inclined to speak very highly of this poem, which certainly exhibits no common powers. There are traces throughout it of a fine poetical spirit, and its diction is in general easy and rich. The style might even be considered too much ornamented, and there is occasionally a want of simplicity in the laboured and uncommon phrases which the author introduces. He has evidently formed himself upon the model of our older writers, and some passages have apparently been suggested by his admiration of Shakspeare. The story which he has chosen (the beautiful one of Joseph and his brethren,) gives considerable scope to his talents, of which the following description of the influence of woman will give a favourable idea.

"All matters that are greater than ourselves
Do trace their secret graces to our hands.
For glory captains struggle in the fight,
And play against the bulwark of the foe
Th' o'erbrowing engines in the stubborn siege;
But love doth brace the garland on his head,
Making proud victory sweeter than it is.
What warlike prince did doff his laurel yet
But he did cast it in some fair maid's lap,
Saying 'My greatness I commit to thee,
Mistress of it, and me, and my proud heart?'
He who has won whate'er he still desired,
Strewing his path with flowers of sweet success;
Is yet a poor and melancholic man,
Sad as a beggar craving in a porch,
Being denied the woman he does love.
Love doth attach on independency:
Bravery of suits, enriching the bright eye;
Sweetness of person, pleasure in discourse,
And all those causes why men love themselves;
Nay, even high offices, renown and praise,
Greatness of name, honour of men's regard,
Power and state, and sumptuous array,
Do pay a tribute at the lips of love;
Fetching their freshness and their darling grace

From woman's approbation; waiting still
Close to her elbow till she please to smile
Upon the cause whereof the man is proud,
And say that it is well."

Australia, with other Poems. By Thomas K. Hervey, of Trinity College, Cambridge. 12mo. 6s.

Amongst the many volumes of minor poems which begin to make their appearance as the Spring advances, the present little collection will be found by no means undeserving of attention. It contains, especially amongst the miscellaneous pieces at the conclusion, many highly pleasing passages, which, if they do not entitle the writer to rank amongst the more distinguished poets, are yet exceedingly creditable to his talents and his taste. The following lines from the commencement of a short poem, "written on quitting some friends," exhibit considerable powers of versification, and of poetical diction.

"As one—who leaves some blessed isle,
Where youth's unclouded hours were past;
Where all around him wore a smile,
Too bright,—too rainbow-like, to last;
Where beauty haunted every bower,
And fragrance breathed from every flower;
And heaven shed a softer hue
On all that slept beneath its blue:
—Roams through each well-known sunny glade,
And visits every leafy shade;
And sighs o'er every floweret's bell
That fancy hallows with a spell;
And strives to bid adieu, in vain,
To all he ne'er may see again;
And, like a phantom, wanders still
Through every vale, o'er every hill,
In every grove, by every stream,
Each blent with childhood's golden dream;
Long lingering, with a fond distress,
To weep above their loveliness;
And sighing, as remembrance brings
The thousand thoughts upon its wings,
That over all have sweetly thrown
A milder magic of their own.
While oft a tear, (and oh! in heaven,
That murmuring tear shall be forgiven!)
Will from his heavy eye-lid start;
As fancy whispers to his heart,
That summer suns shall brightly smile
Upon his own beloved isle;
And flowers as fondly shall exhale
Their incense to the passing gale;
And violet vales and woodbine bowers
Shall consecrate the moonlight hours;
And whispering streams still glide away
Beneath the calm and holy ray,
Unerring as the path of duty,
Yet graceful as the step of beauty,
'Mid blossom'd banks and greenwood groves;
—When far from him the land he loves;
When, unto him, that witching scene
Shall be—as though it ne'er had been."

Rural Hours, a Poem. By Garrit Furman. New York. 8vo. p. 70.

This little volume, which is neatly printed and adorned with vignettes, is sent forth without any pretensions to authorship. The writer is one of those who has amused hours stolen from mercantile pursuits, and spent upon his farm, in turning into verse the most prominent scenes of rural life. We are rejoiced to find, that in so young, though great and rapidly increasing a nation, temporary relaxations from concerns which must occupy unceasingly the time of those who do not make literature an affair of life, are thus elegantly and pleasingly devoted. In point of merit in composition, this volume will not compete with many others of its compatriots; but it is worthy perusal, and was, no doubt, an acceptable present to the friends of the author, for whom principally it was submitted to the press.

The Odes of Pindar, in English Prose, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l*. 1s.

The Grave of the Suicide, the Parting Kiss, and other Poems. By Maria Sophia. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Il Pastore Incantato; or the Enchanted Shepherd, a Drama; Pompeii, and other Poems. By a Student of the Temple. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Birth and Triumph of Love, a Poem. By Sir James B. Lamb, Bart. 1 vol. 8vo. 1*l*. 1s.

The Old English Drama, No. I. containing "The Second Maiden's Tragedy," from an original MS. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

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A Sequel to the Grammar of Sacred History, &c. &c. By M. A. Rundell. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

One hundred and twenty-eight Parables, on every Variety of Subject, breathing the genuine Spirit of Christianity, &c. 6s.

Leisure Hours; being a Collection of Narrative and Didactic Pieces on Subjects connected with the Evidences, Doctrines, and Practical Influence of Christianity, &c. &c. 18mo. 4s.

The Christian Remembrancer, by Ambrose Serle, Esq. with an introductory Essay, by the Rev. T. Chalmers, D.D. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Of the Use of Miracles in proving the Truth of Revelation. By the Rev. John Penrose. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Researches in the South of Ireland, illustrative of the Scenery, Architectural Remains, and the Manners and Superstitions of the Peasantry, &c. By T. Crofton Croker. 4to.

Mr. Crofton Croker's "Researches" are an agreeable miscellany of all kinds of information, historical, topographical, statistical, antiquarian, and literary. He appears to have rambled through Ireland, and through books relating to Ireland, for the purpose of collecting the most entertaining matter which presented itself to his eye and he has accordingly produced a volume; with a great deal of what is called light reading in it. Ireland, in her traditions and her misfortunes, in the singular and interesting character of her people, and in the beauty of her scenery, affords ample materials for the pen of the tourist, which have not been overlooked by Mr. Croker, who has, however, wisely abstained from touching upon the debateable ground of politics. In the Appendix is contained a highly interesting narrative, or journal, written by a lady during the Rebellion of 1798. The volume is ornamented with many lithographic prints of scenery, and some curious woodcuts of antiquities, &c.

The following is the account given by Mr. C. of what, in the technical language of undertakers, is called "performing a funeral."

"An Irish funeral procession will present to the English traveller a very novel and singular aspect. The coffin is carried on an open hearse, with a canopy supported by four pillars, not unlike the car used at Lord Nelson's funeral; it is adorned with several devices in gold, and drawn by four horses, and is, perhaps, more impressive to the beholder, than the close caravan-like conveyance used in England; but what is gained in solemnity by the principal feature, is suddenly destroyed by the incongruity of the rest of the train, generally composed of a few post-chaises, the drivers in their daily costume of a long great coat and slouched hat. In addition to these, I have seen a gig in which the clergyman (I imagine, by his being equipped in a white scarf and hat-band) drove a friend; afterwards came a crowd of persons of all descriptions on foot. No noise, no lamentations were to be heard; but the figure in the flowing white scarf brandishing his whip, gave it, at a little distance, very much the effect of an electioneering procession.

"The open hearse is common throughout Ireland, and that used by the poorer classes becomes perfectly grotesque, from the barbarous paintings of saints and angels with which it is bedizened. The concourse of persons who attend the funeral of an opulent farmer, or a resident landlord, is prodigious. Not only those to whom the deceased was known, but every one who meets the procession, turns to accompany it, let his haste be ever so great, for a mile or two, as nothing is accounted more unlucky, or unfriendly, than to neglect doing so.

"The funeral of a gentleman acknowledged as the head of a clan (now an event of rare occurrence, and almost solely confined to the county Kerry) is one of those sights it is impossible to behold without feeling sublime sensations. The vast multitude, winding through some romantic defile, or trailing along the base of a wild mountain, while the chorus of the death-song, coming fitfully upon the breeze, is raised by a thousand voices. On a closer view, the aged nurse is seen sitting on the hearse beside the coffin, with her body bent over it; her actions dictated by the most violent grief, and her head completely enveloped in the deep hood of her large cloak, which falls in broad and heavy folds, producing altogether a most mysterious and awful figure.

"Then at every cross-road, such roads being considered symbolic of their faith, there is a general halt; the men uncover their heads, and a prayer is offered up for the soul of their departed chief.

"The Irish funeral howl is notorious; and although this vociferous expression of grief is on the decline, there is still, in the less civilized parts of the country, a strong attachment to the custom, and many may yet be found who are keeners or mourners for the dead by profession."

The History of Lyme-Regis, Dorset, from the earliest periods to the present day. By G. Roberts. 12mo. 7s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Mémoires de S. A. S. Louis Antoine Philippe d'Orleans, Duc de Montpensier, Prince du Sang. 1 vol. 8vo. (Memoirs of Louis Antoine d'Orleans, Duke of Montpensier, and Prince of the Blood.)

Amongst the numerous memoirs that have appeared relative to the eventful epoch of the Revolution, these are far from being the least interesting or remarkable; not only on account of the rank and unmerited misfortunes of the writer, but also from the sentiments they contain and the style and manner in which they are written. The Duke de Montpensier, brother to the present Duke of Orleans, was like him educated by Madame de Genlis, according, in some measure, to the system of education traced by J. J. Rousseau in his Emile. When the French territory was menaced by foreign force in 1792, he entered the service and was present at the action of Valmy, where his coolness and intrepidity, remarkable in one so young, drew forth the eulogiums of General Kellerman: he distinguished himself also at the memorable battle of Jemmappes, after which he passed to the army of Italy, then commanded by General Biron (the celebrated Duke de Lauzun); but in April 1793, in consequence of a decree against all the members of the Bourbon family, he was arrested at Nice, and sent prisoner to Marseilles, where he was confined in the fortress of Notre Dame de la Garde, together with his father, his brother the Count de Beaujolais, aged 14, the Duchess of Bourbon, and the Prince of Conti. The present memoirs are entirely confined to a detailed account of the captivity of himself, his brother, and the Prince of Conti, in the fortress during forty-three months, a great part of which time they passed in strict confinement, and separated from each other, in dark, damp, and infected dungeons. After so

severe and protracted a detention, the Duke de Montpensier and his brother were allowed to embark for America, upon the express stipulation that their eldest brother, the Duke of Orleans, who was then at Hamburgh, should also exile himself to that country, a condition to which he with generous alacrity consented. They arrived in America at the commencement of the year 1797, quitted it for England in 1801, where in 1807 the Duke de Montpensier fell a victim to a pulmonary complaint, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Limited as the sphere of observation must have been within the precincts of a dungeon and a fortress, yet has the Duke de Montpensier succeeded, by the simplicity, sincerity, and vividness of his narrative, in rendering these memoirs extremely interesting. Although a great portion of the book is necessarily taken up with the sad details of the numberless restrictions, hardships, and insults, to which he and his brother were subjected, yet these are from time to time relieved by most amusing descriptions of the ludicrous manners and conduct of the old Prince de Conti, who carried with him into his dungeon all the formal and old-fashioned fopperies of the court of Louis XV., which at times gave rise to scenes so irresistibly comic, that the Duke of Montpensier and his brother were often forced to forget his rank, his age, his and their own unfortunate and perilous situation, and indulge in loud and continued laughter. This firm adherent to the old regime, at least of the toilet, had, though living in a dungeon where he could scarcely see his hand at arm's-length, his hair put into *papillotes* every night, and passed every morning from two to three hours in arranging his person and dress. Alluding to these and other peculiarities, the Duke de Montpensier thus expresses himself.—"The Prince de Conti placed us at every moment, in spite of ourselves, in the most strange position—his age, his misfortunes, his fears, excited our interest; but his language, his lamentations, the ludicrous contrast that his costume, manners, and habits presented, when compared with the state to which we were reduced, provoked at times the most irresistible laughter. It was impossible to see him, without at the same time pitying and laughing at him." A frightful scene of a massacre, which took place in the fortress on the 6th June, 1795, in which upwards of eighty persons were sabred, shot, or burned, is described with great force and truth of colouring. Also the unsuccessful attempt of the Duke to escape, by means of a rope, from his window, but which broke when he was thirty feet from the ground;—he fell and fractured his leg, and had to remain for two hours up to his middle in water, during a November night, and in a state of intense anguish, till he was picked up by a boat that happened to pass by. In a word, this history of a forty-three months' incarceration, has all the interest and charm of a romance, and that without being indebted for it to any exaggeration of sentiment, or declamatory lamentations. The facts are stated with straightforward and manly simplicity. There is no attempt at authorship, or high-flying lordly indignation. The writer seems to have borne his misfortunes like a man; and if this book be a faithful transcript of his feelings, of which it has all the appearance, it gives the most favourable impression, both of his head and heart.

Napoleon jugé par lui-même, &c. Par M. Le Baron Massias. (Napoleon judged by Himself. By M. Le Baron Massias.)

This, certainly, is one of the most successful efforts at an impartial estimate of the character of Napoleon that has yet appeared. The author is neither an all-adoring partisan, nor a wilfully blind and inveterate enemy of the extraordinary being whose good and bad qualities have so intensely fixed the attention of the world. Baron Massias seems to have sincerely sought, in his analysis, to divest the commendations partly due to Napoleon, of the false glare of flattery and enthusiasm, at the same time that he endeavours to purify the censures he really merited, from the exaggerations of calumny and hatred. In many instances he has accomplished this difficult task in a very satisfactory manner. In a rapid and animated recapitulation, he has brought together all the principal events in the life of Napoleon, and endeavoured, with no little keenness of observation, to explain the nature of that extraordinary genius, or bent of mind, which produced or controlled them. After reducing to its real value, what Bonaparte said of himself, or what has been said of him in the manuscripts of Saint Helena, the author proceeds to weigh the judgments passed upon him in the Memorial and Memoirs of Saint Helena; and in doing this, while he makes every fair allowance for the honourable sentiments of attachment which rendered Count Las Cases a partial judge, he at the same time refutes his bold assertions as to the liberalism of his hero, the excellence of his government, the independence of the Senate, of the Legislative Body, and the Council of State, evidently intimating, that liberty had little to deplore in the loss of one, who was her enemy, not only from principle, but, as it would appear, from instinct. The author submits to the same impartial balance the exaggerated accusations of Madame de Stael, and reduces them, as nearly as possible, to the standard of truth. Amongst other interesting pieces in the Appendix, is a character of Napoleon, published by M. Massias in 1798; and another, relative to the death of the Duke d'Enghien, which is particularly curious, as the author was, at the time of that event, envoy at the court of the Grand Duke of Baden, from whose territories the unfortunate prince was forcibly carried away. Baron Massias, it appears, did every thing in his power to prevent this unjustifiable proceeding, and had even the courage to write to Napoleon, and tell him that he had been deceived in that affair.

Napoleon, poème, en 10 Chants. Philadelphia, 1823. 8vo. (Napoleon, a Poem, in 10 Cantos.)

This poem is said to be the composition of one of the brothers of that great name which lately filled the world with astonishment, and is destined to astonish posterity with its achievements. The preface states that the author makes no pretension to the sublime, but that his object has been to glance rapidly over the military achievements of Napoleon, and to give a record of his brilliant career. The justification of his hero is, of course, the writer's object. From the Siege of Toulon to the return of Napoleon from Egypt, or during his generalship, the passing events and crimes of the Revolution are alluded to, when men

"Au nom des droits de l'homme, égorgeaient les humains."

And after a hurried recitation of these, the poet proceeds to the time when France was governed by the Directory, in the year 3:—

"——Système indigeste et sans art—
Triste amas d'élémens, rassemblés au hasard!"

—the delivery of Italy, the peace of Campo-Formio, the Egyptian Expedition and battles, the Siege of St. Jean d'Acre, where

"Assiégeans et assiégés, tout semble être invincible."

This siege is the worst written part of the poem, as it is the longest. The battle of Aboukir is then described, and that of the Nile and Nelson. A vision seen by Napoleon before one of the pyramids warns him of the state of France. He returns; and the Consulate and Marengo are described but in feeble verse, unworthy the achievements. A tiresome detail is then given of the Republic during the Consulate, and the most minute events are tediously recorded. Then succeeds the period when the saviour of France is elevated to the monarchy:

"Ce choix est consacré par le vœu de la France."

In the three following cantos the battles are reviewed down to the end of the Russian Campaign. The poet copies the staff reports in all their dry exactitude, as far as the measure of his verse will permit him to do so. In the 4th canto, however, there is an episode of considerable merit: it is the interview between the Emperor of France and Maria Louisa at Schoenbrunn. The 6th canto exhibits Napoleon and his friends taking shelter in a cavern at Grodno, which is represented as the temple of Destiny. In his sleep he sees on the walls the fate of Miltiades, Leonidas, Pompey, Cæsar, &c. &c. The Genius of the place counsels him to redouble his vigilance to free himself from danger. This should have preceded the canto of the Russian Campaign, instead of following it. The 7th canto recounts the Campaigns of 1813 and 1814; the most extraordinary, brilliant, and astonishing, in point of military talent, perhaps ever exhibited. It finishes with the abdication of its hero:

"Son trone en s'écoulant n'ébranle point son ame."

The 9th canto treats of the battle of Waterloo, in which Lord Wellington is styled

"Le sage Wellington, le nouveau Fabius."

The 10th and last canto conducts Napoleon to St. Helena, and exhibits him, as he was, as great in his verses as in his victories. His death is touchingly described, and with it concludes the poem.

C'est quand l'astre du jour achevait sa carrière
Que le grand capitaine a fermé la paupière—
A ce fatal spectacle, éperdu, furieux,
L'aigle d'un cri perçant fit retentir les cieux;
Mais loin qu'il songe à fuir cette terre sacrée,
Il garde de son Roi la cendre révérée—
Elle est au pied d'un saule, où souvent sa valeur
Lui payera le tribut d'une juste douleur.

* * * * * *

Quand le navigateur visitera ce port,
Ces monts que l'héros illustra par sa mort,
Il lui pardonnera les erreurs d'une vie
Qu'immortaliseront la gloire et le génie.

* * * * * * .

Voyageurs qui cherchez, sur la terre et les flots,
Des temples, des palais, des cités, des tombeaux,
Vestiges imposans de la grandeur humaine,
Gardez-vous d'oublier la roche de Sainte Hélène!
C'est là que vous verrez, dans un affreux désert,
Le plus grand monument que le monde ait offert!
L'aigle vous guidera sur ces roches funèbres:
Là, soit pendant le jour, soit pendant les ténèbres,
Il veille, et l'œil fixé sur ce sombre tableau,
D'Hercule, en gémissant, révèle le tombeau."

It may easily be seen, that, as a work of poetry, the present cannot rank very high. The name of the writer's hero and of the writer himself, are the circumstances most calculated to make it noticed. There is, however, a philosophic spirit diffused through it, and a tone of sadness honourable to the writer's heart. Some lines and thoughts here and there possess great merit; but, as a whole, it will be viewed more as the labour of an honest and ingenious man, than of a true poet. It may but be denominated a short poetical history, in which verse has been preferred to prose, because the subject was poetical, and because the hero, whatever were his errors, and the troops who followed him, deserved a poet's record. They were at least inflexible in their defence of their country; a virtue the present autocrats of Europe are labouring to eradicate from the hearts of every people, that they may more readily enslave them.

Die Anthropologie als Wissenschaft, &c. (Anthropology considered as a Science. By Joseph Hillebrand, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Heidelberg. Mayence. 8vo.)

The science of man has become an object of study in Germany among the most enlightened men. The present writer divides his treatise into three parts. In the first he treats of the knowledge of man in general, or his situation among other beings and in nature. The second part embraces anthropology, properly so called, or the science of man in particular; which is divided into two heads, somatology and psychology. Under the first of these, the author examines natural existence from the latest results of the anatomy, physiology, and natural history of man. Under the second he analyses the science of psychology, and examines the soul in its different spheres of action, under the titles of the theory of the soul, of sensibility, of the heart, of the mind, and of the relations between the soul and body. He then considers dreams, somnambulism, and mental maladies. In the third part of his work he lays open the theory of the mental culture of man, or what is styled pragmatic anthropology. Under this head he examines the general theory; the cultivation of the mind, what are the different destinations of man, what auxiliary means offer themselves towards this object, and what is its end. He then details the progress of knowledge or instruction, the history of society among the principal nations of the East, of Europe ancient and modern, &c.; the general result of all as respects humanity, history, and philosophy. This is only a rude sketch of a massy and instructing work, displaying much labour and thought, and abounding in interest.

LITERARY REPORT.

The Rev. JAMES BERESFORD, M. A. has in the press The Cross and the Crescent; an heroic metrical Romance, partially founded on Madame Cottin's beautiful Tale, "Mathilde."

A translation of M. DUPIN's work on the Commercial power of Great Britain—a work which supplies a variety of details to the Statesman, the Merchant, and the Man of Science, heretofore uncollected in this country, is announced for early publication by Mr. KNIGHT.

Mr. WIFFEN has completed his Translation of Tasso, and it is in a state of great forwardness at the press.

The Rev. CHARLES SWAN (late of Catherine Hall, Cambridge) will publish next month a Translation with original Notes, and the Preliminary Observations of Warton and Douce, of "Gesta Romanorum," or Entertaining Moral Stories invented by the Monks as a Fireside Recreation, and commonly applied in their discourses from the pulpit, whence the most celebrated of our own Poets and others, from the earliest times, have extracted their plots.

A new Work on European Scenery, by CAPTAIN BATTY of the Grenadier Guards, is preparing for publication; comprising a selection of Sixty of the most Picturesque Views on the Rhine and Maine, in Belgium and in Holland.

The Life of Shakspeare, with Essays on the originality of his Dramatic Plots and Characters, and on the Ancient Theatres and Theatrical Usages; by AUGUSTINE SKOTTOWE, 1 vol. 8vo. is in the press. The Author's object is to compare the Dramas of Shakspeare and their sources, and to present all the scattered information which the general reader can require beyond the common Glossarial Index and Notes.

East and West Indies.—With a view to the establishment of a centre of information and intercourse, for the accommodation of gentlemen connected with the affairs of the East and West Indies, and America, in the Western parts of the metropolis, arrangements have been made by the advice, and with the assistance, of gentlemen long resident in those parts of the British Empire, for supplying the New Reading Rooms, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, with the East and West Indian and American Papers, Pamphlets, and other Works, to which, together with the daily London, and Weekly Country Papers, the Magazines, Reviews, Literary and Scientific Journals, &c. &c. and an extensive Library, Subscribers will have, at all times, free access.

The Witch Finder. A Romance. By the Author of "The Lollards," "Monks of Leadenhall," &c. is nearly ready for publication, in 3 vols.

Conversations on Geography and Astronomy; illustrated with plates, woodcuts, &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

A volume is about to be published for the benefit of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, entitled, Testimonies to the Genius and Memory of Richard Wilson, R. A.; with some account of his Life, and remarks upon the style of his Landscapes, and Landscape Painting in general, exhibiting the pleasures and advantages to be derived from the Study of Nature and the Fine Arts. Arranged by T. WRIGHT, esq. 1 vol. with Plates.

The Second Part of Pathological Researches in Medicine, by J. R. FARRE, M.D. is preparing for the press.

A new Work on the Discoveries of the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique, with some Geographical Corrections of Mungo Park's last Travels in Africa, will shortly be published.

A small volume is nearly ready for publication, entitled, The Periodical Press of Great Britain and Ireland: or an inquiry into the State of the Public Journals, chiefly as respects their moral and political influence.

Mr. GEORGE SINCLAIR, Gardener to the Duke of Bedford, has in the press, Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis; or an Account of the results of various experiments on the produce and fattening properties of different grasses and other plants used as the food of the more valuable domestic animals. Instituted by the Duke of Bedford.

Mr. J. F. BARHAM has in contemplation a supplementary pamphlet to his Considerations on the Abolition of Negro Slavery, and the means of practically effecting it.

Sir HENRY HEATHCOTE, Capt. R. N. has in the press a Treatise on Stay-sails, for the purpose of intercepting wind between the square-sails of ships and other square-sailed vessels: illustrated by suitable diagrams and plates.

Mr. BOWDLER is preparing Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, adapted for Families and young persons, by the omission of objectionable passages.

Mr. LOUDON is getting ready a second edition of his Encyclopedia of Gardening.

An Introduction to Practical Astronomy; containing tables, recently computed, for facilitating the reduction of celestial observations; and a popular ex-

planation of their construction and use, by the Rev. W. PEARSON, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. Treasurer to the Astronomical Society of London, 2 vols. royal quarto, is in the press.

The Sixth Volume is expected immediately of the Personal Narrative of M. DE HUMBOLDT's Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, during the years 1799-1804. Translated by HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS, under the immediate inspection of the author.

Mrs. FRANCES PARKE is about to publish a volume, entitled Domestic Duties; containing Instructions to young Married Ladies on the management of their households, and the regulation of their conduct in the various relations and duties of married life.

A great improvement has just been effected in Short-hand, by engrafting the vowels and liquid consonants on the other consonants; and is expected eventually to supersede all former Systems.

Early in April will be published, Observations on the Surgical Anatomy of the Head and Neck; illustrated by Cases and Engravings. By ALLAN BURNS, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery, Glasgow. A new Edition, with a Life of the Author, and an Appendix, containing additional Cases and Observations. By GRANVILLE SHARP PATTISON, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Maryland, &c.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from February 1 to February 29, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To	1824.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To
Feb. 1	27	45	29,86	stat.	Feb. 16	25	40	29,52	29,49
2	25	40	29,95	30,04	17	25	41	29,38	29,31
3	25	40	30,03	29,87	18	28	46	29,25	29,34
4	38	46	29,63	29,67	19	28	46	29,35	29,33
5	33	42	29,69	29,79	20	37	43	29,39	29,54
6	31	43	29,89	30,02	21	34	42	29,64	29,86
7	39	50	30,01	30,09	22	31	47	29.77	29,79
8	44	54	30,09	30,23	23	31	44	29,89	29,88
9	44	53	30,26	30,39	24	31	41	29,90	29,70
10	32	53	30,32	30,15	25	35	47	29,73	29,69
11	35	46	30,18	30,21	26	41	30	29,70	29,62
12	30	48	29,98	29,49	27	40	33	29,54	stat.
13	30	45	29,26	28,95	28	43	32	29,67	29,77
14	30	43	28,[illegible]	29,15	29	41	34	29,80	29,83
15	32	42	29,28	29,49					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE effect of rain or frost, wind or snow, has such a decided preponderance over rural economy, and the transitions of the vegetable creation during the process from seminal inhumation to the perfection of the grain, that it is almost impossible to report 'how speeds the plough, or swells the leafy plant,' without making some allusion to the weather; although it may be presumed we shall be little entitled to thanks for our information, whether it rained to-day, or froze the day before. At all events, we have as much claim to belief as the shade of Francis Moore, for the sage prognostication, that there will be "a little snow at the beginning of next December, succeeded by frost and cold winds!" Now, as no one has been blinded with March dust, it is scarcely necessary to remark that the last has been a lowery month; consequently somewhat uncongenial to the labours of the husbandman, and, as the old proverb would insinuate, unpromising to the prospects of the future harvest. Nevertheless, the quantity of rain has not been sufficient to materially obstruct the due course of spring sowings; though, upon clayey and tenacious soils, the work is not so well performed as it would have been under more genial circumstances;—neither is the wheat plant so promising and luxuriant as might have been expected from the mildness of the season; on the contrary, although there is no actual deficiency to any considerable extent, yet it does in many places present a weak and spiry blade, that by no means indicates eventual productiveness.

Hay is moderately plentiful; clover and nonsuch layers well planted and in good condition; and winter tares vigorously

luxuriant; so that there is no reason to anticipate any want of spring feed for cattle.

Turnips are becoming rather scarce; but as oil-cake and other artificial food have been generally resorted to for some weeks past, the cattle-market has stood in no need of an abundant supply of prime and well-fed beasts.

Meat and corn-markets are each a trifle lower in price; and, as the malting season is fast drawing to a conclusion, it may be questioned if barley will again surmount its depreciation. But it is expected that a stimulus will be communicated to the wheat-trade by the holders of bonded corn, previous to the 15th of May next, in order, if possible, to push the average beyond the limits prescribed for excluding that grain from the market, before the probable depression that another harvest may occasion shall prolong its doom to a still more distant period.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Feb. 14th, 67*s* 7*d*—21st, 66*s* 8*d*—28th, 64*s* 7*d*—March 6th, 65*s* 7*d*

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef -	2*s*	4*d*	to	4*s*	4*d*
Mutton -	2	8	to	3	8
Veal -	3	4	to	5	0
Pork -	2	8	to	5	0
Lamb -	0	0	to	0	0

POTATOES. Spitalfields, p. ton.

Marsh Champ.	3*l*	10*s*	to	0*l*	0*s*
Ware - -	2	10	to	3	0
York Kidneys	3	5	to	3	10
Scotch Reds	3	0	to	0	0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load. *Smithfield*,—Old Hay, 95*s* to 110*s*—New, 60*s* to 75*s* 0d—Clover, Old, 110*s* to 120*s*—Inf. 80*s* to 100*s*—Straw, 36*s* to 48*s*. *St. James's*.—Old Hay, 72*s* to 120*s*—Clover, 90*s* to 126*s*—Straw, 39*s* to 52*s*. *Whitechapel*.—Clover, 100*s* to 128*s*—Hay, 80*s* to 110*s*—Straw, 40*s* to 48*s*.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols were on the 26th ult. 94¼ ⅛. New Four per Cent. 106⅜ ¾. Imperial Three per Cent. 94½. India Bonds 78 pm. 2d. Exchequer Bills 51 54 pm. Consols for Account 94⅜ ⅞. Bank for Account 245¼ ½. Lottery Tickets 25*l*. 19s.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, 22*d March*, 1824.

The daily increasing transactions in foreign funds, together with the various new loans which are continually brought forward, and the present favourable disposition of the public for such investments, occupy so large a portion of the speculator's attention, that our market for colonial goods remains neglected and void of interest. Nothing has been done since last month in Colonial Produce but what was absolutely required for immediate consumption; and as our stock on hand and our prospects of arrivals, exceed by far the quantities so required, prices in general have undergone a further decline, and remain flat.

Of Coffee very little has been brought forward in public sales, in which the proprietors have not been compelled to withdraw the greatest proportion, with a view to support prices, which are in consequence more or less nominal. St. Domingo, although quoted at 70*s*. to 72*s*. would not fetch above 64*s*. to 68*s*. Jamaica, of which the crop is reported to be extremely abundant, has declined about 4*s*. to 5*s*. per cwt. and good ordinary realized but 62*s*. to 65*s*. Our present stock of West India Coffee is computed at 9000 hhds. and 17,900 bags and barrels. The same dulness of the article as experienced here, prevails also in the Continental markets.

Sugar. — Anticipating lower prices, both refiners and grocers have of late bought but very sparingly of this article, which remains much neglected. Prices, however, have not much altered as yet, and are a shade below those specified last month.

Rum.—The enquiry for this article has relaxed, and a decline of 2*d*. to 3*d*. per gal. taken place. Jamaica, 20 per cent. overproof, 2*s*. to 2*s*. 1*d*. Leeward Island, 1*s*. 6*d*. 1*s*. 7*d*. per gal.

Indigo remains much in demand, and good qualities realize 2*s*. 2*s*. 3*d*. per lb. advance on the prices of the January sale. It is supposed that these qualities will obtain still higher prices at the ensuing sale in April, in consequence of the failure of the crop of them in Bengal, the total produce being estimated but at 75,000 maunds.

Cotton.—Notwithstanding large arrivals of this article at Liverpool, which within a fortnight amount to 50,000 bales, the demand for this article is improving, and prices are rather firmer. Of East India our total stock has declined to 88,000 bales. Bengal, 5½*d*. to 6¾*d*. Surate 5⅝*d*. to 7¼*d*. Madras 5⅞*d*. to 6¾*d*. Bowed Georgia 7¼ to 9*d*. Pernamb. 10¾ to 11¾*d*.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM FEBRUARY 17, TO MARCH 13, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ABRAHAMS, J. Harrow-alley, furrier (Nicholls, Bennet-street
Andrews, R. P. Portsea, carpenter (Hoskins, Gosport
Aspinall, T. Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse, stone-merchants (Stocks, Halifax
Berron, J. Allensmore, farmer (Gough, Hereford
Cannon, W. Molyneux-street, grocer (Huchison, Crown-court
Chadwick, J. Holborn-hill, watchmaker (Niblett, Cushion-court
Clark, W. Manchester, victualler (Vernon
Colbert, W. R. Maidstone, brewer (Beetlam and Son, Freeman's-court
Compton, P. A. Beckenham, farmer (Griffith, High-street
Cooke, J. Frome Selwood
Cooper, H. Commercial-place, carpenter (Orril and Leader, Wormwood-street
Cranzar, J. Sloane-street, merchant (Turner, Percy-street
Crossfield, E. M. Liverpool, timber-merchant (Stratham and Leicester
Crouther, W. Islington, apothecary (Stevens and Wood, Little St. Thomas Apostle
Daffarn, W. Reading, coach-master (Cook and Hunter, Clement's Inn
Danbney, T. Portsea, grocer (Amory and Coles, Throgmorton-street
Davies, L. and Dorlin, J. T. Liverpool, timber-merchants (Leather, Liverpool
De Luna Amoro Garcia, Water-lane, merchant (Paterson and Peile, Old Broad-street
Dorrington, W. Cornhill, broker (James, Walbrook
Douglass, D. & M. Judd-street, linen-drapers (Charnock, Gray's-Inn Road
Eldershaw, J. Hampton, linen-draper (Gilbank, Coleman-street
Ellis, W. Liverpool, draper (Mawdesley, Liverpool
Elverston, C. E. Ilford, linen-draper (Hurst, Milk-street
Fox, T. & Brodribb, J. D. Bristol, tallow-chandlers (Rowden, Aldermanbury
George, J. M. Horsham, druggist (Russel and Son
Gillibrand, W. Bolton le Moors, plumber (Mather
Glover, T. Lomas, R. Dethick, J. Green, J. and Oakden, J. Rodsley, flax-manufacturers (Moss, Derby
Green, T. Lockersby, miller (Footner, Romsey
Hancock, J. Westbury, shopkeeper (Gregory, Bristol
Hawkins, J. and S. Claypole Mill, millers (Payne, Nottingham
Higgins, J. Gloucester, horse-dealer (Morgan, Ely-place
Hilder, S. Brick-lane, Whitechapel, oilman (Hodgson & Burton, Salisbury-street
Hitchcock, G. Leicester, hosier (Lowdham and Greaves
H[illegible] J. Liverpool, merchant (Deane
Hood, W. Hardley, and T. London, merchants (Elswood, Bungay
Howard, J. and T. and N. Haughton, hat-makers (William, Manchester
Hulton, W. sen. Bolton, money-scrivener (Norris, John-street, Bedford-row
Humphries, W. Nunney, innholder (Tiley, Frome
Jackson, A. Hillgrove-street, baker (Goolden, Bristol
Jeffreys, W. Regent's-quadrant, painter (Price, Lincoln's Inn
Johnson, T. Heanor, Derby, victualler (Cursham, Nottingham
King, F. Warwick, upholsterer (Evans and Shearman, Hatton-garden
Lamb, S. Cheapside, hatter (Fisher and Sudlow, Thavies Inn
Leak, T. Helpringham, victualler (Forbes, Sleaford
Levy, H. and L. Basing-lane, warehousemen (Andrews, Great Winchester-street
Lockington, C. Commercial-place, City-road, oilman (Huchison, Crown-court
M'Adam, W. Leicester, draper (Wood, Manchester
Mallyon, J. Chatham, victualler (White and Miller, Goodhurst
Matson, W. and C. Water-lane, wine-merchants (Patterson and Peile, Old Broad-street
Messenger, C. Oxford, cabinet-maker (Rackstrow
Milne, J. Liverpool, plumber (Mason
Morgan, J. J. Commercial road East, carpenter (Hodgson and Burton, Salisbury-street
Murray, J. Manchester, builder (Millgate
Needham, E. Macclesfield, ironmonger (Eccles and Co. Manchester
Newsome, W. Dunster-court, merchant (Score, Tokenhouse-yard
Nokes, E. Norwich, merchant (Parkinson and Staff
Nunn, R. and Fisher, T. Grub-street, timber-merchants (Spence and Desbrough
Oakley, T. Poole, coal-merchant (Crabb, Blandford
Peterkin, T. Gill-street, baker (Eyles, Worship-street
Pickworth, H. Cursitor-street, coal merchant (Gee, Salisbury-street, Strand
Pool, W. Honduras-wharf, coal-merchant (Russen, Crown-court
Preen, J. Worcester, silk mercer (Willis and Dicken
Price, S. Trowbridge, grocer (Bush, Trowbridge
Pritchard, R. Regent-circus, dressing-case-maker (Laurence, Dean's-court
Riley, W. Birchwood, coal-merchant (Moore, Lincoln
Robson, W. Newcastle on Tyne, butcher (Stooker, Newark
Rooker, F. Manchester, and Watt, J. Preston, cotton-manufacturers (Norris
Skidmore, J. Sheffield, scissor-manufacturer (Greaves
Smith, T. Hayes, cattle-dealer (Salmon, Croydon
Southwark, W. Sharples, whitster (Knowles, Bolton le Moors
Stokes, T. sen. Welsh Pool, flannel-manufacturer (Teece, Shrewsbury
Timbrell, W. T. Bermondsey-square, worsted-manufacturer (Sheppard and Co. Cloak-lane
Trewent, W. Pembroke, draper (Daniel, Bristol
Twitty, W. Manchester, shopkeeper (Makinson, Manchester
Wakeman, T. Fleet-market, stationer (Brough, Shoreditch
Waistell, M. Conduit-street, dress-maker (Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street
Walker, W. Charles-street, haberdasher (Smith, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital
Weetman, J. Liverpool, merchant (Norris
West, H. Worthing, linen-draper (Richardson, Lincoln's Inn Fields
Wilson, J. Borough-road, carpenter (Brooking, Lombard-street
Wolff, A. M. King's Arms yard, merchant (Vandercom and Comyn, Bush-lane
Yeoman, B. and Cooke, T. Frome Selwood, clothiers (Miller

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

The Royal Burgh of Lochmaben
J. Johnston, cattle dealer at Plumdon, near Annan
D. Law, innkeeper, Kinross Green
White and Co. brewers, Perth
J. Darling, manufacturer at Cumledge Mill, near Dunse
Gibb and Muir, merchants, Glasgow
Ambrose Clark, vintner, Dumfries
J. Williamson, merchant, Leith
W. Johnstone, draper in Biggar

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS, J. Union-street, April 6
Agnew, A. Great Yarmouth, April 2
Allen, M. Gayle, April 1
Baker, L. Crutched-friars, April 3
Barker, T. and Hudson, F. Stratford, March 23
Barrow, R. & T. Liverpool, March 1
Barton, J. Freckenham, March 11
Bates, W. and Jones, W. Bridgnorth, March 30
Bedford, R. St. Martin's le Grand, March 27
Benbow, T. Bromyard, March 18
Bosher, W. Aldersgate-street, April 3
Bovill J. and De Witte, G. J. Commercial Chambers, March 13
Boyle, E. Leicester-square, March 16
Burge, J. Bristol, April 1
Burn, J. Lothbury, March 27
Carter, M. Alverstoke, March 26
Chalk, J. Blackfriars-road, March 20
Chittenden, E. Ashford, March 10
Clancy, J. York, March 22
Colston, D. E. Islington-road, Mar. 13
Dalgarins, P. and Winsrow, E. St. Mary at Hill, April 3
Davis, R. Low Foss, April 1
Dawson, J. Liverpool, May 4
Dodd, J. and W. Kirkoswald, Mar. 17
Dove, T. Malden, March 27
Douglas, J. Russel, D. and W. Fleet-street, March 30
Dow, J. Rhodes Well, March 27
Dowman, T. and Offley, J. Bread-str. April 3
Dye, R. Peckham, March 9
Enoch, J. Birmingham, April 9
Farrell, J. Prospect-place, March
Fearnley, C. Crutched Friars, April 3
Franklin, F. Leamington Priors, April 8
Gill, R. and Griffin, C. Skinner-str. March 27
Goodall, W. and Turner, J. Garlick Hill, March 30
Goodchild, J. sen. Jackson, J. and W. Goodchild, jun. Jackson, J. and Jones, T. Bp. Wearmouth, Mar. 11

Graham, Sir R. Bart., London, Railton, J. Manchester, Railton, W. and Young, J. London, March 30
Greaves, J. P. King's Arms yard, March 23
Greig, W. City-road, March 30
Greetham, T. Liverpool, March 23
Grocott, J. T. Manchester, March 22
Gundry, J. & W. Goldsithney, April 7
Haigh, J. Ley Moor, April 6
Hartley, S. and W. Tadcaster, Mar. 31
Hatfield, H. Abingdon-row, March 6
Harrison, C. Aldgate, March 13
Hebdin, W. and A. O. and Browne, J. Leeds, March 17
Hickman, W. and Timothy, D. Leicester-square, April 3
Hodson, F. M. Manchester, March 22
Humphries, C. Bishopsgate-street, April 10
Isbell, R. Chapple, C. and Isbell, R. D. Millbay, March 17, April 9
Kilshaw, J. Liverpool, May 1
Kuibb, A. Barnwell St. Andrew, Mar. 17
Knight, J. Mile-End Road, April 3
Knott, J. Barston, March 30
Lee, J. Charles-street, March 23
Lucas, J. Weymouth terrace, Mar. 27
Maddy, W. Leeds, March 16
Mercer, G. Basinghall-street, Mar. 20
Mercer, T. Billinghurst, March 27
Miller, W. Rye, March 23
Mitchell, W. Norwich, April 6
Ogilvy, W. jun. Mylne, G. and Chalmers, J. Jeffries-square, April 3
Parkes, J. Oldbury, April 9
Peacock, R. Liverpool, March 23
Pullan, R. Leeds, March 6
Ramsay, J. and Forster, R. Old Broad-street, April 3
Reid, A. Pimlico, March 20
Richards, T. sen. Bridgwater-square, March 16
Rucker, S. Old South Sea house, March 27
Salmon, S. Regent-street, Feb. 28
Sanders, T. Stratford upon Avon, March 27
Sharpley, J. York, April 2
Shirley, R. Bucklersbury, March 13
Sinclair, J. Bow-lane, April 3
Smith, J. Bath, March 31
Stinson, B. Dudley, March 22
Telford, J. and Arundell, W. Liverpool, March 13
Tollervey, W. H. Portsea, March 18
Tonge, G. W. B. East India Chambers, March 30
Trudgett, W. Bury St. Edmunds, March 11
Tucker, J. H. Jermyn-street, March 2
Underwood, C. Cheltenham, March 29
Vere, C. Cloth Fair, March 6
Watson, T. Longsight, near Manchester, March 9
Whitaker, J. and Alsop, R. Manchester, April 2
Woollaston, J. and Upjohn, F. Holborn-bridge, March 16

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Crime.—The following is a return of the numbers of prisoners committed for trial at the last January and February Sessions by the Magistrates of the City of London, and the County of Middlesex, with the comparative numbers of convictions and acquittals of the prisoners so committed :—*Middlesex*—Prisoners committed for trial, 430. Of these were tried and acquitted, 113 ; bills thrown out, 34. Total discharged, 147 ; convicted, 283.—*London*—Prisoners committed by the sitting Aldermen, 95. Of whom were convicted, 69 ; tried and acquitted, 16 ; bills thrown out, 10. Total discharged, 26.—By a similar return made in January last of the number of convictions and acquittals in 1823, it appeared, that of those committed by the Middlesex magistrates, 42 in 100 were acquitted ; whilst of those committed by the City magistrates 27 in 100 were acquitted. By the present return it appears that the same rate, viz. 27 in 100, or one quarter of the prisoners committed by the city magistrates, were acquitted ; whilst 33 in 100, or about one-third of the prisoners committed in the last sessions by the Middlesex magistrates, were acquitted, being a reduction of 9 in 100 from the former average.

London Vaccine Institution.--The governors of this institution lately met. The report stated that the benefits of vaccination were diffused to the inhabitants of every land, but in this metropolis the *fomites* of the small-pox still lurked amongst the ignorant and prejudiced part of the population : 774 persons fell victims to the dreadful disease in the course of the last year within the bills of mortality, and the deaths of many are not included in those annual registers of departure from life. The managers continued to watch the departure of vessels to foreign nations, as well as to all the British colonies, and continued to afford the supplies of the vaccine ichor, for the protection of the colonies from the small-pox. During the last year there had been vaccinated by Dr. Walker 3236 ; by the appointed inoculators in the metropolis and its environs 18,987 ; by the appointed inoculators in the country 21,654. From the beginning, by Dr. Walker 52,116 ; by the town inoculators 185,235 : by the country inoculators 484,693. Dr. Walker had supplied from the beginning 98,850 applicants. The receipts of the institution since the last year's report amounted to 867*l.* 16*s.*—the disbursements to 1067*l.* 19s. 3*d.*; balance against the institution, 200*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* The receipts of the institution since its formation in 1806 amounted to 11,830*l.* ; the disbursements to 11,917*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

New Docks at St. Catherine's. — New Docks have been projected at St. Catherine's just below the Tower, and a company has been formed, called the St. Catherine's Dock Company, for carrying the same into effect. The necessary funds, amounting to nearly a million sterling, have also been subscribed.

British and Foreign Life and Fire Assurance Company.—The plan of a new Institution under the above title has been made public, at the head of which are—John Irving, Esq. M. P., Francis Baring, N. M. Rothschild, Samuel Gurney, and Moses Montefiore, Esqs. Presidents, with sixteen Directors equally respectable, besides Auditors, Actuary, &c. The shares are tendered to the parties who have offered to subscribe for them, upon express condition, that all future details shall remain with the Presidents and Directors, and that the Share-holders shall execute such deed or deeds as may be deemed requisite. The capital is Five Millions Sterling, divided into fifty thou-

sand 100*l.* shares. No Proprietor, except Presidents, Directors, and Auditors, to hold more than fifty shares until after the 25th March, 1825. An immediate call of 10*l.* per share, and every Shareholder is to insure a sum equal to the amount of his subscription in the Fire, or 1000*l.* in the Life Department of the Company. The shares to bear an interest of not less than three, nor more than five per cent. per annum, and the surplus of profits to be appropriated to the extent of five per cent. in the redemption of shares at or below a premium of 90*l.* per share, and a further fifteen per cent. in paying up the remaining ninety per cent. on the shares. The remaining eighty per cent. of such profits, to be invested in Public Securities, and once in five years to be divided between the Proprietors and Holders of Policies.

London Chamber of Commerce.--A meeting has been held to consider the expediency of forming in London a Chamber of Commerce, to consist of the Merchants, Bankers, Ship-owners, and Traders, of the Metropolis; and the same has been decided upon as advantageous.

British Museum.—The ground-plot behind the Museum is to be built upon, to form a magnificent range of galleries, leaving an open quadrangle. On the east side, upon the ground-floor, the centre will form an apartment 300 feet in length, intended to receive the library presented to the nation by our munificent Sovereign. On the left of this will be the apartment for manuscripts; and on the right, another for the collections of the late Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. The whole range of this floor is 700 feet. Over the King's library will be built the royal picture-gallery, which will contain the superb collection recently purchased of the executors of the late Mr. Angerstein; to which will be added the valuable specimens of the old masters, collected by Sir George Beaumont, Bart., which this distinguished amateur painter has nobly presented to this national gallery. On the opposite or west side, partly built upon as the statue gallery, a continuation will be made, as we learn, to the length of 700 feet, for an extension of the collection of antique marbles. The north angle, to the same vast extent, will be occupied on the ground floor for collections of natural history. When these three sides are completed, the present building will be pulled down, and the site re-occupied by a magnificent building, to complete the square, in which will be deposited that extensive public library which occupies so large a portion of the old structure. The lofty wall, with the gate, will be taken down, and the first quadrangle will be exposed, as it is intended to supply the place of the wall by an elegant iron railing. From a gate at each end will be a semicircular drive up to the central entrance of the main building, accessible only to private carriages, which will be admitted through an arch beneath a grand flight of steps, to the inner quadrangle. On the side of this drive will be a colonnade for foot passengers up to the grand entrance.

The Common Council.—At a Court of Common Council held last month, the Lord Mayor stated, that he had received the following letter, acknowledging the grant of 1000*l.* made in aid of the Greeks.

"To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London.

"May it please your Lordship and Gentlemen.

"Among the events which have encouraged and consoled us in the progress of the struggle in which our nation has been engaged, against those tyrants whose despotism had oppressed our country through ages of suffering—a struggle whose happy termination we now venture to anticipate—we have been sensibly affected by that proof of the interest felt by the first city of the universe in our arduous strife, made evident by the munificent grant of 1000*l.* applied so opportunely to our assistance from the City funds. Greece feels the debt of gratitude, and we deem it a high and distinguished privilege to be the organ of the expression of that gratitude. The part which the people of England, and you, my Lord and Gentlemen, most prominently and especially have taken in the advancement of the independence of our venerable and beloved country, is deeply written on our hearts, and shall be conveyed down in thankful memorials to our children.

"We have the honour to be, my Lord and Gentlemen, your obedient humble Servants,

"JOHN ORLANDO, } Dep. from
"ANDREAS LARIOTTIS, } Greece.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

County of Louth.—John Leslie Foster, of Rathescar, co. Louth, esq. *vice* Right Hon. T. H. Skeffington (now Viscount Ferrard.)

Barnstaple.—Frederick Hodgson, esq. *vice* M. Nolan, esq. who is made a Welsh Judge.

County of Oxford.—John Fane, of Shirburn, co. Oxford, esq. *vice* J. Fane, esq. deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. R. S. Stevens, M. A. to the Vicarage of South Petherwyn and Trewen, Cornwall.—Rev. R. Stephens, B. D. to the Vicarage of Belgrave, Leicestershire.

Rev. R. Hamond, A. M. to the Rectory of Beechamwell St. John with St. Mary annexed.—Rev. T. Sweet Escott, to the Rectory of Coombe Florey.—Rev. Edw. Butt, to the Rectory of Tollet Fratrum, Dorset.—Rev. R. F. Purvis, to the Vicarage of Whitsbury, Wilts.—Rev. B. Pope, to the Vicarage of Nether Stowey, Somerset.—Rev. Christopher Lipscome, M. A. appointed Bishop of Jamaica.—Rev. W. H. Coleridge, M. A. Bishop of Barbadoes and St. Vincents's.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Rev. H. Scott to be Archdeacon of Australasia, New South Wales.—General Lord Harris, G. C. B. to be Governor of Dumbarton Castle.—R. Fullerton, esq. to be Governor of Prince of Wales's Island.—Daniel Molloy Hamilton, esq. to be Commissioner of Arbitration to the several Mixed Commissions established at Sierra Leone, for the prevention of illegal traffic in slaves; and James Woods, esq. Registrar to the Commission.

Marriages.—At St. Pancras New Church, J. Painter, esq. to Louisa, daughter of the late Samuel Drewry, esq.—At St. Pancras New Church, Frederick Lock, esq. of Arundel-street, to Mary Fielder, only daughter of E. G. Smith, esq.—The Rev. W. J. Brodrick, son of the late Archbishop of Cashel, to the Right Hon. Lady E. A. Perceval.—At Camberwell, Mr. R. Owst, of Potter's-fields, Southwark, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Robert Newbald, esq.—At St. Mary's, Islington, R. Smith, jun. esq. of Stoke Newington, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Adam Clarke, LL.D. F.A.S.—At St Sepulchre's, Mr. Hine, of Charterhouse-square, to Mrs. Smither.—At St. Marylebone, Mr. J. G. J. Ireland, of Kendal, to Charlotte Anne, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Walker, esq.—At St. Mildred's, Bread-street, J. B. G. de Silly, esq. to Miss Fanny Kennibrough, esq.—At St. Leonard's Shoreditch, Stephen Aldhouse, esq. to Miss S. Morse.—At St. Pancras, S. Plumbe, esq. of Russell-street, to Miss Emma Lloyd.—Daniel Wakefield, esq. to Selina, the second daughter of J. G. De Burgh, esq. of Chewlen House, Old Down.—At Leatherhead, by the Rev. James Dallaway, Vicar, Francis Rudall esq. of Clement's Inn, to Hannah, third daughter of Joseph Conder.

Died.—Flower Freeman, esq. of Kennington-lane.—Mr. J. Dodd, of Caroline-street, Bedford-square.—At Chelsea, Robert Hall, M. D. late Surgeon to the Forces.—At Kilburn, Augusta, youngest daughter of the Hon. G. C. Stapylton.—Germain Lavie, esq. Frederick's-place.—At her house at Uxbridge, Mrs. Horne, widow, and relict of the Right Rev. George Horne, formerly Bishop of Norwich.—Charlotte, wife of William Compion, esq. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.—At Clapton, James Powell, esq.—At his son's house, Chelsea, Mr. John Vigurs, late of Southampton-street, Covent-garden.—At her sister's in Alfred-place, Bedford-square, Mrs. Catherine Daly.—At Northfleet, Jeremiah Howard, Esq.—James Doughty, Esq. of Paper-buildings, Temple.—At Kentish Town, Sarah, the wife of George Vincent, esq.—At Chiswick, the Rev. Dr. Horne, in the 86th year of his age.—In Percy-street, James Hervey, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

MR. BOWDICH.

LATELY, in Africa, Mr. Bowdich. He was born in June 1793, at Bristol, where his father was a considerable manufacturer. At a very early age he was sent to the Grammar School of that city, and soon gave the strongest indications of those talents which distinguished him in future life. He was afterwards placed at a school at Corsham, in Wiltshire, of high classical reputation, and subsequently, for a short time, was attached to one of the Halls in Oxford, although, it is believed, he was never regularly matriculated. At an early age, Mr. Bowdich formed a matrimonial connexion, and for some years remained resident in Bristol, participating in his father's business. A variety of circumstances, however, and especially a distaste for trade, induced him to seek a more congenial pursuit, and a near relative filling at that time an important situation on the gold coast, Mr. Bowdich solicited, and obtained an appointment as writer in the service of the African Company. He arrived at Cape Coast Castle in the year 1816, and was shortly afterwards joined by his wife, the cheerful participator of all his dangers, and the efficient assistant in his scientific labours. It being determined to send an embassy to the interior kingdom of Ashantee, a service in which few were willing to embark, Mr. Bowdich promptly sought permission to lead or accompany it; but the circumstance of his being a husband and a father was felt to present a reason for refusing his request, till at length the urgency of his solicitation and the recollection of his talents prevailed, and he

was appointed to the perilous enterprise. The mission was successful in all its objects, and Mr. Bowdich fortunately achieved the distinction of being, among the many who had devoted themselves to the fearful object of exploring the interior of Africa, the only one whose labours were crowned with complete success. Never, perhaps, were prudence and intrepidity more required, or more strikingly exhibited, than in the progress of this mission. Returning to England to communicate the interesting and valuable details, which even the imminent perils of his situation had not diverted him from collecting, and to solicit the means of more extensive and efficient research, Mr. Bowdich was greeted by all who were eminent in science or station, with the most flattering testimonials of the value of his discoveries and acknowledgements of the merits of his personal exertions. But, with his talents, Mr. Bowdich possessed that very common, but unprofitable concomitant—a high and independent spirit, which could neither parley with expediency, nor yield up an honest conviction in deference to any superiority but that of intellect. Hence it was his misfortune to offend the Company whom he served by an exposure of abuses which has since led to its dissolution, and to draw down the enmity of a gentleman officially high and himself a distinguished African traveller,—offences sufficient to obliterate all the merits of brilliant and advantageous services, to erase all the written acknowledgements of his deserts—to cancel all those obligations which the devotion of his talents and the exposure of his life had created. Denied, through this predominating influence, any reward for past services, or the means of further exertion in the same cause, yet still bent on the prosecution of discovery, Mr. Bowdich repaired to Paris, with the view of perfecting his knowledge of some of the physical sciences, by the means with which that city abounds. His reception here was as generous as flattering; Humboldt, Cuvier, Biot, Denon, in short, all the Savans, bestowed on him the most distinguishing attention; a public *éloge* was pronounced on him at a meeting of the Four Academies of the Institute, and an advantageous appointment offered by the French government, which he declined. Mr. Bowdich continued in Paris a considerable time, endeavouring to obtain, by his own industry, the means of pursuing the object of his ambition, and, having at length effected the necessary arrangements, he took his departure from Europe, accompanied by his wife and two children, and bearing with him a painful recollection of the return he had received for his past efforts, but hoping, by further achievements in the field of science, to establish a stronger claim upon society at large, and to wring even from his adversaries, a reluctant assent to his merits. Contemplating the renewal of his exploratory labours, Mr. Bowdich, in an answer to an article in the "Quarterly Review," has thus prophetically expressed himself—"I hope, I pray, that the feelings of the present members of the British Government may not be afflicted by the recollection that they have been *persuaded* to be unjust to me when it shall be too late to tell me so,—when a family, which depends on me for support, will reply, that I have fallen in Africa, the victim of disinterested zeal and unsupported enterprise." The first intelligence received of Mr. Bowdich is, that this prophecy has been realized, and that he has died a martyr in the cause to which he had dedicated himself, leaving an accomplished and amiable widow, with three children totally unprovided for. Mr. Bowdich was a member of many of the learned societies of this country and the continent, and, besides the very interesting account of his mission to Ashantee, was the author of several scientific works. In the death of such an individual, combining, as he did, so many valuable qualifications for a traveller, the cause of science has sustained a loss not easily to be repaired, and the country has to deplore the departure of a generous and elevated spirit, whose affection could not be alienated even by the ingratitude he experienced.

THE MARQUIS OF TITCHFIELD.

This young nobleman, by whom high expectations were raised, died last month, in town, of a relapse from a previous illness. He was warmly loved by his friends, and esteemed by all who knew him. His elevated and manly character, his candour, his talents, and extensive information for his years, led the country to indulge in the most sanguine hopes with respect to this young nobleman. The speech he pronounced almost immediately after entering the House was characterised by an unusual share of talent for so early an age. Of all our noble youth, he was by far the most popular, and the most deservedly so. He had the good of his country and the happiness of his fellow-creatures sincerely at heart; and, had his life been spared, his exertions, and the influence of his example, particularly in the sphere of life in which he moved, where frivolity is too often imagined to be spirit, true independence of principle a foolish obsti-

nacy of disposition, and real nobility of manners and character, not compatible with the empty title of it, could not have failed to shame those among our youth of elevated birth, who understand so much better how "to fiddle," than to make "a little city a great empire." The Marquis of Titchfield raised lofty hopes; he thought, felt, and acted upon rational principles. He singled out his object, and pursued it with firmness and ardour; and seldom, indeed, is it that it can be said of one so young and so surrounded by less useful, but more attractive objects to birth and fortune, that his loss is not merely that of his family and connexions, but of the United Empire. His talents were solid and useful rather than striking; and it is precisely on this account that, in the path he seemed to have marked out for pursuit, his career would have been most beneficial to his country and honourable to himself. The Marquis of Titchfield was the son of the Duke of Portland: the Duke of Portland and Mr. Canning married two sisters: the Marquis thus being, by marriage, the nephew of Mr. Canning. The Marquis of Titchfield was member for King's Lynn. He took his seat on the lower "Opposition" benches. He sternly adhered to his principles; and when Mr. Canning gained his present distinguished power, the Marquis promptly wrote to his constituents, assuring them—"that though his uncle had come into power, he should not change his conduct." His remains were interred in the same vault in Mary-le-bone Church where the late Duke of Portland lies.

MR. HENRY SMART.

Lately, of a typhus fever, in Dublin (whither he had gone to superintend the *debut* of his pupil, Miss Goward,) Mr. Henry Smart. Mr. Smart began his musical education under Mr. Cramer, and played in the early part of his life in the orchestras of the Opera, Haymarket Theatre, and at the Ancient Concert. At the opening of the English Opera House he was engaged as leader, and continued in that capacity for several years. When the present Drury-lane Theatre opened, Mr. Smart was also retained as leader; and, we believe, it was his peculiar pride to have formed that orchestra entirely of English artists; and in such estimation did they hold his character, that on his retirement from the Theatre in 1821, the orchestra presented him with a silver cup, as a mark of their gratitude and his merits. Mr. Smart was leader at the Oratorios, at which he had assisted since they were under the conduct of his brother, Sir George Smart, which began in 1813. In 1820 Mr. Smart entered into a manufactory for piano-fortes, and, but a very short period since, had obtained a patent for an important improvement in the touch of these instruments. He was distinguished by great urbanity of manners. In his nature he was kind, generous, and humane. He always evinced an ardent love of his art, and, on all occasions, private feelings gave way to public interests in its exercise.

ADMIRAL DE COURCY.

At Stoketon House, near Saltash, died the Hon. Michael De Courcy, Admiral of the Blue. He was the third son of John the 25th Lord Kingsale, Baron Courcy and Ringrove, and Premier Baron of Ireland. Having entered the navy early in life, he was made a post-captain in 1783. At the commencement of the war in 1793, he commanded the Pearl; and in 1795, the Magnanime frigate, in which he captured the Decade, French frigate, and several privateers. In the action off Ireland, under Sir John B. Warren, he particularly distinguished himself. In the Canada, to which ship he was next appointed, he had an opportunity of displaying the excellence of his professional judgment and noble devotedness to duty and friendship. The Mars, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Thornborough, having been totally dismasted in a severe gale, had drifted close to the rocks near Ushant. While the Mars was in this perilous situation, the Canada, by extraordinary exertion, succeeded in getting a cable on board of her, and taking her in tow, after two other ships had previously failed in the attempt. The rocks at that time were within a mile to leeward, a dark night approaching, and a gale blowing. The danger to both ships was imminent, and prudence might have justified an abandonment of the disabled ship; but such a measure was disdained, and by carrying a press of sail and frequently wearing, Captain De Courcy kept both ships off the shore, until a providential and sudden change of wind at length crowned his efforts with success, and he had the satisfaction of towing the Mars into Plymouth. In 1805, he obtained his flag. In 1809, he commanded the squadron which was employed in the embarkation of Sir John Moore's army at Corunna. Never was a service better performed. The excellence of his arrangements, to which the army owed its safety, reflects high honour on his professional ability. On that occasion he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. The Admiral was next appointed to the command of the squadron at the Brazils. On this station he remained nearly four

years, during which period his conduct gained him the entire approbation of his own Government, the highest respect of the British Merchants, whose interests he ever appreciated and protected, and the esteem and friendship of the present King of Portugal, as a distinguished mark of which that monarch was pleased, with the insignia which decorated his own person, to invest the Admiral with the Order of the Tower and Sword. This distinction, however, he never wore in England, for it is to be lamented that in the distribution of honours and rewards for meritorious services rendered to our own country, this excellent officer was forgotten!

SIR W. PAXTON.

At his house in Piccadilly, aged 80, Sir Wm. Paxton, knt. a senior partner of an eminent banking-house in Austin-friars, and of Middleton-hall, in Carmarthenshire. Sir William was a native of Scotland; went early in life to India, where having realized a large fortune, he returned to England, purchased an estate in Carmarthenshire, and represented Carmarthen in the House of Commons; but being induced to stand for the county, he lost the election, after a severe contest, which cost him upwards of 30,000*l.*; since which time he had no seat. In politics he was a truly independent man, and possessed of extensive information; while in private life, he was one of the most amiable,—a good husband, an indulgent father, and zealous friend. He was also a constant patron of all improvements, and one of the first promoters of the system of lighting by gas. At the beautiful watering place of Tenby, his name will never be forgotten, as the erector of its accommodations and conveniences.

LORD CHIEF BARON RICHARDS.

At his house in Great Ormond-street, aged 71, Sir Richard Richards, Lord Chief Baron. His lordship had been suffering from spasmodic attacks for a considerable period, and was so seriously indisposed during a late Circuit, that on one occasion he was compelled to leave the Court. Sir Henry Halford and Mr. Hill had pronounced his life extremely precarious. In the whole circle of the profession no man stood more high in private estimation or public respect than Sir Richard Richards. His peculiar urbanity and benevolence, which pervaded every action of his life, gained for him the affectionate attachment of all who had the happiness to share his acquaintance; with him cold friendship could not exist; his whole time was spent, when free from the cares of his judicial duties, in the exercise of philanthropy and the offices of social life. As a lawyer and a judge, his decisions, particularly in Exchequer cases, were sound, and built upon the firm basis of deep penetration. He fully enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the Lord Chancellor, for whom on several occasions he presided, under special commission, as Speaker of the House of Lords. He was appointed on the 4th of May, 1813, Chief Justice of Chester. Sir Richard Richards was appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1814, on the retirement of Sir A. Macdonald, and on the succession of Sir A. Thompson, Lord Chief Baron: and in April 1817, on the death of Sir A. Thompson, Sir R. Richards succeeded him in his high office.

M. STEIBELT.

Lately, at Petersburgh, aged 67, M. Steibelt, the musical composer. He was a native of Berlin, and was born in 1758. Early in life he manifested very decided talents for music, and was placed under the celebrated Kirnberger, by the then King of Prussia; with this master he perfected himself in the study of music. He subsequently visited Paris, London, and Petersburgh. While he resided at the former city, he wrote a ballet called "La Retour de Zephyr," and an opera, "La Princesse de Babylone," both of which were successful: and for the Theatre "Feydeau," he wrote "Romeo et Juliette." In the year 1797 he was in London, and performed at the Concerts, under the direction of Salomon. On the 20th Jan. 1805, he produced his ballet called "La Belle Laitière, ou Blanche Reine," and it was allowed to possess considerable merit. Steibelt finally visited St. Petersburgh, where he subsequently resided, receiving that encouragement and notice his merit deserved.

JAMES GANDON, ESQ. F.A.S. & M.R.I.A.

Lately, at Canon Brook, near Lucan, at the advanced age of 82, Mr. J. Gandon; having resided in Ireland many years, during which time he practised in the fine arts, and contributed much to the improvement of the city of Dublin, and to the kingdom at large, of which his various published productions bear ample testimony. His remains were deposited in the same vault with those of his much respected, learned, and early attached friend, Francis Grove, Esq. at the private chapel of Drumcondra. Having completed his studies under the superintendence of Sir William Chambers, he was the first who obtained a gold medal for architecture, given by the Royal Academy at Somerset-House: the then President, Sir Joshua Reynolds, on presenting the medal to the successful candidate, expressed himself in the most flattering

terms, and in prophetic language foretold the future eminence to which Mr. Gandon would arrive by prosecuting his studies. The Vitruvius Britannicus, in 3 vols. folio, a most splendid work, appeared shortly after this, with his name annexed and in which he was principal. The Court-house of Nottingham was designed by him, and gained him the notice and friendship of some eminent characters in England, amongst whom were Sir George Saville and Mason the poet. Soon after this, great encouragement and large premiums were held out by public advertisement for erecting a Royal Exchange in Dublin, then much wanted. Designs for this purpose were called for, and Mr. Gandon obtained the second premium, Mr. Thomas Sandby the third, Mr. Cooley being declared the successful candidate, and the present Royal Exchange was built on his design. The great utility and convenience connected with the architectural beauty of Mr. Gandon's design, however, attracted the attention and esteem of the late Earl of Charlemont and Portarlington, Colonel Burton Conyngham, and John Beresford, and his connexion with those distinguished patrons of the fine arts in Ireland only terminated with their lives. He designed and executed that noble edifice the Custom House of Dublin, which will long remain a lasting monument of taste, elegance, and architectural beauty; and also the Court-house at Waterford, at the recommendation of the celebrated Howard. The beautiful portico to the House of Lords, now converted into a national bank; that noble building the Four Courts and King's Inns, were designed and erected under his immediate superintendence, and many other works which reflect the highest lustre on the science and taste of Mr. Gandon. It must be observed, that in the discharge of duty in the expenditure of public money, his integrity was ever unimpeached, his great independence of mind always steering him clear of party or faction—he never contracted for any works, nor became in any manner interested in any speculation or job connected therewith, but always felt and supported the dignity of his profession. He was one of the original members of the Royal Irish Academy, and Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, Somerset-house. His social qualities, for which he was remarkable, were much obscured in the latter part of his life by an hereditary gout, which afflicted him for the last thirty years of his life; but notwithstanding his retirement, he continued to be honoured with the friendship and correspondence of many of the most distinguished characters in the United Kingdom.

E. GRAINGER, ESQ.

Jan. 13. In his 27th year, Edward Grainger, esq. Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology. Mr. Grainger was the son of a respectable surgeon resident at Birmingham, from whom, after he had completed a classical education, he received the first rudiments of medical science. He passed through the usual studies in London with uncommon credit; and having become a member of the College of Surgeons, commenced in June 1819, at the early age of 22, a Course of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, in the Borough. Lord Bacon says, men are not wise by years, but by hours; and the result shewed how competent Mr. Grainger was to discharge the duties of his office, for his class increased in such unexampled numbers, that being compelled to quit a spacious apartment, fitted up for Demonstrations, he erected, in 1821, a commodious Theatre near Guy's Hospital, with every convenience necessary for the study of anatomy. His class, however, still continuing to augment in the same proportion, he converted the first Theatre into a Museum, and built a much larger one, which he opened in Oct. 1823, surrounded by near 300 pupils, into whom he had infused an enthusiasm for the profession, which was only to be equalled by their respect for his abilities, and their esteem for his personal character. But at this very period, when all seemed so prosperous, an insidious disease, the consequence of his excessive labours, began to display itself; and in despite of the attentions of his friends, and the endeavours of the faculty, it advanced, and terminated his life. The causes which led so rapidly to the high and deserved reputation of Mr. Edward Grainger were, 1st, his intimate knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body: 2dly, his peculiar power of arranging and exhibiting that knowledge so distinctly, as to make what he taught plainly intelligible; and, 3dly, the deep interest which he took in the welfare and improvement of his pupils, being at all times their sincere friend and accessible preceptor. When it is considered that anatomy and physiology constitute the only true basis of medical science, and how deeply important that science is, in its practical application, the death of such a man is not a greater calamity to his friends, than it is a loss to the profession and the public.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Luton, Mr. Brett to Miss Zoe Braddock.

Died.] At Cardington, Mr. R. Parry—At Bedford, the Rev. J. Hemsted—Mrs. Elger.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, J. B. Bulley, esq. to Miss S. J. Briscoe.

Died.] At Donnington Priory, Admiral Sir A. Bertie, 70.—At Caversham, Mr. Deanes—At Reading, Mrs. Palairet—At Frogmore, Mr. H. Lintott.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Stratford, of Amersham, to Miss J. Stathom.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mrs. Morley—At Crendon, Mr. W. Stone—At Chalfont St. Peter's, suddenly, Dr. Rumsey.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Trumpington, Mr. F. Morris to Miss R. Headly.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Marshall—Miss E. Butcher—Mr. J. Bowman—J. Povah, esq.—At Chatteris, Mr. W. Smith.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, the Rev. L. J. Wilson to Miss A. Hodson—Mr. P. Hankey to Miss Elliot—D. Sturge, esq. to Miss M. A. Tomkins—At Neston, Mr. R. Young to Miss M. B. Cottril—At Waverham, Mr. D. Milner to Miss A. Milner—At Whitchurch, Mr. Porter to Miss Pemberton—At Stockport, E. W. Foulkes, esq. to Miss Heawood—At Malpas, Mr. H. Topham to Miss S. Kirkham—At Knutsford, Mr. W. Hassall to Miss M. Shropshire.

Died.] At Osbaston, M. Rogers, esq.—At Halton, Mr. J. Berrington—At Neston, Mr. J. Roberts—At Chester, Mr. E. Ducker—Mr. T. Millington—Mr. J. Atherton—Mrs. Ward—Mrs. Bruckshaw—Mr. G. Batterby, of Malpas—At Willaston, Miss E. Harrison—Mrs. Lewis, of Shochlach—At Willington, Mr. J. Large—At Runcorn, Mr. Dawson—At Overton, Mr. T. Rowley—At Little Budworth, Mrs. M. Bradshaw, 91—At Knutsford, Mrs. E. Wright.

CORNWALL.

A meeting for taking into consideration the propriety of procuring an Act of Parliament for a new line of road from Camelford to the beach at Tintagel, to facilitate the procuring of sea-sand for manure, was held last month in the Town-hall, Camelford. Mr. Wallace explained the advantages that would result from a rail-road, which he proposed to extend to a considerable distance beyond what was originally intended. A committee was chosen to direct the proceedings relative to the proposed measure; and a survey was ordered to be made, and an estimate of the expense of a rail-road prepared, previous to an application to Parliament.

Married.] At Launceston, Mr. Higgs to Miss Traleaven—At St. Austell, Mr. Greggor to Miss Hodge—At Paul, Mr. Corin to Miss Victor—At Lansallos, Mr. T. Johns to Miss Foote.

Died.] At Stoke Climsland, Mr. W. Hart—At Falmouth, Lieut. Tickell—F. Edmonds, esq.—At Penzance, Mrs. Cundy—At Lestwithiel, Mrs. Michel—At Fowey, Capt. W. Couch—At Bodmin, Mrs. Phillips—At Hayle, Miss E. Vivian—At Truro, Mrs. W. Cienow—Mrs. R. Rivers—At Zennor, the Rev. G. Sullock.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Penrith, Mr. T. Taylor to Miss A. Langhorne—At Workington, Mr. R. Wardle to Miss S. Millfel—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Holiday to Miss A. Reid—Mr. J. Pears to Miss J. Sanders—At Grasmere, T. Carr, esq. to Miss Dowling—At Loweswater, Mr. J. Graham to Miss E. Graham—At Crossconnonby, the Rev. Mr. Fairlie to Miss S. Bittleson—At St. Bees, Mr. J. Roper to Miss Guy—At Whitehaven, Mr. G. Simson to Miss M. Brown—At Cockermouth, Mr. J. Chistopherson to Miss A. Major.

Died.] At Brampton, Mr. J. Haugh—At Wigton, Mr. Pearson—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Montgomery—Mrs. J. Wreay—Mr. T. Graham—Mr. G. Norton—Mr. T. Chandler—Miss Hebson—Mr. W. Graham—Mrs. M. Little—At Cockermouth, Mr. D. Barnes—At Workington, Mrs. M. Hodgson—Mrs. E. Hutton—At Keswick, Mrs. Rowe—At Newlands, Mrs. Hodgson—At Penrith, Mr. J. Lee—At Dauton Holme, J. M. Dixon, esq.—At Blencop Hall, Mr. J. Henderson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Osborne, of Chesterfield, to Miss A. Beardmore.

Died.] At Mapperley Head House, Mr. J. Fletcher—Near Buxton, Miss A. Goodwin—At Belper, Mrs. Palmer—At Derby, Mrs. Sowter.

DEVONSHIRE.

A meeting was held at the Guildhall, Exeter, to consider the propriety of presenting a second petition to Parliament, for a Repeal of the Coal Duties. The Mayor having taken the chair, Mr. R. Barnes addressed the meeting, and proposed a petition accordingly; which has been most numerously and respectably signed, and was forwarded to be presented to the House of Commons.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. A. E. Abraham to Miss Levy—At East Teignmouth, Lieut. C. Bond to Miss M. Penson—At Stokecanon, Mr. W. Bainsey to Miss A. Fenton—At Barnstaple, Mr. Moon to Miss J. Lovering—At Littleham, Mr. J. Ferriam to Miss A. Nowell—At Newton Abbot, Mr. N. Walker to Miss J. Gill.

Died.] At Axminster, Mrs. Small—At East Teignmouth, Mrs. Hubbard—At South Molton, J. Bowden, esq.—At Chudleigh, Mr. W. Potter—At Plymstock, Miss J. Pearce—At Morchard Bishop, Mr. W. Maunder—At Plymouth, Mr. S. Brooking—Mr. E. Cole—Mr. Luke—Capt. S. Raine—Mr. J. Baskerville—Mr. Woolcombe, 85—Dr. Thompson—J. Sidley, esq. of the Dock-Yard—Mr. J. Wills, in the Citadel—J. Bremner, 105—At Tavistock, Mrs. Bersey—Mrs. Skinner—At Exeter, Mr. C. Hutchings—At Coombe, M. Doidge, esq. 84—At Exmouth, Mrs. Heath.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Wambrook, the Rev. H. Edwards to Miss Palmer—At Sturminster Marshall, Mr. Foot to Miss Williams—At Dorchester, Mr. Trenchard to Miss J. Brice—At Pool, Capt. Jones to Miss M. Harding—Mr. H. Summers to Miss A. Lane.

Died.] At Bridport, Mr. C. Reader—At Hinton Martel, Mr. H. O. Pugh—At Bridford, Mr. G. Wills, 85—At Chardstock Vicarage, Mr. Fanshawe—At Pool, J. Slade, esq. 77—Mrs. Oke—At Blandford, Miss E. Cooley—Miss S. Chamberlayne—At Longfleet, Miss S. Conway—At Shaftesbury, Miss M. Chitty.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Monkwearmouth, Mr. H. Clasper to Miss J. Robinson—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Newrich to Miss M. Pallister—Mr. Branxton to Miss D. Thompson—At Durham, Mr. H. Scott to Miss Hickinson—At South Shields, W. E. Mackey, esq. to Miss A. Bainbridge—At Stockton, the Rev. J. S. Pope to Miss Skinner.

Died.] At South Shields, Mr. G. Nevens—Mr. R. Gordon—Mrs. Hodgson—At Sunderland, Mr.

J. Hobson—Mr. G. Gowland—At Denton Holme, J. M. Dixon, esq.—At Monkwearmouth, Mr. W. Crozier—At Durham, Mrs. Bowlby—Mr. W. Sherwood—The Rev. J. Blackburne—At Darlington, Mr. J. Hall—At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. Ward, 78—Mr. J. Sedgwick—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. S. Gofton—Mrs. Huchinson—At Stockton, Mr. E. Smith.

ESSEX.

At the last monthly meeting of the Colchester Literary Institution, an essay on "The Rise and Progress of Literature in England," was delivered by Mr. Thomas Keymer. After some introductory observations on the importance of Literature, as it relates to individual happiness, and as exerting an influence on the worth and welfare of a nation, the Lecturer noticed the intellectual darkness of our own country at an early period, and gave a sketch of the character and efforts of the Great Alfred, and of the advantages derived by England from the translations made by that prince, from the Latin into the Saxon language, of the most important historical productions of Bede, Grotius, and Boethius, by which he enriched the literature of his country, and enlightened the minds of his subjects; his establishing schools for the education of youth, and his founding the University of Oxford, were also particularly noticed. He concluded with a review of the kind of learning and of the poetry cultivated during the Saxon heptarchy.

Married.] Mr. J. Empson of Newhouse Farm to Mrs. Ward—At Thorp, Mr. G. Shairp to Miss E. Wilson—Mr. Gooch, of Harwich, to Miss M. Saunders—Mr. A. Daking to Miss Watkinson of Abberton Hall—At Wanstead, G. A. Clarke, esq. to Miss J. Moore—At Colchester, Mr. B. Skipper to Miss M. Day—At Great Waltham, Mr. J. D. Burder to Miss E. Hodges.

Died.] At Manuden, Mr. S. G. Marsh—Mrs. Piper, of Tower-hill, Bocking—Mr. J. Ash, of Fyfield—The Rev. W. Wilkinson, curate of Black-chapel—At Billaricay, Miss L. Bower—At Romford, Mr. W. Morebury—At Brentwood, Mrs. A. H. Waldron—At Braintree, Mrs. Lacey—At Stratford Green, J. Dawson, esq.—At Chelmsford, Mr. Harrison, 74.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The deputation from the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, and the deputation from the Corporation, have returned home. The object of both (the reduction of rates to a level with other ports) is likely to be accomplished, and in a way satisfactory to all parties. The Corporation, after having established what they considered their rights and privileges, have agreed to concede to the wishes of their fellow-citizens the prayer of the petition of the Chamber, by bringing into Parliament a Bill, which shall enable them to regulate all fees, &c. to the standard which may be thought equitable; and thus the great object will be obtained without an excitement of angry feelings, and without an useless expenditure of money.

Married.] At Cirencester, Mr. T. Stevens to Miss S. Stevens—At Cheltenham, P. H. Fisher, esq. to Miss A. Colborne—Mr. W. Jelf, of Ashelworth, to Miss N. Boughton—At Prestbury, the Rev. S. F. Roberts to Miss S. Forbes—J. Wheeler, esq. of Hook Norton, to Miss E. Palmer—At Sodbury, the Rev. W. Southwood to Miss C. Markby—At Pebworth, Mr. J. Willis to Miss M. J. Cowper—At Cheltenham, Capt. G. Elmsall to Miss H. M. Lawson—Mr. Merett, of Purton, to Miss Pearce.

Died.] At Ashelworth, Mr. J. Wadley—At Stroud, Miss R. L. Scudamore—At Eastington, Mr. G. Knowles—At the Spa, Mrs. Maitland—Near Bristol, Mr. G. W. Hall—At Stratton, the Rev. M. G. Fenwick to Miss J. H. Bisset—At Bearland, Mr. J. Cook—At Willersley, the Rev. G. Williams—Mr. G. Dimery, of Hogsdown—At Oldbury-on-Severn, Capt. J. Beard—At Gloucester, Mrs. Garrow—At Tewkesbury, Mrs. J. Frost—At Chipping Sodbury, Mrs. Mayall.

HAMPSHIRE.

The trustees of the London road to Portsmouth have resolved on lowering the present road over Portsdown Hill ten feet, and to contract immediately for carrying such intention into effect.

Married.] At Fordingbridge, Mr. Hillier to Miss J. Jerrard—At Southampton, Mr. Coombe to Miss Hawkins—Mr. J. Coles to Miss C. Lowman—Mr. J. Hall to Miss F. E. Wood—At Christchurch, G. O. Aldridge, esq. to Mrs. Etheridge—At Boldre New Forest, Mr. J. Ward to Miss M. Arnold.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. S. Sone—At Cranborne Farm, Mr. T. Saunders—At Winchester, Mrs. S. Oades—At Worting, Mrs. Cooke—At Southampton, the Rev. H. Hill, 76—The Right Hon. Lord E. O'Brien—Mr. G. Cole—R. Rossiter, esq.—Mr. J. Fielder—At Ryde, I. W. Mr. E. Williams—At Cowes, I. W. Mrs. S. Cooke—Lieut. G. G. Robinson—Mrs. Poticary, of Nether Wallop—At Lymington, Mr. J. Oake—At Romsey, Mrs. Lunpus—At Newport, I. W. Mrs. Melligan.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Herefordshire Agricultural Society held their annual meeting lately, Mr. Smythers in the chair. It was numerously and respectably attended. And several gentlemen delivered their sentiments upon the various subjects connected with agriculture.

Married.] Mr. T. Hughs, of Trebondy, to Miss S. Rollings—At Foy, T. Turner, esq. to Miss S. Jones—At Lanwarn, Mr. J. Harper to Miss M. A. Robins—Mr. W. Acton, of Hay, to Miss M. Hartland, of Temple Court—At Ledbury, Mr. P. Hinksman to Miss M. Bond.

Died.] Mrs. Meyrick, of Kingstone—At Hereford, Mrs. Laurie—Miss Bannister—Mrs. Tully—At Leominster, Mr. J. Barnes.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. H. Pepys, of Aspenden, to Miss M. Sullivan.

Died.] At Wymondham College, Mrs. Morell—At Puckeridge, W. Goode, esq.—At Pishiobury, Mrs. Alston.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, H. Maule, esq.—Mr. G. Humfrey—Mr. B. Marshall.

KENT.

Two committees of Canterbury and Sandwich met last month, for the purpose of inspecting plans and estimates of the proposed canal and harbour behind the Sand-hills. The advice and assistance of two eminent engineers from London, Messrs. Morgan and White, have been resorted to; and, ere long, the promoters will, it is expected, witness the commencement of the undertaking: but, by the standing order of the House of Commons, it will be impossible to obtain an Act of Parliament this Session. The intention is to cut a navigable canal from Sandwich to the Small Downs, and enter the Downs near Sandown Castle; and at this spot to carry out a break-water of fifteen hundred feet in length, and form a harbour for the reception of ships of any dimensions, not exceeding the size of frigates of the first class. It is calculated that to mature the plan, 45,000*l.* will be required, and it is proposed to raise this sum by shares of 25*l.* each.

Married.] At Staplehurst, Mr. W. Hoadley to Miss S. Still—At Greenwich, J. Robertson, esq. to Miss A. Brown—At Canterbury, Mr. Adams to Miss M. Linton—Mr. T. Allen to Miss S. Wilms-

hurst—At Faversham, Mr. T. Wise to Miss E. Bailey—At Davington, Mr. J. Wildash to Miss Winch—At Chatham, Mr. Bennett to Miss H. Grover—Mr. Etherington to Miss J. Foulkes—At Crayford, L. Hayne, esq. to Miss M. Slack—At Smarden, Mr. W. Garr to Miss Comes—At Upper Deal, Mr. T. Jones to Mrs. Tucker—At Wilmington, J. W. Hulme, esq. to Miss E. Chitty—W. P. Isaacson, esq. to Miss S. Chitty—At Lewisham, C. Dealey, esq. to Miss P. S. Cook.

Died.] At Rochester, Mr. J. Saxton—At Canterbury, Mrs. Staines—At Maidstone, Mrs. Fuel, 86—Mr. N. Ford—Mr. Ransby—At Cockering Farm, Mrs. Vincent—At Chatham, Mrs. Simpson—Mr. C. Rockcliffe—Mrs. M. Mason—D. Davies, esq.—Mrs. Carrowa—At Dover, Mr. Perrier—At Deal, Mrs. Court—At Ramsgate, Capt. Hadman—At Foot's Cray, Mrs. Parsons—At Chiselhurst, Sir T. Reid—At Brompton, Mrs. Green—At Folkstone, Mr. R. Mercer—Mrs. E. Dickson.

LANCASHIRE.

The Manchester Literary and Scientific Institution is making great progress; and such is the public liberality towards this infant institution, that the contributions of hereditary and life governors amount to 20,000*l.* Mr. B. A. Heywood, one of the bankers in Manchester, has presented the institution with a donation of 500*l.* and Sir Thos. Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy, has written a letter expressive of his approbation of the design, inclosing forty guineas, and offering several valuable suggestions for the guidance of the committee.

In consequence of the prevalence of the small-pox in Liverpool, a meeting was held at the Dispensary, to consider of the propriety of having an establishment exclusively appropriated to the purposes of vaccination. After a short discussion, it was agreed to form such an institution, and a sub-committee was appointed to carry the object into effect.

Married.] Mr. T. Jenner, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Briscoe—At Manchester, Mr. J. Moss to Miss H. Smallwood—Mr. J. H. Johnston, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Norbury—At Lamport, Captain Wilson to Miss Orford—Mr. T. Pughe to Miss A. Gough—J. France, jun. esq. to Mrs. Gowen—Mr. J. Johns to Miss M. Galt.

Died.] Mrs. Derbyshire, of Warrington—At Manchester, Mr. R. Collier—Mrs. Lund—At Liverpool, the Rev. D. Ford—E. Holt, esq.—Mrs. Arundell, 81.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Market Harborough, Mr. W. Holloway to Miss Abbott—Mr. R. Craven to Miss Bingham—At Leicester, Mr. J. B. Hopkins to Miss E. Cartwright.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Hilditch—Mr. W. Rigley—Mr. Harrison—At Market Harborough, Miss M. Adams—At Hoton, near Loughborough, Mrs. Cooper—At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Brown, jun.—Mrs. Pollard—Mrs. Frisby—Mrs. Poyzer—At Coston, Mr. T. Boyfield, 95—At Osbaston Lodge, Mr. Whiby.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The improvements of the road leading to the race-ground and Gainsborough from Lincoln, are to be of the width of sixty feet, so far as the same can be carried into effect. The excellent scale on which this road is to be formed, it is hoped, will lead to the speedy improvement of Newland, by opening that dangerous pass near the Stonebow, which alteration had been long promised by the Corporation.

Married.] At Spalding, J. Facon, esq. to Miss M. Burrows—At Keal, Mr. J. Rickett to Miss Donnington—At Weston, W. Whitlam, esq. to Miss E. Banes—At Louth, Mr. J. Warburton to Miss A. Oxley—Mr. J. Crawley to Miss C. Heath—At Middle Rason, Mr. R. Winter to Miss A. Robinson—At Grantham, Mr. F. Robertson to Miss A. Tindale—At Horncastle, Mr. V. Dennis to Miss Wingate—At Welby, Mr. Simpson to Miss J. Watson.

Died.] At Belminthorpe, Mrs. Bromhead, 78—At Spalding, Mrs. Bovis—C. Green, esq.—Mr. G. Emmett—At Lincoln, Mr. T. Holding—At Sleaford, Mrs. S. Harrison—B. Charles, esq.—At Horncastle, Mr. Peniston—Mrs. Dickenson, Mrs. M. Carr—At Long Sutton, Mr. D. Porter—At Boston, Mr. J. White—Mrs. Kitwood, 105—At Saxby, Mr. W. Jackson—At Lincoln, Mr. T. Bell, 75—Mr. H. Walker—At Brattleby, Mrs. Brown—At Louth, the Rev. L. Kersha—Miss M. Naylor—At Brigg, Mrs. Laing—At Foston, Mrs. Needham—At Stickney, Mrs. Adams—At Welby, Mrs. Kemp.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The new line of road from Caerleon towards Usk has just been opened. This line will be the means of entirely avoiding the very hilly one between these towns, and of thereby improving the direct communication from Glamorganshire to Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, and the North of England.

Married.] W. Ludow, esq. to Miss L. M. Dickenson, of Bath—Mr. Frier, of Chepstow, to Miss M. C. Cunningham—At Trosnant, near Pont-y-pool, Mr. W. Hughs to Miss E. Bush.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mr. Lambert—Mrs. Mitchell.

NORFOLK.

The first stone of the Subscription Bath-rooms, at Lowestoft, was laid last month, by the Rev. Rich. Lockwood, and many resident and neighbouring gentry. The building is intended to contain warm sea, shower, steam, and medicated sulphureous vapour baths, and a subscription reading room. The want of such an establishment has long been a matter of regret to the inhabitants and numerous visitors from the neighbouring counties in the summer season, and the erection is viewed by all classes with general satisfaction.

Married.] Mr. Bell, of St. George's Plain, to Miss Bosley—At Norwich, Mr. J. Wright to Miss S. Stebbing—Mr. J. H. Benson to Miss Clifford—At Wangford, S. H. Kilderbee, esq. to Lady L. Rous—At Howe, G. B. L. Knight, esq. to Miss M. E. Barling—At Yarmouth, G. Hurry, esq. to Miss Tolme—Mr. G. Holt to Miss M. Barber—Mr. R. Dawson to Miss M. Tomkins.

Died.] At Hopton, Mr. H. Rand—At Crimplesham, Mrs. E. Oakes—At Stalham, Mrs. J. Clowes—Mrs. M. Langley—At Norwich, Mrs. Stoddart—Mrs. A. Hance—J. C. Hinde, esq. 71—Mr. B. Guyton—At Foulsham, Mr. E. Plane—At Blakeney, the Rev. T. Gough—At Yarmouth, Mr. S. Chamber—Mr. S. Jarvis—Mrs. A. Hall, 87—Mrs. M. Riches, 95—Mrs. Garson—Mrs. J. Neale—Mrs. A. Osborne—At Helhoughton, Mr. T. Potter—At Gimmingham, J. Gay, esq.—At Martham, Mr. N. Hindle—Mrs. Rising—At Watlington Priory, the Rev. J. D. Plaistow—At Southrepps, Mr. J. Sondall—At Freethorpe, Mr. D. Cockerill—At Catfield, Mr. L. Rogers.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Polebrook, T. W. Hunt, esq. to Miss C. Isham—Mr. W. Hall, of Brackley, to Miss E. P. Cusins—At Northampton, Mr. S. Walker to Miss J. Chapman—Mr. R. Chapman, of Weldon, to Mrs. Walter—At Preston Capes, Mr. W. Montgomery to Miss M. Murcott—At Weston Flavell, Mr. G. Nippen to Miss Rigby—At Welford, Mr. J. Elkins to Miss E. Wood.

Died.] At Floore, Mr. W. Hawthorne—At Blisworth, Mrs. Alston—At Peterborough, Mr. S Sheltson, 100—Mrs. Edwards—Mr. W. Johnson—At Daventry, Mrs. Cole—The Rev. T. Keene, of Brigstock cum Stanion—At Northampton, Mr. J. Peach.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A meeting took place at the Trinity-hall in Newcastle, last month, to take into consideration the intentions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting the duties on sea-borne and canal coals. The meeting were of opinion that

the matter lay entirely between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the coal-owners. No resolutions were entered into, but the ship-owners present seemed hostile to any resistance to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and considered that the coal-owners ought to have lowered their prices long ago.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. R. Walton to Miss M. M. Lowes—Mr. J. Elliot to Miss M. Sadler—Mr. R. Spottiswood to Miss A. Rutter—Mr. G. Galloway to Miss E. Hull—At Long Benton, Mr. J. Patterson to Miss J. Newbiggin—At Berwick, Mr. J. Sturdy to Miss A. Chartres—At Hendgrwell, Mr. W. Coats to Miss M. Pearson—At Tynemouth, Mr. R. Laing to Miss M. A. Moody.

Died.] At Alnwick, Mr. J. Gilroy—Mr. J. Woodhouse—At Netherton Colliery, Mrs. W. Bell—At Newcastle, Mrs. E. Stafford—Mr. W. Robson—Mr. J. Walker—Mrs. Hymers—At Chowdon, Mrs. E. Michel—At Ryton, Mr. T. Turner—At Chilton Grange, Mr. C. Addison—At North Shields, Mr. W. Chambers—Miss Donkin—Mrs. Londells—At Linnels, Mr. Rochester.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Sir T. W. White, of Wallingwells, to Miss G. Ramsay—At Nottingham, Mr. D. Webster to Miss F. Hickling—Mr. J. M'Dermott to Miss E. King—Mr. T. Allen to Miss H. Benson—Mr. J. Bradbury to Miss A. Savage—Mr. R. Smith to Miss M. Thorpe—At Radford, Mr. R. Holmes to Miss Binch—Mr. S. Hollins, of Nottingham, to Miss E. Sharp—At Mansfield, Mr. W. Hunt to Miss A. Allen.

Died.] At Mansfield, Mrs. Robinson—At Carlton, Mrs. Holmes—Mrs. Sowter—Mrs. Gresham—At Toton, Mrs. Harvey—At Nether Broughton, Mrs. Morris—At Worksop, Mrs. Clay—At Newark, Mrs. Cooper—Mr. H. Lamb—At Nottingham, Mr. S. Rook—Mrs. Sutton—Mrs. Barker.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. C. Rowell to Miss E. Jarvis.

Died.] At Henley, Miss Grote—At Milton, R. Jones, esq.—At Oxford, Mrs. Anson.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Uppingham, Mr. J. Southwell to Miss F. Tyler—At Preston, the Rev. J. Tindall to Miss C. A. Shield.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mrs. Green—Mrs. Parker—At Wing, Mr. W. White—Mr. R. Seaton—At Oakham, Mr. J. Tacey—Mrs. Myers.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, D. Sturge, esq. to Miss M. A. Tomkins—Mr. J. Thomas to Miss S. Wethers—W. Williams, esq. to Mrs. Leighton—At Pontesbury, Mr. T. Bromley to Miss S. Rogers—At Ellesmere, Mr. E. Burlton to Miss C. Bate—Mr. J. Abbott to Miss M. Wynne—E. W. S. Owen, esq. of Condover Park, to Miss C. M. Madocks—At Hales Owen, the Rev. J. Garbett to Miss S. Powell—At Corwen, Mr. W. Smith to Miss Jones.

Died.] At Shiffnall, Mr. J. Nurs—At Tynyrhos, R. Phillips, esq.—At Market Drayton, Mrs. Walley—At Wraxhall Lodge, Mrs. J. Pigott—At Picklescott, Mr. Bromley—At Oswestry, J. Tristram, esq.—At Shrewsbury, Miss Wood—Mr. H. Salt—At Paynton, Mrs. Madeley—At Ludlow, Mr. E. Jones—At Wrockwardine, Mr. J. Phillips—At Bridgnorth, Mr. J. Harley, 83—At the Crow Leasow, Mr. J. Baldwin—At Iron Bridge, Mrs. Hudson—At Hatton, near Shiffnal, Mr. J. Eyke—At Broseley, Mrs. Boden.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Taunton, Mr. Blake to Miss A. Stone—T. Hoskins, esq. of North Perrott, to Miss C. Adams—At Bridgwater, Mr. J. Cogle to Miss E. Priest—At Somerton, J. Nicol, esq. to Miss E. Beard—At Wells, Mr. J. Snelgrove to Miss M. Palmer.

Died.] At Evercreech, the Rev. J. Jenkyns—At Bath, Miss M. E. Roberts, Mr. J. Dawson—Mr. J. Pring—At Hinton St. George, Mr. S. Slatter—At Nettleton, Mr. W. Coates—At Bover Hinton, the Rev. P. Horsey—At Pickwich, Mr. J. Manley—At Stanton Wick, Mr. T. James—At Taunton, Mr. B. Starey—At Frome, Mr. S. Payne—At Tintinhull, Mr. W. Beaton—At Mells, Mrs. J. Brown—At Bridgwater, Mr. Fisher—At Whitnell, R. Bath, esq. 94—At Ilchester, Mrs. Shorland.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Ritchie, of Tean, to Miss Wakeman—At Uttoxeter, Mr. Flint to Miss M. Godwin.

Died.] At Lichfield, Mr. T. Blakemore.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Pakenham, W. H. Quayle, esq. to Miss Jones—At Higham, R. Crawford, esq. to Miss P. Stutter—At Raydon, Mr. M. Tricker to Mrs. R. Scorf—Mr. Ruffell, of Cockfield, to Miss M. Turner, of Ipswich—J. Peacock, esq. of Blakenham Lodge, to Miss J. M. Beck—At Clare, Capt. G. Baker to Miss C. J. Barker—At Boxford, Mr. S. Borham to Miss E. Hart—Mr. W. Loom, of Little Bealings, to Miss H. Vincents—Mr. Harlock, of Ely, to Miss E. King.

Died.] At Thornton Lodge, Mr. J. Hammond—At Eyke, Mrs. M. Birch—At Ditchingham, Mrs. Marlow—At Southtown, Mrs. Barth—At Stoke College, J. T. H. Elves, esq.—At Bottesdale, J. Cay, esq.—At Werley, Mrs. Jefferson—At Watlington Priory, the Rev. J. D. Plastow—At Whitton, Mr. R. Clarke—At Cavendish Hall, Miss G. L. Mackworth—At Leiston, Miss B. Artist—At Saxmundham, Mrs. Waller—At Bacton, Mrs. Kerry—At Sudbury, Mrs. Jones—At Stowmarket, Mr. E. Lockwood—At Laxfield, Mr. H. J. Gibson.

SUSSEX.

An immense bed of Oysters has been lately discovered off the coast of Sussex, about six miles from the shore, opposite to Worthing. The length of the bed, which reaches from Lancing to Goring, is about five miles, and of a considerable width; and so abundantly is it covered with oysters, that it is thought they are not less than six feet in depth in many parts of the bed. They prove to be a fine kind of oyster; and although oyster smacks have already arrived from the Thames to convey them to London, they continue to be retailed at Worthing at three farthings the dozen, or sixpence the hundred. It is to be hoped that the proper authorities will see that this rich discovery is not abused by taking oysters out of season, so as to injure the bed for future years.

Married.] At Chichester, Mr. Leader to Miss Dollman.

Died.] At Eyke, Mrs. M. Birch—At Brighton, Mrs. Fortescue—At Chichester, Mr. L. Cooper.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Gimson to Miss M. Oldacres of Cestersover—At Birmingham, O. Mason, esq. to Miss E. B. Baker—Mr. W. Lloyd to Miss J. E. De Beaumont—At Leamington Spa, H. Jephson, esq. to Miss A. E. Geldart.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Potts.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. T. Clark to Miss J. Dornan—Mr. D. Stringer to Miss A. Robinson.

Died.] At Kendal, Miss M. Shepherd—Mr. J. Brodrick, formerly of Orton.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Denning, of Trowbridge, to Miss A. Moore—At Martinstown, Mr. W. Scutt to Miss M. A. Homer—At West Stower, Mr. J. Hodditch to Miss C. King—At Wishford, Mr. G. Smith to Miss M. A. Hinstridge—At Salisbury, C. D'Avenant, esq. to Miss E. C. L. Blandford—At Melksham, Mr. S. Mead to Miss M. Bourton—At Melksham, Mr. J. Caish to Miss Edwards—At Calne, Mr. R. Taylor to Miss M. Clark—At Gillingham, Mr. R. Gifford to Miss F. Mathews—At Heytesbury, Mr. G. Searchfield to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Binniger, Mrs. Green—At Salisbury, Miss C. F. Woodyer—At Portsmouth, Mrs. Elliot—At Amesbury, Mrs. Pinkney—At Trowbridge, Mr. T. Read—At Devizes, Mr. S. Haesland—At

Salisbury, Mr. J. Batten—Mr. T. Mitchel—Mr. J. Dible—Mr. R. Wilks—At Britford, Mrs. M. Gray—At Westbury, Mr. R. Bachelor—At Petersfinger, Mrs. E. Stretch, 80—At Marlborough, Mrs. Harold—At Barford St. Martin, Mr. J. Lampard—At Warminster, Miss E. Strode.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Powick, Mr. T. Nicholls to Mrs. Twinberrow—At Great Malvern, Mr. J. Whittaker to Miss C. Beard.

Died.] At Kidderminster, Mr. J. Gibson—At Bockleton, Rev. P. Miller, 88—At Worcester, Dr. Woodyott—H. Cameron, esq.—At Pershore, Mr. W. Partridge—At Bewdley, Mr. J. Skey, 97—At Evesham, Mr. W. Hardy—At Barborne, Mr. S. Olive—At Claines, Mr. Girvan—At Radhill, Mr. J. Dovey—At Pershore, Mrs. Baker.

YORKSHIRE.

Such is the interest generally excited among that part of the community concerned in the manufacture of stuffs and worsted goods, as to the fate of the wool question, that deputations have been sent, and are now in London actively engaged in representing the fairness of their claims, from various parts of the kingdom. The following gentlemen have been deputed from the respective places to which their names are attached, viz.:—Messrs. Hall, Aldam, and Rhodes, from Leeds; Messrs. Fawcett, Thompson, and Wood, from Bradford; Messrs. Akroyd and Holland, from Halifax; Mr. Sugden, from Keighley; and Mr. Birkbeck, from Settle. Delegates are also in town from Norwich, Wellington, and other places.

Married.] At Selby, Mr. Winter to Miss A. Stephenson—Mr. J. Carter to Miss E. A. Pitchforth—At Marton, Mr. R. Hebden to Mrs. E. Thompson—At Otley, Mr. J. Holmes to Miss Rawson—Mr. J. Greeson to Miss A. Greenhow—At Skipton, Mr. C. Abbotson to Miss Waite—At Halifax, Mr. J. Turner to Miss R. Standhaven—Mr. J. Barker to Miss Sutcliffe—Mr. J. O. Francis to Miss H. Kershaw—At Bradford, Mr. Riley to Miss Stead—Mr. J. Reid to Miss Green—Mr. R. Liddell to Miss Lee—At Huddersfield, Mr. H. Ramsden to Miss S. Brown—Mr. J. Armstrong to Miss J. Hepworth—At Wakefield, C. T. Thackrah, esq. to Miss M. H. Scott—At Spofforth, J. Smith, esq. to Miss J. Bainbridge—At Doncaster, Mr. W. Cooper to Mrs. Lambert—At York, T. Buckle, esq. to Miss C. Wallis.

Died.] The Rev. J. Howarth of Penistone—At Leeds, Mr. J. Musgrave—At Oakwell Hall, near Birstall, Mrs. E. Clapham—At Leeds, Mrs. Chorley—Mr. O. F. Dobson—At Farmhill, near Skipton, Mrs. Hargreaves—At Baildon, near Bradford, J. Lambert, esq.—At Hull, Mr. J. Rothwell—At Thornton le Moor, T. Beckett, esq.—At Selby, Mr. Shilleto—At Huddersfield, Mr. J. B. Houghton—At Stillingfleet, Mrs. Eyre—At Shibden Bridge, Mrs. Houldsworth—At Ulleskolf, Mrs. Shilleto—At Lytham, W. Hornby, esq.

WALES.

The magistrates of Anglesey have had a correspondence with the commissioners of the great Irish road relative to the additional toll of five shillings, hitherto collected on that road for every horse drawing a cart with narrow wheels or projecting nail-heads; the result of which has been that the commissioners acknowledge themselves to have been in error, and that the power in question does not extend to the Anglesey road. They have accordingly directed the collection of such tolls in Anglesey to be discontinued; and the sums which they have received under a misrepresentation of their powers will doubtless be returned.

Married.] P. F. Berthon, esq. to Miss F. Brassy—Mr. T. Owen, of Llansadwrn, to Miss A. Owen—At Bangor, Mr. J. Jones to Miss H. Evans—At Llanrhaidr, Mr. T. Jones to Miss Pearson—At Amlwch, Mr. J. Hughs to Miss A. Morgan—At Llanddeniollen, Mr. J. Roberts to Miss J. Robinson—At Llanddyfnan, Mr. O. Jones to Miss Hughs—The Rev. J. Jones, of Llanllyfni, to Miss E. W. Jones—At Trawsfynydd, E. Williams, esq. to Miss L. Roberts.

Died.] At Bangor, W. Majendie, esq.—Mrs. Chadwick—At Dolgelly, R. Mathews, esq.—Miss Morris, of Pont-llydw—At Swanlow Lane, Mr. W. Wood—At Stockport, Mr. J. Hobson—Mr. Price, jun. of Maesgwyn Disserth—At Morfa Mawr, near Aberystwith, Mr. D. Evans—At Swansea, Mrs. Hammett—At Denbaili, Mrs. Edwards, 80—At Cefn, near Wrexham, Mrs. Kenyon—At Rhos Farm, Conway, T. Ellis, esq.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Cross Conoby, the Rev. W. Fairlie to Miss S. Bittleston—At Pitfour Castle, Perthshire, R. C. Rattray, esq. to Miss C. Richardson—At Monreith, H. Hathorn, esq. to Miss C. Maxwell—At Burnsfield Links, Mr. J. Gardner to Miss J. Dick—At Musselburgh, Mr. G. Rintoul to Miss I. J. Sheriff—At Edinburgh, Mr. A. Meiklejohn to Miss M. Grindley—D. Welsh, esq. to Miss M. Ross.

Died.] At Glasgow, Mr. W. Walker—At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Donaldson, 73—Miss A. J. Dickie—Mrs. J. Forman—Lieut.-Col. Robertson—A. Bennet—Mrs. A. W. Scott—Mrs. Purdie—Mrs. Spence—D. Robertson, esq.—Captain N. Glen—Captain E. Hibbert—Mrs. Dun—Mrs. L. Potts—At Braemar, in the one hundred and eleventh year of his age, Patrick Grant, the venerable Highlander to whom his Majesty, two years ago, granted a pension of one guinea per week. He expired while sitting in his elbow-chair, having felt scarcely any previous illness. His pension now devolves on his daughter Anne, during her life. It is thought her late father was the only survivor of those who fought at the battles of Culloden and Falkirk. He was also engaged in the English raid under the Pretender, and was present when the Prince embarked for France.

IRELAND.

A deputation of the Directors of the Canal Companies have waited on the Lord-Lieutenant to apply for a grant of 20,000*l.* to cut a canal from Killishee to Longford. The deputation was most graciously received, and after a conference they were dismissed with every promise of support in the undertaking.

Married.] At Dublin, R. Fletcher, esq. to Miss A. Middleton—C. Frank, esq. to Miss J. Bingham—Mr. Rogerson to Miss A. J. Magill—Lieut. J. Hanna to Miss S. Munro—H. Bayley, esq. of Cork, to Miss J. M'Connell—C. Carbry, of Longfort, esq. to Miss E. Markey—At Staplestown, co. Carlow, A. Walker, esq. to Miss E. Elliott—At Kilkenny, J. Wood, esq. to Miss A. Cronin—At Tralee, J. Hilliard, esq. to Miss A. Hickson—At Belfast, T. S. Magee, esq. to Miss A. Downing—At Boyle, Dr. Goulding to Miss Trumble.

Died.] At Dublin, D. Maunsell, esq.—H. W. French, esq.—R. M. Leonard, esq.—Mrs. Telford—Mrs. Mahon—Mrs. M. Allrige—Mrs. Paine—In Wicklow, Mrs. Archer—At Moor Park, Cashel, the youngest daughter of the Earl of Cashel—Near Mullinahone, the Rev. P. Fox—At Cashell, the Rev. N. Cantwell—At Carrickmacross, the Rev. J. Keelon—At Dowdesdown, co. Kildare, Miss Parker—At Toureen, near Caher, Miss Everard—At Killarney, Mrs. Newton—At Fortwilliam, co. Tipperary, Capt. Parker—At Bandon, Mrs. Baker—At Skibbereen, J. Sweatman, esq.—At Kill, G. J. Lanauze, esq.—At Miltown, Mrs. Eager—At Limerick, Mrs. Gough—Mrs. Wallace—At his seat, Burnham House, near Dingle, co. Kerry, the Right Honourable Lord Ventry. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. William Mullins, who is in France. His Lordship was in the 86th year of his age, and was created a Baron on the 31st of July, 1800.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

MAY 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Imperial Parliament.—On the 23d of March the Four per Cent. Bill passed the House of Lords, and several others received the royal assent. Sundry petitions were presented by different peers for the Abolition of Slavery, on the 24th; and on the following day, Lord Clifden presented several petitions from different parts of Ireland, against the Tithe Composition Act. The Earl of Kingston also presented petitions against the same Bill, one of which referred to some disputes arising from the refusal of a Dr. Woodward to compound his tithes at a moderate rate. The Earl of Kingston observed that no Act had passed that House which the clergy liked better than this Composition Act. It had the effect of producing a great addition to the income of the Church, at the expense, not of the farmers, but the landlords. The Marquis of Lansdown said, it was most unjust to force landlords to part with their tithe-free property against their will. Lord King, after some comments on the meekness of Dr. Woodward, said, all that the parish knew was, that if they did not compound with the parson, they would be delivered over to the lawyers, and that the lawyers would deliver them to the tormentor, the tithe incarnator. Lord Clifden observed, the great misfortune of Ireland was, as he had on former occasions said, that she had two churches to maintain.—On the 26th, some unimportant matters of form were gone through, and uninteresting business transacted. On the 29th the Marriage Act Amendment Bill was passed; the Lord Chancellor presented a petition against the Silk Duties' Bill, and Lord Darnley congratulated the House on the appointment of a Committee of Education for Ireland. On the 30th the Slave Trade Piracy Bill was passed, and the next day received the royal assent.—April 1st. Several bills of no public interest were brought up, or read, or passed, and appeals heard. On the 2d the Marquis of Lansdown presented a petition against the Tithe Composition Bill. The House divided on the Unitarian Relief Bill; when the second reading was carried by a majority of 2. On the 5th, petitions were presented against the Silk Trade, and Usury Laws Bills; and on the 6th the Irish Burials Bill went through a Committee, and the Silk Duties Bill passed; no business of moment was transacted on the 7th. Lord Darnley brought forward a motion, on the 8th, upon Ireland. After alluding to the tranquil situation of Great Britain, and the striking contrast between the two countries, he recommended Catholic Emancipation, and adverted to the state of the Irish Church, which, with four archbishops and eighteen bishops, and an enormous revenue, had so scanty a protestant population, compared to its catholic inhabitants; and concluded, by moving "that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire how far the measures lately adopted by Parliament, or by his Majesty's Ministers, had tended, or were likely to tend, to remedy the grievances, repair the mischiefs, or alleviate the discontents, which existed in Ireland; and to consider whether any and what further measures were necessary towards attaining those objects." The Earl of Liverpool said he would have waited to hear other Noble Lords give their opinions, but that he was afraid, in his present state of health, he should be exhausted before that hour could arrive. He should oppose the motion, because it would, if carried, give rise to hopes which could not be realised. His Lordship believed that a more honest, a more industrious set of people, or a people more alive to every feeling of gratitude for favours conferred, did not exist in this or in any other country; he said this, that it might not be imagined that his objection to the motion arose from any indifference to the people of Ireland. He would not object to any inquiry where a particular evil could be pointed out; but he did strongly object to a general inquiry with no particular object, and which, from the nature of it, must give rise to hopes which it might not be possible to realise. The Earl of Limerick, the Marquis of Downshire, Lord Carbery, the Earl of Roden, Lord Clifden, and the Earl Carnarvon, delivered their sentiments. The Earl of Darnley briefly replied; after which the House divided, when there appeared—For the motion, 17; against it, 57—Majority, 40. On the 9th, the Earl of Limerick presented a petition against extending the act for abolishing secret Societies of Freemasons. The Earl of Liverpool said, he had no doubt of the loyalty of Irish Freemasons: but every secret meeting in that country should be put down. The Irish Burials Bill was passed. On the 12th, a petition was presented from the Clergy of

Sutton, in Kent, against the Unitarian Marriage Bill. On the 13th and 14th nothing material took place in the House. On the 15th no motion was made, and after the form of notifying the assent to several bills, and a statement by the Bishop of Limerick on the part of the Abp. of Dublin, in which the latter denied his conduct in respect to burials in Ireland to have been as was currently stated, the House adjourned to the 3d of May.

House of Commons.—On the 22nd of March after petitions had been presented for reducing the Duties on Foreign Wines, and on the subject of the Wool, Tallow, and Silk Duties, the House went into a Committee on the Silk Bill, which was reported. On the 23rd Mr. James presented a petition from Mr. Cobbett against making Rabbits game; and petitions were also presented against Negro Slavery. Mr. Peel moved the renewal of the Alien Bill for two years. Mr. Hobhouse opposed the motion, and moved as an amendment,

"That this House is of opinion, that the Alien Bill is a disgrace to the Statute Book; and that to renew it, either permanently or for any period, would be, however limited, highly injurious to the character and interests of Englishmen abroad, and destructive of the principles of their Constitution at home. That this House, moreover, looks upon the Alien Bill as a badge of severity connecting the British Government with the league impiously miscalled the Holy Alliance; and this House, having witnessed with horror and alarm the monstrous aggressions of that Alliance on the rights of individuals and the independence of nations, will never sanction a measure by which the English nation may appear to make common cause with the abettors of tyranny against the victims of persecution."

Mr. C. W. Wynn supported the motion. Sir J. Mackintosh spoke against it. Mr. W. Lamb supported the measure, eulogized the late Lord Londonderry, and supported the Holy Alliance; Lord J. Russel, Mr. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Warre, and Lord Althorpe, opposed it, and the House divided, 70 for, and 131 against the amendment. It again divided on giving leave to bring in the bill, 130 for, and 75 against it. Mr. Hume then moved that the bill be read that day six months; when the House divided, for the first reading 129, against it 69. Mr. Banks moved for a Committee to enquire into the plans for building the New Courts of Justice, which was carried by a majority of 10. On the 24th there not being members sufficient to form a House, the Speaker adjourned to the 25th, when petitions were presented for the reduction of the Hemp Duties, and against the Assessed Taxes. Sir J. Newport moved that an Address be presented to His Majesty, praying that a commission might issue for enquiring into the various Institutions in Ireland for the purpose of Education; which was agreed to. The House then went into a Committee on the Game Laws Bill. On the 26th the Slave Trade Piracy Bill was passed, and the House resolved itself first into a Committee on a compensation to officers of justice affected by the new Bill for the recovery of small debts; and secondly, on the Customs Acts, in which it was resolved that the duty on Foreign Wool should be reduced to 3*d*. on the 10th of September next, and after the 10th of December to 2*d*. with other regulations. On the 29th a short debate arose on the second reading of the Irish Burials Bill. £4,847. was voted for the British Museum, and 18,000*l*. for the Education of the poor in Ireland. On the 30th Lord A. Hamilton moved that the reports of the Committee for enquiring into the state of the Scottish Courts should be referred to a Committee of the whole House, but the motion was lost by a majority of 48. Several petitions were presented against the Game Amendment Bill on the 31st. A petition being presented from the Chamber of Commerce of Dublin, praying for a repeal of the Usury Laws, Ald. Heygate, Mr. Curwen, Sir T. Lethbridge, and Mr. T. Wilson, spoke against repealing the laws in question, while Sir H. Parnell, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Philips, and Mr. Grenfell, spoke in favour of the petition; which was laid on the table. April 1st, the Irish Burials Bill was passed, and the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Coal Duties Acts. Sir M. W. Ridley moved several resolutions tending to pledge the House to the gradual repeal of the Coal Duties. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, and the resolutions were separately negatived. On the 2nd the House divided on the St. Catherine's Docks Bill, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 15. The House then divided on an amendment of Mr. Hume's, opposing the second reading of the Alien Bill, 120 for, and 67 against it. Sir R. Wilson then moved that it be read that day six months. Mr. Canning supported the necessity of having some check on the introduction of aliens, and also of continuing the Foreign Enlistment Bill. He then stated that this temporary Bill would be allowed to expire, and some measure, perhaps a registry, be substituted in its stead. He enforced the necessity of having some control over aliens, by stating a fact, that a plot, formidable in its end, and by no means contemptible in its means, had been discovered within this fortnight. He wished also to observe that all foreigners coming here were not, as some gentlemen imagined, patriots of the first water. Some of them were pimps and quack doctors, a

striking illustration of which was recently seen at Manchester. Mr. Tierney replied to Mr. Canning with much ability, contending the Bill was unnecessary; that the plot spoken of must have been furnished by some foreign power; and that the Alien Bill had its origin in the restless ambition of the Sovereigns of the Continent. Mr. Canning, in explanation, said the plot had not been communicated by any foreign power. Mr. Peel and Lord Althorpe spoke, and the House afterwards divided—Ayes, 172; Noes, 92. On the 5th the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a Grant of 300,000*l.* for the Repairs of Windsor Castle. Mr. Hume moved the postponement of the grant until detailed estimates were before the House; but his motion was lost by a majority of 69. On the 6th Mr. G. Lamb moved that Counsel be allowed to prisoners on their Trials for Felony. Dr. Lushington, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Denman, supported the motion. The solicitor-general opposed it, and the motion was lost by a majority of 30. The House then went into a Committee on the Beer Duties, when certain resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the regulation of Licences, were agreed to. On the following day there were not members to form a house; but on the 8th, upon the House going into a Committee on the Usury Laws Repeal Bill, Mr. B. Cooper moved, that it be committed that day six months; which was supported by Mr. Davenport, Mr. L. Foster. Mr. Robertson, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Calcraft, and others; whilst Sir H. Parnell, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Attwood, and Mr. J. Smith, opposed the bill. The House divided, and the numbers were.—For the amendment, 58; against it, 74—Majority, 16. The following divisions subsequently took place:—For the Chairman to report progress—Ayes, 57; Noes, 61. For going into the Committee—Ayes, 60; Noes, 59. For the Chairman to report progress—Ayes, 65; Noes, 61. For the Chairman to leave the chair—Ayes, 72; Noes, 69. At length, on the question that the House do again resolve itself into a Committee on this Bill, on Tuesday next, Mr. Littleton said, that he would give the House another opportunity of expressing its opinion on this impolitic bill. He would move as an amendment, that the words "Tuesday next" be struck out of the motion, and that the words "this day six months" be inserted in their stead.—The house then divided upon this amendment, when there appeared—For it, 67; against it, 63; Majority, 4.

On the 9th, in a Committee of Supply, the House voted 60,000*l.* for purchasing Mr. Angerstein's Collection of Pictures. On going into a Committee on the Church Building Acts, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a grant of 500,000*l.* in exchequer bills, for additional churches and chapels; and after some debate, the House divided on a motion by Mr. Hobhouse, that it was inexpedient—Ayes 148, Noes 59; Majority 89. On the 12th Mr. Peel moved the third reading of the Alien Bill, when Lord Normanby rose and opposed it as hostile to the principles of the British Constitution, and a compliance with the views of the Holy Alliance, and moved an Amendment, that it be read that day six months, which was lost, after a considerable debate, by a majority of 53 for the Bill. Mr. Denman then moved that its duration be confined to one year, which was also lost by a majority of 64. Mr. Hume, on the Church Building Acts being brought up, moved that the report be brought up that day twelve months. The house divided for the original motion, 144, against it, 30. On the 13th, Sir J. Mackintosh presented a petition from the London Missionary Society, complaining of the Trial of the Missionary Smith at Demerara. Leave was given to bring in several bills. On the 14th, several petitions were presented against Negro-slavery, and the House and Window Taxes, and from Bolton, in Lancashire, against the Combination Laws. Mr. Hume moved for a return of the manner in which 1,000,000*l.* voted for the erection of New Churches, had been expended. On the 15th a petition was presented by Mr. Butterworth, praying the repeal of the act that permitted the sale of mackarel on a Sunday. Several bills passed through committees, of no great public interest. Mr. Canning then moved that the House should adjourn on its rising to the 3rd inst. which was agreed to, and it adjourned accordingly.

The revenue still continues to be highly productive: the following is the statement for the years and quarters therein mentioned.

	Yrs. ended 5th Apr. 1823.	1824.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs	9,406,642	10,484,578	1077,936	......
Excise	25,546,922	23,696,553	......	1850,369
Stamps	6,200,060	6,454,562	254,502	......
Post Office	1,369,000	1,413,000	44,000	......
Taxes	6,874,855	5,860,495	......	1014,360
Miscellan.	426,578	403,484	......	[illegible]3,094
Repd. by Austria		2,500,000	2500,000	
	49,824,057	50,812,672	3876,438	2887,823
Deduct Decrease			2887,823	
Increase on the Year			988,615	

	Qrs. ended 5th Apr. 1823.	1824.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs .	2,100,408	2,187,556	78,148	....
Excise	5,656,279	5,396,365	....	259,914
Stamps ...	1,573,854	1,665,796	91,942	......
Post Office	330,000	356,000	26,000	......
Taxes	861,764	533,382	....	328,382
Miscellan.	76,799	64,075	....	12,724
Repd. by Austria		1,733,333	1733,333	
	10,608,104	11,936,507	1929,423	601,020
Deduct Decrease....			601,020	
Increase on the Quar			1328,403	

The decrease in the taxes for the last year is above a million, and for the last quarter above a quarter of a million. In the Customs, there is an excess for the year and quarter just ended; but in the Excise, the advantage is in favour of 1823.

There is no domestic intelligence of importance, worthy of occupying more of our limited space. It is a long period since so harmonious a state of public feeling has been exhibited in this country; affording a useful example of the benefit arising from a Government's yielding, in some degree, to the spirit of the age and to popular opinion, its surest support, and a tower of strength for its defence unknown in arbitrary states.

THE COLONIES.

The unfortunate Mr. Smith, the Missionary in Demerara, died the victim of his persecutors, on the day the vessel arrived with his Majesty's order for his liberation. His trial has been published, and all, and more than all, our suspicions respecting the late disturbances in the colony, and the causes of the same, appear to be verified. We have never heard of a British Court-martial condemning an individual to death on such frivolous evidence; or a British Governor sanctioning by his signature proceedings so dishonourable to the national character. From the Holy Inquisition, indeed, we might have expected something like an arraignment of a similar kind, but never in the dominions of George IV. An inquiry into the whole of the transactions at Demerara, a full, deep, and searching examination of the causes of the revolt there, the mode of suppression, and the right of the Governor to bring a civil citizen to a Court-martial upon charges grounded on such evidence, is necessary. If blameable, the country has a right to demand that the Governor and the members of the Court-martial, not forgetting the Judge Advocate, should be visited with most especial marks of reprobation from the proper authorities. We every day discover more and more reason for some change in the internal affairs of the colonies; every fresh communication, even from the slave-drivers themselves, indirectly unfolds some incident or other to stigmatize their conduct and manners, and strengthen the hands of the enemies of slavery.

The Sierra Leone papers bring the most flattering accounts of the prospect of trade in the neighbourhood of that colony. Under Governor M'Carthy, the Africans are making daily advances in intellectual improvement and industry (those degraded beings, according to the planters!) Roads are every where perfected, bridges erected, and schools established. In a population of 17,000, there are fourteen places of worship open. The natural results of free and upright colonization, in contrast to that of slavery, are becoming more and more manifest. Gold-traders are trafficking the most precious of metals for British muslins and cottons; twelve vessels were at once taking in cargoes of timber for Great Britain, the natives receiving British manufactured goods in exchange for their produce. The slave-trade still flourished under the French flag. The Baracoota sloop of war lately captured a Spanish slave ship near the Cape of Good Hope with 14 guns and 130 men, after a smart engagement, in which several of the Spaniards were killed—between 300 and 400 slaves were on board.

FOREIGN STATES.

The King of France opened the Chambers on the 25th of March. The following is the speech of Louis on this occasion; after perusing which it may easily be seen why this Sovereign is remitting every seminary of public education to priests and their creatures; namely, that truth and common sense may, if possible, be once more obscured. What must those who have been taught to read without first being instructed in the infallibility of a most Christian King, and a sin-dispensing Pope, think of some parts of it!

" Gentlemen,

" I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the benefits which Divine Providence has bestowed on my people, on my army, and on my family, since the last sitting of the Chambers. The most *generous*, as well as the most *just of enterprises*, has been crowned with complete suc-

cess. France, tranquil at home, has nothing more to fear from the state of the Peninsula; Spain, restored to her King, is reconciled with the rest of Europe. This triumph, which offers such *sure pleasures to social order*, is due to the discipline and bravery of a French army, conducted by my son with as much wisdom as valour. A part of this army has already returned to France; the other shall not remain in Spain, *except for the time necessary* to secure the internal peace of that country. It is to you, Gentlemen, —it is to your patriotism—that I wish to owe the establishment of so satisfactory a state. Ten years of experience have taught all Frenchmen not to expect true liberty, except from the institutions which I founded in the Charter. This experience has at the same time led me to recognize the inconveniences of a *regulatory disposition, which requires modifying, in order to consolidate my work*. Repose and fixed purpose are, after long struggles, the first necessity of France. The present mode of renewing the Chamber does not attain this object. A project of law will be laid before you for a *septennial renewal*. The short duration of the war—the prosperous state of the public revenue—the progress of credit—give me the satisfaction of being able to announce to you that no new tax, no new loan, will be necessary to cover the expenses of the year just past. The resources appropriated for the current service will suffice. Thus you will not find any obstacle in anterior expenses, in the way of insuring the service of the year, the budget of which will be laid before you. The union which exists between my Allies and me, my friendly relations with all other states, guarantee a long enjoyment of general peace. The interests and the wishes of states agree in removing every thing which might trouble it. I have hope that the affairs of the East, and those of Spanish and Portuguese America, will be regulated for the greatest advantage of the states and people whom they interest, and for the greatest developement of the commercial relations of the world. Already numerous channels are regularly opened to the products of our agriculture and industry; sufficient maritime forces occupy the stations most suited for the efficacious protection of this commerce. Measures are taken to ensure the re-payment of the capital of the *rentes* created by the state in times less favourable, or to obtain their conversion into stock, bearing interest more conformable with those of other transactions. This operation, which must have a happy influence on agriculture and commerce, will, when it is completed, allow the reduction of taxes, and the closing of the last wounds of the Revolution. I have made known to you my intentions, and my hopes. It is in the improvement of our internal situation that I shall always look for the power of the state and the glory of my reign. Your concurrence is necessary to me, Gentlemen; and I rely on it. *God has visibly seconded our efforts.* You may attach your names to an era happy and memorable for France. You will not reject such an honour."

After securing the return of their own creatures to the Chamber of Deputies, the *ultras* have endeavoured to vitiate the elections of some of the very few individuals who have obtained seats, and are known to be opposers of their measures. M. Constant has been objected to on the ground that he is a Genevese, and not a Frenchman, and has not received letters of naturalization. M. Constant insists that they are unnecessary, the law having provided that all Frenchmen and their descendants who were exiled for opinion, are in no need of such documents. The question is still kept open. In the mean time, a sort of septennial act is to be passed, preparatory, no doubt, to an ultimate neutralization of the representative system, and the final establishment, as far as possible, of the ancient system of things.

By the details of the Budget for 1824, and for 1825, (for it appears that the Chambers are to be called upon to vote supplies for the service of two years,) the sum asked for 1824 is 895,852,656 francs, or 37,327,252*l.* sterling. That for 1825 is a little more, 898,933,580 francs, or 37,455,565*l.* sterling. No additional taxes are to be imposed for the service of those years.—The following facts appear in the income and expenditure of 1823: —The expenses of the campaign in Spain amounted to 6,831,560*l.* including 22 millions of francs paid for the support of the Spanish troops; 11,877,731 francs had also been supplied to the Spanish Government during the campaign.—Ferdinand has entered into a convention for repaying those sums. The whole of the supplies for the year 1823, amounted to about 45,800,000*l.* sterling. The produce of the taxes exceeded the estimates by 18,080,585 francs; but all the receipts, ordinary and extraordinary, fell short of the expenditure by the sum of 32,618,988 francs.

The ministry have resolved to reduce the 5 per cents. to 4, but meet with considerable opposition. There is nothing sufficiently powerful to resist finally any measures it may attempt, the opposition in the Chambers being reduced to nothing. A ridiculous piece of foolery has been exhibited at the Tuileries, according to annual usage: His Royal Highness Monsieur, the Duke of Angouleme, and the great officers of the King's Household, washed the feet of 13 children, representing the Apostles. For the first time the Duke of Bourdeaux was represented in this solemnity; on which occasion his substitute was selected from amongst the juvenile domestics in the service of the Duchess of Berry. Each of the children was presented with 13 plates of eatables, and also with 13 pieces of five francs!

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

"Il Fanatico per la Musica," after trying the patience of the audience for another night or two, subsequent to our last report, took his leave, to the satisfaction probably of all parties; and finally, we hope. How Mr. Kiesewetter could reconcile it with his rank as an artist, to come forth in the second act and play a solo on the violin, we are at a loss to conceive. Madame Catalani appeared to us to have considerably improved in point of scenic demeanour; she participated more in the business of the play, little as that business was, and identified herself more with the rest of the performers; she thus succeeded in establishing herself more firmly in the good graces of the public; and if, with these essential amendments, she can be prevailed upon to study a new part in a future opera, we have every reason to anticipate the happiest results.

Rossini's "Ricciardo e Zoraide" afforded a happy release from the weariness created by the "Fanatico." It is not one of the first-rate efforts of the favourite composer of the day, and its repeated performance towards the close of last season, deprived it of any charm of novelty; but in "Ricciardo," indifferent as the poem is, we had at least once more a regular opera on the boards; and one which, with one exception, was very satisfactorily cast.

For an account of the plot of this opera--as mediocre and preposterous as any we know of—as well as for our opinion on the composition, we refer to our reports of last season.* This time, however, the presence of Rossini appears to have led to considerable alterations and additions in the music and in the arrangement of the scenes, generally for the better; and, if we are not mistaken, the introduction from "Matilde di Shabran" has been put in requisition for this opera. It is also to the exertions of Rossini, we believe, that we are indebted for a striking and essential feature of improvement at the King's Theatre. We have often had bitter occasion to declaim against the wretchedness of the choruses, bawled out as they were, against tune and time, by awkward, vulgar-looking beings, the greater part of whom had all the appearance of being drafted from the tap-rooms and houses of call in St. Martin's in the Fields. A dawn of better times has presented itself in "Ricciardo e Zoraide." This opera, with its recent additions, contains several good choruses; and, difficult as some of them are, we feel pleasure in declaring that they were not only numerously appointed, but sung in a manner far surpassing any previous choral exertions at the King's Theatre. This praise more particularly applies to the male singers. The execution of the very chromatic chorus "Se al valore" deserved applause as much as many a dashing bravura, and a few hands attempted to bestow a reward so well-earned and so encouraging; but to applaud choruses seemed probably against etiquette, and the example of better judges was not followed. With a view to further perfection, we will just hint, that in several instances the utterance of the chorus-singers was too abrupt, too much like barking—we use the term for want of one more directly conveying our meaning—the notes were not sustained their proper length, fresh breath seemed to be taken at every syllable. The rounded and sonorous Italian enunciation does not admit of being despatched in the snip-snap articulation compatible with the monosyllabism of our own language. "Cinto di novi allori" must not be puffed out like "The Horse and his rider."

With two exceptions (*), the parts in this opera were assigned to the same persons as last season:—viz.

Agorante	- -	Signor Garcia
Ricciardo	- -	—— Curioni
**Ernesto*	- -	—— Franceschi ! !
Ircano	- -	—— Porto
**Zoraide*	- -	Mad. Colbran Rossini
Zomira	- -	—— Vestris
Fatima	- -	—— Graziani

Madame Colbran's Zoraide (performed by Camporese last year) not only gave decided satisfaction, but contributed to raise that lady in the estimation of the audience. The bloom and freshness of her vocal powers are evidently on the wane; but what she retains, is still quite sufficient to render her performance interesting and pleasing. Her style of singing is of the purest kind; in the cultivation of her voice, she has, or rather had, attained a high degree of perfection. The voice itself is clear, melodious, genuine in every respect. All these vocal gifts, Mad. Colbran retains unimpaired, within the range of about an octave; but, in ascending to a, or even to g, effort and shrillness are perceptible. We could wish to have heard her sing ten or twelve years ago. At the same time we are ready to acknowledge, that we heard her with real pleasure in Zoraide, and we should not object to see her fill the principal part of any opera. There is no affectation—no trick; what we have is pure, tasteful, genuine. Mad. Colbran's vocal delivery and accentuation, like her conception of the part and her acting, are neither deeply

* No. xxxii. p. 343.

emphatic and pathetic, nor tame and cold. She maintains a middle course, which, while it suggests the possibility of more impassioned exertions, leaves the hearer contented with the fair approach she makes towards a higher degree of enthusiasm ; compensated as he finds himself, for what she may fall short of in more exalted ideality, by the ease and gracefulness which pervade all she does. With Camporese, (Mad. Colbran's predecessor in the part of Zoraide,) the case was otherwise. That lady, all mind and soul, with feelings the most intense, often exceeded our expectations of the pathetic capabilities of a part. Her whole frame seemed to partake of the emotions she strove to excite ; and thus instances occasionally presented themselves, in which a subdued manifestation of strong feeling would have been of advantage. Such instances will not occur in Mad. Colbran's performance ; if they did, they would be unnatural. We must not expect from a performer, comic or serious, delineations of character, or representations of the passions, beyond the susceptibility of his mental organization ; any attempt to go beyond that, produces affectation : in fact, affectation may be defined to be the exhibition of sensations we do not feel.

The only other novelty in the characters of this opera, was Sig. Franceschi, as Ernesto, the French ambassador, and friend of Ricciardo. This part was very satisfactorily performed last season by Reina, who, under considerable disadvantages of exterior, sang and played it with spirit and correctness. Sig. Franceschi's acting and singing are not worth the ink spent upon their notice. All he did was ridiculously miserable ; and the appearance of such a person, in such a character, is a disgrace to the establishment. We are astonished that Rossini should suffer this man in a part which, in its authentic form, is of considerable importance ; and although the insufficiency of the individual had evidently induced the manager to cut out enough to reduce Ernesto to almost a walking gentleman ; still there were a duet and concerted pieces, which, with the co-operation of Sig. F., lost their attraction. Nor did his acting make any amends for the wretched singing. The former not only was absolutely ineffective, but low and vulgar in the extreme. He could neither walk nor stand still with any decency ; his attitudes, swinging and reeling from side to side, resembled the free and easy twisting of a jolly coal-heaver, handing the porter-pot to his thirsty colleague. Of the exertions of the rest of the performers, we cannot speak otherwise than in terms of great praise. Garcia sang magnificently, until visited by severe hoarseness. The easterly winds, as usual, have again made sad vocal havock among our Southern artists ! Curioni's melodious tones in Ricciardo were duly appreciated by the audience ; and his costume for once was in good taste, much better than last year, when he appeared in the effeminate garb of an oriental prince in a fairy tale. Mad. Vestris also did justice to the part of Zomira.

The scenery, dresses, and decorations were every way satisfactory. This is, again, one of Rossini's operas, in which ample use is made of a military band on the stage, sometimes in conjunction with the grand orchestra, sometimes responsively, and with considerable ingenuity ; with good effect, too, we would add, if the band were sure to be in precise tune with the legitimate one before the curtain—a circumstance which rarely happens. As we have expressed our sentiments on this point in our critique on "Zelmira," we shall not again dwell upon it.

THE DRAMA.

This has been a dreary month to the lovers and the critics of plays. Deprived of two evenings out of six throughout the season of Lent, they find the consummation of all their misery in the long stagnation of Passion Week. No hope remains to them ; the irregular minors themselves are hermetically sealed, and not even a Hertfordshire tragedy is to be had for love or money. The play-bills only mock the distant eye with the cold promise of the future, and sicken the heart with hope deferred ; the penny Theatrical Observer, humblest and gentlest of periodicals, is sold no more in the corners of the street ; Covent Garden is silent, and the poor fiddler who has lost his sustenance for the week, he hardly knows why, casts a half-famished look at the orchestra-door, through which he may not enter. All this is rather hard on Protestant amateurs, who have the worst half only of a holiday—the privation without the rest. We who cannot and may not discuss a point of theology, may perhaps venture to notice an inconsistency too glaring to be mistaken. If Passion Week is to be kept at all, its observance should not be confined to shutting up the doors of every place of rational and elevated amusement ; but extended

to all the visible departments of business and toil. The Roman Church, which has contributed so largely to human happiness by the institution of sacred days, which senators and school-boys are bound to respect in their heresies, never permitted labour when it interdicted pleasure, though it often held the contrary. We have given up most of her glorious seasons of joy, which were so many grateful pauses and resting-places in life, and retain little more than the fast from recreation which she enjoined, without the repose she gave. The work-a-day world goes on; the Temples of Mammon and of Pride are wide open; and only the places which sweeten and elevate the general feeling of the metropolis are forsaken. One would think that the true reason why men have lost their holidays, is because their energies to work have grown less, and they must drawl on throughout the year in an unbroken round of exertions. In the hearty times of old, a lawyer was not quite a mill-horse, eternally exercised, nor did the Nisi Prius Sittings last the whole of vacations, rendering them more tiresome than Town. A Chief Justice was not quite a slave; he did not then sit till Good Friday, and resume his seat on Easter Tuesday, as in these hard-working profitless times—

——— Sedet; eternumque sedebit
Infelix Abbott!

Why, then, are "the poor players" to be starved in body, and their admirers in spirit? Surely we ought either to rest from making money, or be allowed the consolation of honestly and rationally spending it.

What are we, then, to do in this emergency? We might, indeed, give most entertaining accounts of new pieces which never were contemplated, of revived plays which remain in unbroken slumber; or we might shew the manager all he ought to do, and discuss the principles of his art: but in the first case we should lose our character for veracity, and in the second, we should be duly repressed as encroaching on the province of higher authorities. We may not anticipate what the Easter enchantments will be, for fear of the reader, who will, of course, witness them before the Magazine is published; nor may we wait for them, for fear of the Printer's devil, who insists on receiving our humble contributions by the 19th at the latest, on account of the immense number of copies now required for the publisher—"a bad effect, but from a noble cause." Foreseeing, in some degree, these difficulties, we announced our intention last month to discuss the point between the Licenser and the English Drama, as brought to issue in the prohibition of Mr. Shee's Alasco; but circumstances have conspired against us here too, for the Editor has placed this subject in abler hands, and directed us to confine ourselves to "a brief account of the piece." We have nothing left us but to obey.

Whatever may be the injustice of the suppression of Alasco—and we regard it as signal—we do not think it has produced any material damage. Although the play is highly creditable to its author's talents and feelings, and seems to us any thing but disloyal, it is not calculated for brilliant success. It wants passion,—a want which is enough to neutralize a thousand virtues. The story is merely the developement of an unsuccessful attempt to deliver Poland, by a young nobleman who is embarrassed by an attachment to the daughter of the most inveterate devotee to existing oppressions. This stern soldier is unnaturally (at least we hope so) represented as an Englishman, whose attachments to absolute power have no circumstances of native faith and custom to justify them; but who seems to take desperate part with the great robbers of national rights, from an insane hatred and fear of reformers. Such is the counter-hero who is introduced to divide the interest of a play which has been stigmatized as of too popular tendencies for a British public!—But we are overstepping our province, which is purely critical. As might be expected from this antithesis of opinion in the principal characters, the interest is rather oratorical than dramatic; reason meets reason, prejudice is opposed by prejudice; not feeling by feeling, or love by destiny. In the style, too, there is a strange intermixture of the stately and familiar; not qualifying, but opposing and setting off each other; so that the very language, unless altered, would produce considerable danger. There is little of the truth of nature, little of the reality which makes the flesh creep and the blood tingle, though there are some striking situations, and many noble sentiments. On the whole, therefore, the injury of the sub-licenser's caprice was less than the insult; but the precedent is only the more alarming in proportion as the piece was less likely to stir men's bloods, or engage their affections.

At Drury Lane there has been absolutely no novelty this month, except the introduction of a pretty dance, called "Spanish Gallants," and the appearance of Mr. Kean as the Stranger, which he has twice performed for benefits. His outline of this fantastic part was not so striking as that of Kemble or Young: but some little touches of feeling, where the author

has condescended to avail himself of the language of nature, redeemed it from utter dulness. Mrs. West was an inadequate representative of Mrs. Haller, and the other parts were poorly supported. Much censure has been lavished on the managers for the style in which this piece was decorated and dressed; but it is not usual or just to exercise this severity on occasional performances for benefits: and besides, there was this propriety in the incongruous dresses, that they were not a whit more absurd or inconsistent than the sentiments and conduct attributed to their wearers.

At Covent Garden there has been nothing new, not even the revival of a play in the costume of its age. Mr. Croly's Comedy has continued to run, assisted partly, we expect, by the felicitous coincidence of some of its principal hits with the characteristics of a fashionable regiment recently exposed to the astonishment of the public. But Easter is coming—even while we write, the stage groans with glorious melo-drama ready for deliverance—and the play-bills bend beneath the weight of names long as a procession or a suit in Chancery. Soon may the curtain rise and shew what Mr. Farley has done for us!

While the theatres have exhibited only the dull uniformity of success, Mr. Mathews has attracted much observation and more money by his rich exhibition of transatlantic manners. We scarcely thought he could have gathered so fair a harvest from the extensive field which he visited; for folly rarely grows romantic in a new country, and peculiarities of character have scarcely had time to spring up and to be rendered agreeable by association with amiable feelings and pleasant habits of life. He has, however, lightly skimmed the whole surface of the society, has caught all the finer shades which trembled over it, and has presented them freely, yet good-naturedly, to the public view. His entertainment has nearly as choice bits as any of his preceding exhibitions: the negro tragedy—the scene at the Boston Post-office—the dinner given to General Jackson—and the German Judge's charge to the Grand Jury, are among the chief. There is surely nothing in the whole performance to awaken unpleasant feelings among those who furnished its matter, and whose hospitality its author acknowledges, for they are both justly and gently treated. To know the peculiarities of a people is generally to like them better; and as America has great qualities, which will command esteem, it is well that we should become familiar with her foibles, which may conciliate affection while they provoke a smile.

Mr. Thelwall has delivered his course of Lectures on Shakspeare and the Drama to elegant audiences on which he has often produced a great impression. His manner is so entirely new, that at first it excited apprehensions inconsistent with pleasurable listening, but these were soon succeeded by admiration and sympathy. Instead of reading from a written book, he poured out the treasures of his memory and thought in rich and spontaneous succession; marking out the channel only where his thoughts should flow, but leaving them to burst forth as the spirit of the moment called them. The long familiarity of the lecturer with the subjects of which he treated, and the stores of observation which were upturned by the excitement of the time, secured him against failure, while his enthusiastic manner gave a real and palpable interest to his topics rarely attached to mere literary criticism. His remarks were interspersed with recitations appropriate to his subjects, which were delivered with great vigour and discrimination, and were relieved by many agreeable anecdotes of the actors of other times, and happy illustrations of their style.

FINE ARTS.

Society of British Artists.—This new society seems to have already established itself on a firm basis, so far as patronage and public attention are concerned. To secure its ultimate and permanent success, it need do nothing more than deserve it. On Tuesday the 13th inst. a grand dinner was given at the Rooms of the Society, in Suffolk-st. Pall Mall East; which was attended by the members and friends of the institution—several acknowledged patrons of Art and other distinguished characters being also present; and on Monday the 21st, the exhibition for the season opened to the public. We exceedingly regret that the late period of the month at which this exhibition has been placed before us, as well as the press of other matters connected with the Arts at this busy season of the year, prevent us from devoting (as we should at any other season have readily done) the whole space that we can allot to this department of our work, to a general notice of the views of this Society, as well as a detailed account of the many very interesting works which it has now offered to public attention. With respect, however, to the first part of this intention,

we the less regret not being able to fulfil it; since the general public press has already disseminated the views in question pretty extensively, and they must by this time be fully known to all who interest themselves in the prospects and the progress of modern art. We have also ourselves alluded to them once or twice before. Suffice it to say, therefore, at present, that the objects of the new "Society of British Artists" are exactly similar, both generally and in detail, to those of the Royal Academy itself--or, at all events, to what those *ought to be:* and the means by which those objects are to be pursued, are, so far as they at present extend, the same. We, therefore, proceed at once to offer a slight account of the first Exhibition of this Society. for on that, and on the public attention which it excites, will mainly depend (as it in a great degree ought) the ultimate success of the new undertaking.

The range of apartments devoted to the annual exhibition of this Society, consists of five rooms, leading out of each other, and comprising a great room and a secondary one for the display of paintings in oil; one for the reception of sculpture and models; one for water-colour and other drawings, miniatures, &c.; and a fifth devoted to specimens of English engraving. It is in the principal apartment of this suite, that we find what strikes us as being chiefly worthy of notice and approbation; and we do not hesitate for a moment in directing our first attention to the productions of Mr. Haydon's pencil. To glance our eye over a catalogue of a general exhibition of the works of British Artists, and find it rest no less than eight times on the name of Mr. Haydon, is no less novel to us than it is agreeable—to *us* in particular, who have so often hinted that *this* is what was expected of the artist in question, and that in the absence of this, nothing else could procure for him, because nothing else could *prove* that he deserves, that high rank in public estimation which he need only seek, to obtain. A great painter can no more prove himself to be such by a single work, than a great poet can by a single stanza, or an orator by a single speech. It is by continuous and often repeated efforts, that high talent not only evinces, but (so to speak) *creates* itself—for the *faculty* to produce a thing is very different indeed from the power; and the former may exist without the latter, though the latter cannot exist without the former. Mr. Haydon always possessed the faculty of being a great painter: let him employ that faculty as he may and ought—and as he *now* seems to have made up his mind to do—and he will speedily possess the power, and consequently the fame, which ever should accompany that faculty. Hitherto, his friends (and his enemies too) have been in the habit of exclaiming—What a painter Haydon *might be!* Let him now entitle the one, and compel the other, to say—What a painter Haydon *is!*

The principal work which this artist has contributed to the present exhibition, is one, to the progress of which we alluded a short time ago, and from the subject of which we anticipated much—129, "Silenus, intoxicated and moral, reproving (*lecturing*, it should have been) Bacchus and Ariadne on their lazy and irregular lives.' There is infinite matter in this subject; and matter, to the treatment of which, if we are not greatly mistaken, Mr. Haydon's natural powers, both of mind and of hand, are better adapted than those to which he has hitherto almost exclusively applied them. In the work before us, if we are in some respects disappointed at the result of this application, our expectations are more than answered in others. The figure of Silenus, propped up against the trunk of a great tree, and dealing out his "wise saws" to the half-laughing, half-listening Ariadne, who is crouching in conscious beauty at his feet, is full of a rich, and at the same time a refined and recondite humour; and the figure of Ariadne herself, almost in the attitude of the crouching Venus, is admirably conceived, and brilliantly executed: the rest of the figures are quite secondary to these two—and that of Bacchus is undoubtedly too much so, as well in regard to its execution, as its place and part in the composition. But it is impossible, with justice to the rest of the works claiming our attention here, to enter into that detailed criticism of Mr. Haydon's picture which its merits, as well as its defects, seem to call for; we will therefore add, generally, that, as a whole, it is by no means unworthy of his hand, and will unquestionably extend his reputation, by exhibiting his powers in a new and popular light. We can only say, that the colouring of this picture combines not a little of that richness, brilliancy, and solidity, which, in their united state, we have hitherto seen confined almost exclusively to the productions of the old masters. The only other work of Mr. Haydon's, that we can at present notice, (and indeed, the other six are chiefly studies,) is a Portrait, 204. About this, too, in addition to a fine verisimilitude of character, there is a tone of colouring, in portraits especially, of which the moderns, with the exception of Sir Joshua, seem to have had no conception, as a matter of practice. You shall hear them all admiring, to ec-

stasy, the deep richness of Titian, and the "illustrious obscurity" of Rembrandt, and then paint their pictures as if such people had never been heard of.—The next picture we must notice, is one from the pencil of Mr. Martin, and combining much of that *super*-natural, and a little of that *un*-natural character, which are usually so conspicuous in this extraordinary artist's works. It represents "The Seventh Plague of Egypt," from the 9th chapter of Exodus; and the point of time is that at which Moses is stretching forth his hand to heaven, and calling down the "hail, and fire mingled with hail," upon that devoted land. Undoubtedly the general effect of this work is painful, without combining, at the same time, that sentiment of awe which should accompany and reconcile that effect; but the various details of it are executed with a power of pencil no less conspicuous than original. The architectural effect of the Egyptian buildings in this picture is exceedingly good; and the various figures introduced into it, are much less faulty than this artist's usually are. It may be well, for the sake of contrast, to turn from this singular work, to one which strikes us as possessing a very remarkable degree of merit indeed; and we point it out the rather as it bears a name not at present conspicuously known to the public. We allude to 109, "Cattle and Figures," by J. Burnet. There can be no doubt that the style of this picture is modelled on that of Cuyp, and indeed it bears a striking general resemblance to some of his works; but there is as little doubt that it includes features of much originality, and is a production evincing very considerable talent, and that of a very valuable description. It is, in fact, executed with a deep feeling for the truth of natural appearances, and a very exact notion of the manner in which imitations of those appearances may be brought home to the imagination, and made to act upon it with the effect of reality. Our general feeling of this picture is, that, with reference to its power of producing the impressions which it is intended to produce, it is inferior to no one work in the gallery.—"The Widow," by H. Richter, 84, is another very charming work, full of taste, delicacy, and spirit. The unconscious satisfaction with which the young beauty is hearing, but not listening to, the admiring comments of her milliner, and the unrestrained gaiety of the maid at seeing her mistress once more *herself*, after having been so long disguised in "weeds," are delightfully expressed, and without any undue exaggeration. The little accessories of the scene, too, particularly the miniature of a young officer, peeping out of the half-open *reticule* on the floor—are very eloquent. The look of the milliner, however, is too piercing and intent, and it neither accords nor contrasts with the object of her attention. —We are reluctantly compelled to defer the rest of our notices of this exhibition till next month. But we regret this the less, because part of the novelty of plan belonging to the new Society, is that of keeping its rooms open during a longer period than has hitherto been done by other societies of a similar nature. We perhaps give a more expressive proof of our regard for the merits of various other works in this exhibition, by determining to take a deliberate view of them, than if we paid them a more prompt and precipitate homage.

Mr. W. B. Cooke's Exhibition of Ancient and Modern Drawings, &c.—Mr. Cooke's annual display of objects in the above classes of Fine Art has just opened; and we are disposed to think it the best he has hitherto presented to the public, chiefly on account of its great riches in drawings and sketches by the old painters. This is a class of work which must always be regarded as one of extreme interest, on account of its permitting us to approach more nearly to the first conceptions of the artist, than in any of his finished and elaborate productions we can. As a matter of mere study, we conceive (in opposition to the proverb) that a great artist's *first* thoughts are best; and an off-hand drawing from his pen or pencil are sure to supply us with these: for a drawing cannot be materially altered; and in fact, the drawings of the old masters (unlike the more finished and substantive productions of the modern water-colour school) were never executed with any view but that of their serving as a sort of note or memorandum, either to refresh the memory of the artist himself, or to fix the fugitive thoughts and images of the moment. If it were possible to collect a complete set or chronological series of all the drawings that any one great master ever executed—Raphael, for instance—from the first rude produce of his unsteady hand and undecided mind, to the most refined offspring of his latest thoughts and his most practised pencil—we should have a school of study, not to be procured in any other manner or from any other source whatever, and in practical value and effect not to be paralleled. In this point of view, imperfect and inefficient as it necessarily is, this exhibition is not without value; and as a source of amusement to the mere amateur, it is highly interesting.

If it were necessary to particularize any of the above works, we should name, 211,

"A Sketch of an Old Woman," by Rembrandt—exceedingly slight, but of great and singular merit: 228, A Drawing, in body colours, of a Female Figure, by Parmegiano; and 229, one in pen and ink, by the same artist: both admirable—the first for a rich dignity, and the second, for a fine blending together of grandeur and grace: 244, A highly spirited "Crucifixion," by Rubens: 248, An "Entombment of Christ," by Raphael, consisting of merely a few waving lines, but every one of which is "the line of beauty," and forming together a kind of visionary scene, full of a certain mysterious grace. In short, without being permitted by our space to proceed further in detail, we must be content to mention, that here are numerous other sketches, by most of the distinguished old masters, many of which are worthy of a particular examination. Besides the drawings of the old masters, and intermediate between them and those of the living ones, are a few by English artists of the last age. The principal of these are three very singular and effective pieces by Gainsborough; they seem to be executed on glass, and are shewn at a distance, and by an artificial light; and the impression produced by them is extremely good. The subjects represented are two moonlight landscapes, and one morning scene; and all three are executed with that strong and vivid feeling for natural appearances, which was Gainsborough's best characteristic, next to his unaffected mode of delineating those appearances.—The remaining portion of this collection, and that which will certainly be the most popular portion, consists of drawings, by living artists, and by others lately deceased, but belonging strictly to the modern English School. Of these, pleasing and various as they are, we have left ourselves but little space to speak in detail. We cannot, however, pass over Sir Thomas Lawrence's delightful "Heads of Children," 26, and his lovely portrait of "A Young Lady of Rank," 8; a most clever and spirited portrait of "A Gentleman," by Wilkie, 119; two exquisite mist-wrapped scenes, by Turner, 15: and 164; two of Westall's elegant inventions, with nothing of nature about them, but with something almost as good, 14 and 46; and finally, for our space is exhausted, "A Chief of German Banditti," &c. by Dighton, 52.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, March 26.—The Chancellor's gold medals for the two best proficients in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Saturday last adjudged to Messrs. Frederic Malkin and Wm. Barham, both of Trinity College.

A New Phenomenon of Electro-Magnetism. By Sir Humphry Davy.—Sir H. Davy found, that when two wires were placed in a basin of mercury, perpendicular to the surface, and in the voltaic circuit of a battery with large plates, and the pole of a powerful magnet held either above or below the wires, the mercury immediately began to revolve round the wire as an axis, according to the circumstances of electro-magnetic rotation, discovered by Mr. Faraday. Masses of mercury, of several inches in diameter, were set in motion, and made to revolve in this manner whenever the pole of the magnet was held near the perpendicular of the wire; but when the pole was held above the mercury, between the two wires, the circular motion ceased, and currents took place in the mercury in opposite directions, one to the right and the other to the left of the magnet. Other circumstances led to the belief that the passage of the electricity produced motions independent of the action of the magnet, and that the appearances were owing to a composition of forces. The form of the last experiment was inverted, by passing two copper wires through two holes, three inches apart, in the bottom of a glass basin; the basin was then filled with mercury, which stood about the tenth of an inch above the wire. Upon making a communication through this arrangement, with a powerful voltaic circuit, the mercury was immediately seen in violent agitation; its surface became elevated into a small cone above each of the wires; waves flowed off in all directions from these cones, and the only point of rest was apparently where they met in the centre of the mercury, between the two wires. On holding the pole of a powerful magnet at a considerable distance above one of the cones, its apex was diminished and its base extended. At a smaller distance, the surface of the mercury became plane, and rotation slowly began round the wire. As the magnet approached, the rotation became more rapid; and when it was about half an inch above the mercury, a great depression of it was observed above the wire, and a vortex which reached almost to the surface of the wire. Sir H. D. thinks that these

phenomena are not produced by any changes of temperature, or by common electrical repulsion, and concludes that they are of a novel kind.

Weights and Measures.—A communication from Mr. D. Gilbert states, "that the object of the late parliamentary commission of weights and measures, was to recommend a minimum of alteration of the four kinds of measures—of length; of superficies; of solidity; of this last as containing concrete substances or weight. The commission found the said weights and measures perfect to all practical purposes; they have in consequence recommended that they should be left unaltered; selecting for philosophical purposes the three-feet rule of Sir George Shuckburgh, as the identical one, because the trigonometrical survey has been made from it. We purpose that copies of this scale should be dispersed over the kingdom; and they have given the length of the pendulum and of the French metre in parts of this scale. Superficies, of course, follows linear measure. The Troy pound is unaltered; duplicates of this are about to be made, and, as a matter of scientific curiosity, a foot or an inch of water is compared with it. The Avoirdupois pound being probably within two grains of 7000, is made this exact number. In the third division all is absolute confusion; there something must be done; and as the great body of the people are interested chiefly in ale and beer measures, it has been thought best to propose the new measure between these two; but instead of an exact arithmetical mean, to vary it a little for the purpose of making it weigh 10 pounds of water, by which mean its rectification will be most easy, at any time, by means of a pair of scales."

The standard weights of Foreign countries, which were some time since transmitted to the British Government, and compared with English standards, have been lately deposited at the London Mint, in a commodious cabinet constructed for the purpose, where they are to be carefully preserved, for permanent reference. This national collection is the first of the kind ever made on a great scale, though long considered a desideratum. Its utility, which has been already extensively proved, may be further experienced when any of the standards in use, whether English or Foreign, shall become worn or impaired. The following account of this important collection is inscribed on the cabinet:—"The Foreign weights here deposited, having been duly verified, were transmitted to London in the year 1818, by the British consuls abroad, in pursuance of a general plan for comparing the weights, measures, and monies of all trading countries by official experiments on verified standards. The experiments were made by Robert Bingley, Esq. the King's Assay Master of the Mint; and the calculations by Dr. Kelly, who planned and conducted the general comparison, and in 1821 published the results in the Universal Cambist, under the sanction of His Majesty's Government. The undertaking was originally patronized and recommended by the Board of Trade. The standards were procured from abroad by circular letters issued by Viscount Castlereagh and Earl Bathurst, Secretaries of State for the Foreign and Colonial Departments; and the whole plan was essentially promoted by Lord Maryborough, Master of the Mint."

The Temperature at considerable depths of the Caribbean Sea.—Captain Sabine found the temperature of the water, at a depth of 6000 feet, in latitude 20½N. and long. 83¼ W. near the junction of the Mexican and Caribbean Seas, to be 45° 5, that of the surface being 83°. He infers, that one or two hundred fathoms more line, would have caused the thermometer to descend into water at its maximum of density as depends on heat; this inference being on the presumption that the greatest density of salt water occurs, as is the case in fresh water, at several degrees above its freezing point.

Scotch Antiquaries.—The Society of Scottish Antiquaries lately heard two very interesting original historical documents read by Mr. Macdonald. One was an order signed "Huntly," for the disbursement of 40*l.* for perfuming (or embalming) the body of Henry Darnley; the other was an order for providing suitable mourning for the Queen, and was signed by her own fair hand. Copies of these very curious documents were left with the Society.

Fossil Shells. By Lewis Weston Dillwyn, Esq. F.R.S.—Mr. Dillwyn remarks, that every turbinated univalve of the older beds, from transition lime to the lias, of which he can find any record, belongs to the herbivorous genera, and that the family has been handed down through all the successive strata, and still inhabits our land and waters. On the other hand, all the carnivorous genera abound in the strata above the chalk, but are, comparatively, extremely rare in the secondary strata, and not a single shell has been detected in any lower bed than the lower oolite. He thinks, that a further examination will prove, that neither the aporrhaides, nor any of those few undoubtedly carnivorous species, which have been found in the secondary formations, were furnished with

predaceous powers, but that they belong to a subdivision of the trachelipoda zoophaga, which feed only on dead animals.

Supposed Effect of Magnetism on Crystallization.—The following is an experiment first made by Professor Maschmann, of Christiana, and confirmed by Professor Hanstein, of the same city; we should not have noticed it but for these names. A glass tube is to be bent into a syphon, and placed with the curve downwards, and in the bend is to be placed a small portion of mercury, not sufficient to close the connexion between the two legs; a solution of nitrate of silver is then to be introduced until it rises in both limbs of the tube. The precipitation of the mercury in the form of an arbor Diana will then take place, slowly only when the syphon is placed in a plane perpendicular to the magnetic meridian; but if it be placed in a plane coinciding with the magnetic meridian, the action is rapid, and the crystallization particularly beautiful, taking place principally in that branch of the syphon towards the north. If the syphon be placed in a plane perpendicular to the magnetic meridian, and a strong magnet be brought near it, the precipitation will recommence in a short time, and be most copious in the branch of the syphon nearest to the south pole of the magnet.

Levels in London above the highest Water-mark.

	F.	I.	P.
North End of Northumberland Street, Strand	19	7	6
North of Wellington Street, Strand	35	6	0
North of Essex Street, Strand	27	0	0
West of Coventry Street	52	0	0
South of St. James's Street	13	3	0
South of Air Street, Piccadilly	49	8	0
North of St. James's Street	46	7	0
West of Gerard Street	61	4	0
North of Drury Lane	65	0	0
South of Berners Street	74	3	0
South of Stratford Place	59	4	0
North of Regent Street	76	0	0
South of Orchard Street	70	4	0
North of Cleveland Street	80	10	0
Centre of Regent's Circus	77	2	0
North of Gloucester Place	72	3	0
North side of Aqueduct crossing Regent's Canal	102	6	0
Opposite South End of King St. Great George Street	5[illegible]	6	0

The whole of Westminster, except the Abbey and part of Horseferry Road, is below the level of the highest tide.

Electricity on Separation of Parts.—In the water-proof cloths manufactured by M. Mackintosh of Glasgow, where two pieces are cemented together by caoutchouc dissolved in coal tar oil, the adhesion is such that when the two are torn asunder in the dark, there is a bright flash of electric light, similar to that produced by separating plates of mica, by breaking Rupert's drops, or by breaking barley-sugar, or sugar-candy. Upon trying this experiment with different substances, it was found that flashes of light were distinctly produced, by tearing quickly a piece of cotton cloth.—*Edin. Jour.* x. 185.

Rectification of the Compass.—The Board of Longitude has voted the sum of 500*l.* to Mr. Peter Barlow, for his simple invention for correcting the local attraction of ships. It consists of a plate of iron abaft the compass, which being regulated so as to correct the effects of the ship in *any one* place, does the same in *all places.* This mode of avoiding error must be of incalculable value to navigation.

Preparation of Kermes Mineral.—According to M. Fabroni, a much finer kermes mineral is obtained by using tartar in place of the alkali employed in the usual process. Three or four parts of tartar should be mixed with one part of powdered sulphuret of antimony, and heated red in a crucible until the cessation of fumes indicates that the tartar is all decomposed; the mass is then to be dissolved in hot water, filtered, and left to cool, when abundance of fine kermes will be deposited, of a very deep colour. The abundance of kermes thus obtained does not at all interfere with the quantity and beauty of the golden sulphuret, afterwards obtained by the addition of acid to the mother liquor.—*Ann. de Chim.* xxv. 7.

Palimpsest MSS.—An interesting paper was read at the Royal Literary Society lately, by Archdeacon Nares, upon the subject of Palimpsest MSS. so denominated from Παλιν and ψαω, to cleanse or wipe, because the parchment on which they are written had been cleansed of the first writing, and used from motives of economy for a second. This cleansing or erasure, however, not being complete, the earlier writing has been frequently detected under the later, and thus valuable ancient fragments have been brought to light. The Ancients themselves had their Palimpsests. These were of a different kind, however—leaves or books so prepared that one writing could easily be expunged to make way for another, and they were employed by authors for correcting their works, &c. (See *Plutarch* De Garrul.—*Catullus*, Carm. 22.—and *Cicero*, Ep. ad Fam.) and could never hide any valuable matter. The modern palimpsests, on the contrary, have opened

to us some great discoveries; and promise many more. The first Rescript MS. of which any important use was made, was (it is believed) the Codex Ephrem, or Codex Regius of Paris, now in the Royal Library, (No. 9.) The latter writing consists of 209 leaves confusedly placed, and containing certain works of the Syrian Ephrem, in Greek; but the more ancient appears to have had the whole of the Old and New Testament, in Greek characters held by the learned to belong to the 6th or 7th century. Some collations of the N. T. have been obtained from this —the Old still remains unexplored.—The next great discovery recorded is of Ulphilas, Bishop of Gothland, who in the fourth century invented a new character, and translated the whole scriptures into it from the Greek. Portions of this work (long lost, with the exception of the four gospels preserved in the Codex Argenteus* at Upsal) were found in 1775, in the Augustan Library at Wolfenbuttel, under a more modern MS. of the Origines of Isidorus. The MS. of Isidorus in fact, consisting of 330 leaves, was made up of portions of several older books, and among the rest a fragment of Galen, probably the oldest known MS. of a medical book.—The next investigator of this class of MSS. was Paul James Bruns, the coadjutor of Kennicott in his great work of the Hebrew Collation. He discovered at Rome, in 1773, a fragment of the 91st book of Livy, in a Rescript MS. of the Vatican library. This was published, and has been admitted into the later editions of the historian. It contains part, and it is to be lamented only a small part of the war with Sertorius in Spain. Bruns afterwards investigated the Bodleian Library, and published in 1782-3-4, an account of the Palimpsests it contained. Yet, notwithstanding these remarkable successes, no other publication of this nature appeared till 1801, when Dr. Barrett, of Trinity College, Dublin, produced his Gospel of St. Matthew, from a Rescript in the Library of that College. It appears to have been rewritten in the 12th or 13th century, upon portions of much more ancient books.

But Signor Angelo Maï has been the great discoverer in this way, in our own times. In 1813, he translated anonymously a large part of an Oration of Isocrates de Permutatione; and in 1814, appeared as a public labourer among Palimpsests. His first work was "Certain hitherto unpublished Orations of Cicero, viz. those for Scaurus, Tullius, and Flaccus." These Orations had been written in the quarto form, but partly erased and folded into the octavo size, to give place to the sacred poetry of Sedulius. The latter was judged to be as ancient as the 8th century—the original not later than the 2d or 3d. The MS. had belonged to a very ancient monastery at Bobium, or Bobbio in the Milanese; reputed to have been founded by St. Columban, who also formed the Library, in which a greater number of Rescript MSS. have been found than any where else.—M. Maï next published a second volume of fragments of three other Orations of the great Roman orator; with some ancient and unknown Commentaries. These treasures, supposed of the 4th century, were concealed under a Latin translation of the Acts of the Council of Chalcedon. In 1815, three volumes of unpublished works were brought to light, consisting of large portions of the Orations of Symmachus (the last of the Roman orators, and hitherto only known by his Epistles,)—other panegyrics, and particularly one of the younger Pliny. The MSS. adjudged to the 7th or 8th century.—Several inedited Fragments of Plautus, and especially of the Vidularia, a lost comedy, followed. Only twenty lines of this play had been preserved by Priscian and Nonnius. The next more extensive and successful labour was that of drawing from another MS. of the same kind, very considerable remains of the celebrated orator Fronto, who flourished under Hadrian. This African Cicero now forms two octavo volumes, instead of existing in a few scattered sentences quoted by other authors. The matter consists, besides Orations, of fragments, entitled Principia Historiæ, and some light playful pieces; Epistles to Antoninus Pius; two books to Marcus Aurelius, two to Lucius Verus, two books of Letters to his friends, and other Epistles. The whole is a noble acquisition to the Republic of letters. Reprinted at Frankfort 1816. M. Maï's next discovery was of Commentaries upon Virgil by Asper, Longus, Scaurus, &c. and anonymous writers; and lastly, in 1820, this indefatigable scholar made some farther discoveries of Ulphilas, mentioned near the commencement of this notice. Since then he has been transported from the Ambrosian Library to the Vatican, where like, or even greater success attends his researches. In a Palimpsest volume, containing various treatises of St. Augustine, he found the long lost books of Cicero de Re Publica.—The history of these extraordinary successes in this peculiar line of research will, as the learned Archdeacon earnestly impressed, stimu-

* From being chiefly written in letters of silver.

late scholars in every part of Europe, where large collections of ancient MSS. are deposited, and particularly in Britain, so rich in such treasures, to examine whether similar materials may not be found in other libraries, and deciphered for the benefit of letters. Knittel, Barrett, and Maï, supply every instruction necessary for the pursuit; and every MS. from the 7th to the 14th century may be Palimpsest.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

A republication has taken place at Paris of the Fragments on Roman Law, discovered by the laborious and learned Angelo Maï, in a palimpsest MS. in the Vatican. The titles of these fragments are, De Empto et Vendito; De Usu Fructu; De Dotibus et Re Uxoria; De Excusatione; Quando donator intelligatur revocasse voluntatem; De Donationibus ad legem Cinciam; De Cognitoribus et Procuratoribus. Unfortunately, numerous chasms in the manuscript have not permitted the developement of the whole of the author's observations on the above important subjects.

M. le Comte Orloff, the Russian senator, amateur in all that is scientific and literary, and during several years a resident in France, has just published a work in three volumes, entitled, *Voyage dans une partie de la France.* It is written in the form of letters, and is both interesting and instructive.

A new literary journal is announced for the month of May—"Revue Européenne, ou productions de l'esprit humain en France, en Angleterre, en Italie, en Allemagne." The publication is to be monthly, and in bulk about ten sheets 8vo. It proposes to give information of all the works published, discoveries made, progress ascertained, &c. in the arts and sciences in every country of Europe; and is to be published in English at London, French at Paris, Italian in Italy, German in Germany, &c. Already the contributors and editors are appointed. In France, MM. Arnault, Jouy, Jay, and Etienne; in other words, the liberal *coterie litteraire* of Paris are named as the chief writers in the French department of this European enterprize.

A young French poet, who possesses an astonishing facility, proposes to *improvise* publicly, in French, something very extraordinary,—a Tragedy in five acts, and a grand Opera in three acts. This young man, M. Eugène de Pradel, has but just left Sainte Pelagie, where he has been imprisoned during five years for political opinions. During these five years he has applied closely to study, and has published several works in prose and in verse.

ITALY.

Ignazio Vescovalli, the well known dealer in works of art, has built a rotunda behind his house, which he has adorned with the best statues and busts in his magazine. Among them are the three fauns which he found in 1822, in digging near St. Lucia, in Selci. He has very judiciously had all the repairs done in plaster of Paris only, a mode which should be generally adopted.

Rome has to lament the loss of the Chevalier Tambroni, who died in January. He was a native of Bologna, consul-general of the kingdom of Italy at Rome, and had been intended for some years past for the place of keeper of the imperial gallery of paintings in the Belvedere at Vienna, but never received the decree appointing him. He has written several archæological dissertations, and last summer discovered the ancient town of Bovilla. The Giornale Arcadico loses in him one of its most active contributors, and his friends an agreeable and well informed companion.

SICILY.

Sicilian Literature.—In 1821 and 1822, only about fifty-six works were published; but it would seem that the list contained in the Bibliothèque Italienne cannot be complete, for there is but one political work, "On the right of Sicily to National Independence," by Baron Fr. Ventura. Sicilian literature is equally poor in its journals. There is a publication called the Iris, a journal of sciences, letters, and arts; but it is not very expensively got up, being principally composed of extracts from foreign journals. The Abeille, which served as a Literary Gazette for Sicily, was so badly supported, that it ceased at the twelfth number. The Journal de Médecine, in which are published the observations made at the great hospital of Palermo, may be interesting to the class of individuals for which it is intended. There is no contest in the career of the drama. In the years 1821 and 1822, Sicily produced only two melodramas. The greater part of the works which issue from the Sicilian presses relate to antiquities and the fine arts.

Of the Temples of Selinuntium.—"Two English architects undertook last summer to make excavations in the ruins of the celebrated Temples of Selinuntium; and they were rewarded for their trouble by the discovery of a great many works of sculpture, architectural fragments, and painted ornaments. One of these artists died at Selinuntium, of a fever caused by the heat, exertion, and bad air; and as soon as the government was informed of the success of the excavations, it took possession of all the works that were found. When brought to Palermo, the fragments were added to the little collection of the University, where there is also a part of the antiques previously obtained from the ruins of Tyndaris, by Mr. Faghan, an Englishman. As I had already heard, both at Rome and Naples, of these Selinuntium sculptures, I hastened, on my arrival here, to visit them; and will give you a short description, which I shall perhaps be able to render more complete, when I shall have seen and examined the ruins where they were found. The works belong to the remains of two Doric Temples, one of which is within the citadel, or acropolis; and the other without, at a place now called 'I Pilori.' Besides a great number of small fragments, such as hands, feet, pieces of drapery, and four heads, three bas-reliefs have been found, which are presumed to be Metopes. All these works are of a pretty compact lime-stone, or tuffa, which has however suffered considerably in many places, from the influence of the atmosphere. The style is that of the old Greek School; and, though I will not here venture to determine accurately the time or place, they evidently have a considerable resemblance to the celebrated Ægina Statues. The workmanship, however, is far more rude, the attitudes much more unnatural, and the forms much more conventional. Of the three Metopes, as they are called, two are so far preserved, that no doubt remains, on the whole, as to their original measure and form. The third, however, appears to have been brought to the same size and shape by repairing. The two Metopes are flat, but have above and below a square plate; the lower one upon which the figure stands belongs to the architrave, and the upper to the cornice. The lower band (plate) is 9½ inches high, the metope 3 feet 8½ inches, and the upper band about 8 inches high; the projection of the band on which the figures stand is about 6 inches. This first piece contains three figures, which undoubtedly represent Hercules Melampyges, which is the middle figure, and Passalus and Alkmon, the two sons of Thia. The hero, whose figure is about 3 feet and a half high, of a robust make, and with the legs quite detached, stands, as I said, in the middle, with the upper part of the body turned to the spectator; but the legs and thighs quite in profile, so that the feet are placed one before the other in a parallel direction. The head has a smiling affected expression, particularly in the mouth; has no beard; and the one eye which is still preserved, seems to be shut, or at least to be but very little open. The hair is regularly curled on the forehead. The body, in which a prodigious fulness of the parts which give the hero his epithet is observable, and in which it agrees with the figures on the ancient Sicilian vases, appears to be quite naked, and we see only the short sword hanging across the back, while the belt is merely indicated by a stripe over the breast, painted red. He has one hand upon his breast, and with the other holds one of the side figures. These hang down perfectly alike and regular on the right and left, with bent knees, and hands crossed upon the breast. The arm of Hercules is thrown round the one on the left, so that the hand above the knees is less visible; the right-hand figure, however, has only the heel on the shoulder of the hero; but we do not see the lance, which, according to the narrative of Tzetzes, keeps it balanced. The heads are very ill formed, and besides much injured by the effects of the air. The hair is not so regularly curled, and three braids hang on each side of the head. Both figures are likewise quite naked; only bands, or fetters, are to be seen above the instep and above the knees. Though in all these figures there is no trace of character, properly so called, of beauty of form or of expression, yet we remark the rude beginnings of that style, the strict and consequent developement of which was to lead Grecian art to the highest summit of perfection, together with the regular, and, as it were, architectural disposition of the works of sculpture, which serve as ornaments to buildings. The second Metope represents Perseus, who is cutting off the head of Medusa, in which he is assisted by Minerva. The hero of Mycene is also in the middle of the piece: the head and the upper part of the body fronting the spectator, and the lower part in profile. On his head he has the winged hat upon regular hair. The expression of the countenance is also that of a peculiar smile, and the eyes are entirely closed, as the action requires. The armour is not to be observed, but from the middle of the body down towards the knees hangs a regularly plaited piece of drapery. On the legs are

the shin-pieces, which, however, end much below the knee, and join the covering of the feet. With his left hand he seizes Medusa by the hair of the crown, and with the right he holds a short sword, with which he cuts off her head. She kneels with the right leg, and rests the left in a bent position on the ground. The upper part of the body, here too, is quite turned to the front, and the lower part in profile.—*Extract of Letter.*

PRUSSIA.

The population of the Prussian States, which amounted to 10,799,954 in 1819, had increased to 11,494,173 in 1822.

The Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin increases in prosperity. Lectures are given on Design, Engraving, and Sculpture. M. Grüsen has lectured on Trigonometry; M. Zielke on Optics; M. Meinecke on Design; M. Rabe on the Construction of Edifices: there is also attached to it a School des Arts et Metiers, as the French style it.

RUSSIA.

At the last sitting of the Russian Academy, Prince Alexander Chakhovskoy read some scenes of a comedy which he is composing. It is entitled Aristophanes. It is entirely of a new character, and is most like the Amphitryon of Plautus, which Moliere has adapted to the European boards. The reception of these scenes was gratifying, and the audience, which was numerous, testified by applauses the satisfaction which it felt. Prince Chakhovskoy is justly deemed the first comic poet of Russia. He has written upwards of fifty pieces for the stage, consisting of tragedies, comedies, operas, and vaudevilles. The subject of Aristophanes is taken from history: it is on the day on which Aristophanes proposes to give to the public his piece composed in ridicule of Cleon, who was then all-powerful at Athens. Aristophanes finds that the credit of Cleon prevents the representations; and on the refusal of the comedians to appear in the character in which Cleon is represented in the most ridiculous way, he determines to play it himself. The sculptors, however, refuse to make a mask of Cleon for the author, who still determines to play the character without the mask, if he cannot with: but to make the character clearly known to the public, he disrobes Cleon of his chlamys by means of a courtesan named Alcinoë, his mistress, of whom Cleon is also fond. The *jeux de mots* and the wit of the piece the writer has borrowed from Aristophanes, and they give it a very peculiar character. This comedy is in three acts, and in easy verse, the different rhymes of which are appropriated to the different actors. In a scene where Cleon appears surrounded with his flatterers, each one addresses him in a different measure: one in choraic; another, remarkable for presumption, in dactylic, &c. The gayest scene is where Xantippe arrives in a rage, which she vents upon Cleon as well as the rest in a truly comic manner. The conclusion of the piece witnesses Aristophanes carried in triumph, and Cleon exposed to the laugh of the Athenian people.

The University of Moscow has proposed the following question for a prize competition:—The Florentine copy of Justinian's Pandects is considered as the most correct and ancient of all at present known in Europe, the others being for the most part transcripts of it; it becomes, then, a matter of consequence to trace the means and course of its arrival at Florence. The prevailing opinion is, that this original copy was sent among others to certain provinces; that it was found at the taking of Amalfi; given afterwards, by the Emperor Lotharius II. to the inhabitants of Pisa; and, at the conquest of this city, was removed to Florence, where it is still preserved with great care. But, during the last fifty years, many doubts having been started on these points by the learned, a critical exposition of all that has been advanced on either side is required; as also to fix in a positive manner on the most creditable opinion. Prize 250 roubles; the Memoirs to be in Russian, Latin, French, or German; and the term April 1825.

Chinese Literature.—Ever since the year 1728, when the treaty of peace and commerce was concluded between Russia and China, our government has maintained at Pekin an Archimandrite and four Ecclesiastics, to whom as many young men were added, to learn the Chinese language, and to serve, in the sequel, as interpreters, as well on the frontiers as in the department of Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburgh. Hitherto no persons have yet returned to Russia from this establishment who have done any important service to Literature. But the Archimandrite Hyacinthus, who has lately returned from China, differs from all his predecessors. Astonishment is excited by the zeal with which he has applied to the Chinese and other languages, and by the important works which he has composed during his residence at Pekin: viz. 1. A General History of China, from the year 2357 before the birth of Christ, to the year 1633 of the Christian era; nine vols. folio—2. A Geographical and Statistical Description of the Chinese Empire, with a large map, in the five principal languages spo-

ken by the people; in two vols. folio—3. The works of Confucius, translated into Russian, with a Commentary—4. A Russian and Chinese Dictionary—5. Four works on the Geography and History of Thibet and of Little Bucharia—6. The History of the Land of the Mongols—7. The Code of Laws given by the Chinese Government to the Mongol tribes—8. An accurate Description of the City of Pekin—9. Description of the Dykes and Works erected to confine the Waters of the Yellow River; followed by an accurate Description of the great Canal of China. Besides these Chinese works, translated into Russian, the Archimandrite Hyacinthus has written several treatises on the manners, customs, festivals, and domestic employments of the Chinese; on their military art, and on the manufactures and branches of industry in which they excel. The interest which the Emperor Alexander takes in every thing that can contribute to the glory of the Empire and of his government, and to all that can extend the sphere of useful knowledge, gives reason to hope that the Russian government will afford the learned Archimandrite the necessary means to print the literary treasures which he has thus brought with him.

EGYPT.

Letter of Dr. Ehrenberg, dated near El Suan.—"I suppress the circumstances which have hitherto made our residence in Egypt very disagreeable. Our greatest enemies have been, to me a very violent nervous fever, and to both me and my companion, ophthalmic attacks, which have lasted for several months. Nevertheless, although two of our companions are dead, and three others who supplied their places have lost courage and quitted us, we preserve our firmness, and advance with prudence. As above all things you recommended to us to examine into the poisons known in Egypt, we have already dried the leaves of the venomous plants most known in this country. We have carefully collected in flasks the juice of such of those plants as are milky. We have also obtained some yellowish green juice extracted from the teeth of the Cerastes, (horned snake,) and have begun to preserve some scorpions' fangs, as well as the vessels which serve as a receptacle for the poison. Of scorpions we have hitherto met with only eight kinds: five in the desert of Libya, and near Alexandria, the largest on the frontiers of Barbary, near Gasi Choltrebie; and three between Cairo and Essüan. All these scorpions are yellow, tending to a blackish brown; and we have had abundant opportunities of examining them. Those which are found in the higher Egypt are considered the most venomous; and as that which we have distinguished by the name of Scorpio Cahirismus is the largest and the most common, it is probable that all the others are derived from it. A Frenchman, M. Rufeau, or Rousseau, who employs himself in looking for Egyptian antiquities, and in copying objects of natural history, at Luxos, near Thebes, told us that one of his young female blacks had just died in the most severe pain, in consequence of the sting of a scorpion; and that he had known several other occurrences of a similar nature within a very short period of time. I myself, who had with great caution taken above a hundred of these animals in my hands, was lately stung in the finger by one of them. At the moment of the puncture I experienced a penetrating pain, which staggered me like an electric shock. Although I did not neglect to suck the wound with force until the appearance of blood, the feeling of pain became still more intense in the course of a few minutes. I bound the finger tightly up. The pain, which still continued, extended itself by degrees to the hand, and afterwards to the elbow, and to the interior part of the arm, and resembled a kind of cramp. At the end of an hour I experienced this severe pain only in the neighbourhood of the wound, the lips of which began to swell. At the end of three hours, all that remained was a sensation of numbness in the finger, which went off on the following day. I do not know whether an inclination to sleep that I experienced in the evening was attributable to the wound, or to a catarrh which had shown itself. We were witnesses of another occurrence of the same nature at the village of Saulim, in the province of Tajum. One evening the Kaimakahn entered our apartment, crying out and entreating help. He had been stung by a venomous animal, and was suffering great pain. Dr. Hemprich made, at the wounded place of the finger, an incision, which bled copiously, and then bound the finger up. The next day the injured man found himself completely healed. Our search for the scorpion by which he was stung was fruitless. It appears that in general the sting of the scorpion is more dangerous to children than to grown persons. When the Arabs meet snakes or scorpions, they hold them down with a stick or some other instrument, and break their fangs with stones or a knife. We never saw a venomous animal in the hands of an Arab which was not mutilated; and therefore when the snake-swallowers, or other Arabs, have brought us these animals, we have

seldom preserved them in spirits of wine. We are at present busy in collecting details with respect to these various subjects."

Mr. J. Burton, who is employed by the Pasha of Egypt in a geological examination of his territories, has made several important discoveries in the desert, to the eastward of the Nile, and along the shores of the Red Sea. In the Eastern Desert, and under the parallel of Syout, is a mountain called Gebel Dokham (the hill of smoke). The summit of Gebel Dokham is traversed by roads and paths which terminate in large quarries of antique red porphyry. Immense blocks, coarsely chiselled, lie about. Others, already squared, are upon props, marked and numbered. There are also an infinite number of sarcophagi, vases, and columns of a large size. At the side are some ruins of huts, and the remains of forges. At Belet Kebye, a village in ruins, in the valley on the south side of the mountain, Mr. Burton found a circular well, twenty feet in diameter, and sixty feet deep. In the same village still stands a pretty little temple of the Ionic order, on the pediment of which is the following inscription: "For the safety and eternal triumph of our lord Cæsar, the august and absolute, and for those of all his house, this temple and its dependencies were dedicated to the Sun, to the great Serapis, and to the other Divinities, by Epaphroditus + + + of Cæsar, Governor of Egypt. Marcus Ulpius Chresinius, superintendant of the mines under Procoluanus." Mr. Burton has collected, at Fstiery, several inscriptions; among others this fragment:

Ann. XII. imp. Nervæ Traiano
Cæsari Aug. Germanico
Dacico
P. I. R. Solpicium simium
Præf. æg.

The quarries of vert antique between Ghene and Cosseir, have also supplied him with a great number of inscriptions; which a mixture of Greek and Hieroglyphics must render very interesting to those learned persons who employ themselves in interpreting the hieroglyphic language of the Egyptians.

AMERICA.

The National Calendar published at Washington contains many valuable documents with respect to the United States; notices of the expenditure and revenue—on the administration, salaries of public functionaries, &c. &c. The whole financial concerns of the Government are therein exposed to the criticism of the country. The tables of the population are drawn up in a clear and perspicuous way—giving the number of inhabitants in each state—divided into whites and blacks, freemen and slaves, males and females, and their different occupations in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. The United States contain, it appears, 9,654,415 inhabitants, of which 1,543,688 are slaves. Agriculture employs 2,175,065 persons, and commerce only 72,558; manufactures 349,663. There are, however, some statistical deficiencies in these tables, which may easily be remedied in a subsequent edition. The part relating to emigration is curious enough. In the years 1821 and 1822 there arrived in different ships 20,201 passengers, of whom 3969 were citizens of the United States. Of the other 16,232 emigrant foreigners, 8284 were English, 685 French, 486 Germans, 400 Spaniards, 112 Hollanders. It is a question of great importance to settle the advantages which the United States do or might derive from these emigrations. The compiler of the Calendar mentions some facts which aid the solution of this question. He divides the emigrants into four classes—the first is the *usefully productive*, and comprises 4946 individuals, all engaged in some sort of trade or profession. The other classes are, *unproductive but useful*, 5069; *unproductive*, 459; and all other sorts of *unproductive*, (as old men, women, children, &c.) 9721.—The Calendar contains a list of all the patents granted for 1822: they amount to 194. It has also a list of all the new works or new editions deposited in the Secretary of State's Office in the same year: they amount to 95, 20 of which are dictionaries, grammars, or elementary books; 9 theological and moral; 14 of physical and mathematical science; 8 law; 11 statistics and geography, &c. &c. Altogether the work presents a curious and instructive picture of this rising country.

EAST INDIES.

Steam Navigation.—The Diana steamboat, built in Mr. Kyd's yard at Kidderpore, near Calcutta, was launched on the 12th of July last, and on the same day made, on the majestic Ganges, the first trip ever performed in India by the aid of steam, between Calcutta and Chinsurah; which she successfully and most pleasantly performed in six hours and a half. Colonel Krefting, the governor of Serampore, and suite, were amongst the highly respectable company on board.

A late Calcutta journal contains the following corrected heights of the Himalaya mountains:—

By the Barometer.	Feet.
Shatool Pass	15,554
Boorendo Pass	15,095
Keoobrung Pass	18,448
Pass between Soongnum & Manes	18,743
Bed of the Sutlej under Bekhur	10,792

	Feet.		Feet.
Highest birch-forest or Soongnum	10,400	Highest sandstone	16,700
Highest cultivation at Bekhur	13,000	Rampoor	3,398
Top of Choor Mountain	12,143	Soobathoo	4,205
Station on Purgeool Mountain	19,411	Dehra	2,349
Highest night-camp	18,129	Suharunpoor	1,093
Bekhur Village	12,676	*By Trigonometry.*	
Nako	12,005	Purgeool, or Tuzbeegung Mountain	22,488
Shipki	20,597	Ruldung Mountain	21,103
Shealkur Fort	10,403	Budraj Mountain	7,502
Huttoo, or Whartoo	10,656	Bhyrat Fort	7,592
Ammonites found at	16,000	Limestone at least	20,000

RURAL ECONOMY.

On the Cultivation of the Horse-radish By Mr. D. Judd.—The first thing to be provided is a proper spot for the bed: it too often happens that horse-radish, as well as many other herbs, is injudiciously placed in some corner of the garden, out of sight, without any attention being paid to the natural habit or proper treatment of the plant. Although I do not mean to advance that it is necessary to give the first place in the garden to such things, yet it is very desirable that they should have proper situations. The horse-radish in particular should have an open spot of ground, and it requires some little trouble to bring to perfection. After having fixed on a spot of the garden sufficient for the crop I intend to plant, it is trenched two good spades (I ought rather to say two feet) deep, either with or without manure, according to the state of the soil, which, if in itself good, requires no enriching; but if it is poor, some good light manure ought to be added to it; and this must be carefully laid into the bottom of each trench, for, if not so done, the horse-radish, which always puts out some side-roots, would send out such large shoots from the main-root in search of the dung contiguous to its sides, as to materially deteriorate the crop. After the bed is thus prepared, plants are procured by taking about three inches in length of the top part of each stick, and then cutting clean off about a quarter of an inch of this piece under the crown, so as to leave no appearance of a green bud. Holes are then made in the bed, eighteen inches apart every way, and sixteen or eighteen inches deep; the root-cuttings, prepared as directed, are let down to the bottom of the holes, which are afterwards filled up with fine sifted cinder-dust, and the surface of the bed is raked over as is usual with other crops. It will be some time before the plants appear, and the operation of weeding must be done with the hand, and not with the hoe, till the crop can be fairly seen; afterwards nothing more is requisite, beyond the usual work of keeping clean, till the taking up of the crop; and this may be done at any time during the winter months. The distance at which I have always planted my horse-radish, has been eighteen inches every way; but I think, on very good land, that the rows should be two feet, and the plants eighteen inches in the rows apart: in some soils the plants grow more to leaf than in others; and consequently, they should in such situations have more room allowed for their growth. My time of planting is between the middle of February and the middle of March: I always find that the stouter the cutting, the better will be the produce; no make-shift roots will do well, neither can careless planting be allowed: if due attention to these essential points is not given, I cannot promise a good crop. The instrument used for making the holes is like a potatoe-dibber, about an inch and a half in diameter near the point, and two inches and a half at the upper part; so that the top of the hole it makes is larger than the bottom.—*Trans. Horti. Soc.*

Carrots.—The following mode is recommended of rendering the cultivation of this valuable root less expensive and troublesome, viz.—to sow the seed upon some very rich mould under a hovel, about a fortnight before the field is ready, and then drill mould and seed altogether, having had it well stirred every second day, and kept sufficiently wet to cause it to vegetate. This operation enables the grower to clean his land, and to pulverize it, so as to make most of the troublesome annual weeds vegetate, and gives the carrot a considerable start, which it requires more than most other seeds, as it is so very tardy in its growth at first. The above crop is much preferable to either mangel wurzel or Swedish turnips, both for feeding oxen, and as a winter food for milch cows; for the latter purpose, its superiority is very evident in improving both the quantity and quality of the milk and butter.

Encouragement to Planters.—Among the numerous instances recorded of the rapid growth of timber, even in climates much more congenial to accelerate maturity and to promote advancement than our own, we do not recollect to have met with an instance more remarkable, and where the superior excellence of soil should seem to be more clearly established, than in that of a tree recently felled within the grounds of the Chantry House, in Newark, the residence of Mr. Sikes. It is of the Poplar tribe, usually denominated the *black Italian*, although certainly by no means so remarkable for quick growth as that of many other of its numerous but less picturesque family. The tree was planted by the Reverend owner scarcely eighteen years since, of a size which may be supposed proportionate to one about three feet in height. During the period, however, named, it had raised itself near *forty feet* higher: at its trunk, outside the ground, girthed twenty-two inches, at its centre seventeen, and at the top from which its branches were severed, eight inches, containing a total of upwards of *thirty-six* cubic feet of timber. There are many well-authenticated facts of the extraordinary power of resistance in this wood to the ravages of time, where particular care has been taken to preserve it from the weather, the effects of which it cannot encounter; hence our forefathers were more than ordinarily assiduous in its cultivation, and many of the more magnificent specimens of their architectural taste afford proof of the reliance they placed upon its security. The great tower of Lincoln Cathedral is mainly supported by beams of the *Black Italian Poplar*; and there are circumstances which warrant the conjecture of their having been grown at no great distance from that city. It was not an unusual thing with those whose religious enthusiasm, aided by a superstitious influence, prompted such extraordinary acts, as were the builders of those amazing structures, to exorcise, dedicate, and even anoint many of the more material detailed parts of them, particularly the bells they contained. Whether these supporters of that venerable and far-famed edifice underwent any of those singular ceremonies, we have no means of ascertaining: but they still very legibly retain the following distich, so much in the style of those times:

"The heart of Oak we do defy,
If you will but keep us dry."

USEFUL ARTS.

Mr. Yetts' Apparatus for securing Ships' Windlasses.—This invention is likely to prove of considerable advantage to seafaring men, and must give pleasure to all who are interested in the promotion of nautical science. The inventor, Mr. William Yetts, of Great Yarmouth, has lately taken out a patent for it, and has received from indisputable authorities the most satisfactory testimonials of its merit. The apparatus may be easily applied to all classes of vessels, the anchors of which are heaved by windlasses. Ship-owners as well as ship-masters and others who have had the charge of merchantmen and coasters, whose voyages require a frequent use of the anchor, have long had cause to regret the insecure state of windlasses on their present construction, being often incapable of supporting the heavy pressure opposed to them, when vessels are riding against a head-sea, or whilst the anchor is heaving. From the palls and other parts suddenly giving way, or from the total upsetting of windlasses, too numerous and fatal are the instances of the *loss of lives and property*, to need a recital here. The great object of the inventor has been to prevent disasters by imparting stability to windlasses by means of his apparatus; each part of which has its separate action, and by their united powers effectually tend to preserve the bits and palls from pressure, and to render the body of the windlass firmly fixed. It must be said in justice to the skill displayed in the formation of this apparatus, that it is constructed on a neat and compact plan, and is most admirably calculated to effect the security intended; nor can the meed of praise be withheld from the inventor, since that discovery must be ranked with those of the noblest class, which tends to avert any of the dangers to which maritime property is exposed, and in which is involved the safety of British seamen.

New Dressing Apparatus.—Mr. John Burn, of Manchester (a native of Cumberland), has obtained a patent for a dressing apparatus, which destroys all the extraneous particles of cotton or of wool, which prevent goods made of those materials from assuming the wiry and polished appearance of silk; and even coloured goods of both kinds come from the process with a strong and manifest improvement in hue as well as fibre. This mode of dressing creates so little soil, that many of the articles submitted to it re-

quire no washing; and the same apparatus is so contrived that it will dress goods of all fabrics, from the finest muslin to the coarsest carpet! and is so complete in all its operations that it will dress yarn, thread, tapes, &c., as well as every other description of goods whatsoever.

New Ferry-Boat.—The ferry-boat at Troy, in Canada, is of most singular construction. A platform covers a wide flat boat; underneath the platform there is a large horizontal solid wheel, which extends to the sides of the boat; and there the platform or deck is cut through and removed, so as to afford sufficient room for two horses to stand on the flat surface of the wheel, one horse on each side, and parallel to the gunwale of the boat. The horses are harnessed in the usual manner of teams, the whiffle-trees being attached to stout iron bars, fixed horizontally, at a proper height, into posts, which are a part of the fixed portion of the boat. The horses look in opposite directions, one to the bow, and the other to the stern; their feet take hold of channels, or grooves, cut in the wheels, in the direction of radii; they press forward; and, although they advance not, any more than a squirrel in a revolving cage, or than a spit-dog at his work, their feet cause the horizontal wheel to revolve, in a direction opposite to that of their own apparent motion; this, by a connexion of cogs, moves two vertical wheels, one on each wing of the boat; and these, being constructed like the paddle-wheels of steam-boats, produce the same effect, and propel the boat forward. The horses are covered by a roof, furnished with curtains, to protect them in bad weather, and do not appear to labour harder than common draught horses with a heavy load.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

A. H. Chambers, of New Bond-street; for improvements in preparing and paving horse and carriage-ways. February 28, 1824.

R. Evans, of Bread-street, Cheapside; for a method of roasting or preparing coffee and other vegetable substances, with improvements in the machinery employed, such process and machinery being likewise applicable to the drying, distillation, and decomposition of other mineral, vegetable, and animal substances, together with a method of examining and regulating the process whilst such substances are exposed to the operations before-mentioned. February 28, 1824.

J. Gunby of New Kent Road, Surrey; for a process by which a certain material is prepared and rendered a suitable substitute for leather. February 28, 1824.

J. Christie, of Mark-lane, and T. Harper, of Tamworth; for their improved method of combining and applying certain kinds of fuel. February 28, 1824.

W. Yetts, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk; for certain apparatus to be applied to a windlass. February 28, 1824.

J. W. Richards, of Birmingham; for an improved metallic frame, and lap, applicable to all hot-houses, green-houses, horticultural frames, and glasses, sky-lights, and other inclined lights and glasses. February 28, 1824.

W. Greaves, of Sheffield; for improvements on, or additions to, harness, principally applicable to carriages drawn by one horse. February 28, 1824.

W. James, of Westminster, for improvements in the construction of rail and tram-roads or ways, which rail or tram-ways, or roads, are applicable to other useful purposes. February 28, 1824.

Maurice de Jough, of Warrington; for a mode of constructing and placing a coke-oven under or contiguous to steam or other boilers, so as to make the heat arising from making coke or other intense combustion in the said oven, subservient to the use of the boiler, instead of fuel used in the common way, and to exclude such heat from the boiler, when required, without detriment to the operations of the oven. February 28 1824.

C. B. Fleetwood, of Dublin; for a liquid and composition for making leather and other articles water-proof. February 28, 1824.

J. Spiller, of Chelsea; for an improvement in the machinery to be employed in the working of pumps. March 6, 1824.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton; for a new method of manufacturing certain parts of machines used in the manufacture of lace, commonly called bobbin-net. March 9, 1824.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, Devonshire, Lace-manufacturer; for improvements in machines now in use for the manufacture of lace, commonly called bobbin-net, and a new method of manufacturing certain parts of such machines. March 9, 1824.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, Devonshire, Lace-manufacturer; for an improved economical method of combining machinery used in the manufacture of lace in weaving and in spinning, worked by power. March 9, 1824.

W. D. Mosley, of Radford; for improvements in the making and working of machines used in the manufacture of lace, commonly called bobbin-net. March 10, 1824.

W. Morley, of Nottingham; for various improvements in machines or machinery now in use for the making lace, or net, commonly known by the name of bobbin-net. March 15, 1824.

R. Kirk, of Osborne-street, Whitechapel; for a new method of preparing or manufacturing a certain vegetable substance, growing in parts abroad beyond the seas, and imported to and used in these kingdoms as a dye or red colouring matter for the use of dyers, called safflower (*carthamus*), so as more effectually to preserve its colouring principle from decay or deterioration, in its passage from the places of its growth to England and other parts of Europe. March 20, 1824.

J. H. Petitpierre, of Charlton-street, Somers-town; for an engine or machine for making the following articles from one piece of leather, without any seam or sewing whatever; that is to say, all kinds of shoes and slippers, gloves, caps and hats, cartouche-boxes, scabbards, and sheaths for swords, bayonets, and knives. March 20, 1824.

J. Rogers, of Marlborough; for improved instruments for determining or ascertaining the cubic contents of standing timber. March 20, 1824.

J. Lingford, of Nottingham; for improvements upon machines or machinery now in use, for the purpose of making that kind of lace, commonly known or distinguished by the name or names of bobbin-net, or Buckinghamshire lace-net. March 20, 1824.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton; for improvements in certain parts of the machinery used in spinning cotton, wool, or silk. March 20, 1824.

H. Berry, of Abchurch-lane; for improvements on a machine or apparatus for more readily producing light. March 20, 1824.

J. J. Stainmare, of Belmont Distillery, Wandsworth, Surrey; for improvements in the process of, and apparatus for distilling. Communicated to him by certain foreigners residing abroad. March 20, 1824.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,
WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Effigies Poeticæ; or Portraits of the British Poets: illustrated by notes, biographical, critical, and poetical. Crown 8vo.

The following extract will give an idea of the manner in which this pleasing little work is written:

Joseph Addison. From a Picture, by Jervas, in the Collection of the Duchess of Dorset.

"We should have been glad to have detected some of the features of the Coverley family in this likeness of the celebrated Spectator, but we are unable to do so. He was the father of "Sir Roger," yet we do not perceive that there existed any resemblance between them. Even supposing that the knight was altogether a fiction, we should have expected to meet some of the traces of that humour which is so gracefully scattered over his biography:—But Addison is here

"neat, trimly drest,
Fresh as a bridegroom,"

in short, merely the friend of lords and high commoners, and moving amongst them until, as it would seem, the points of wit or humour, which stood up from the surface of his character, were polished and worn away. There is a something twinkling in the eye which, to a certain extent, redeems the portrait; but we confess that we would rather have seen it more completely justifying its master's fame. Addison was an indifferent dramatist, and a bad poet; but his humour was delicate and delightful."

Memoirs of Captain Rock, the celebrated Irish Chieftain, with some account of his Ancestors. Written by himself. 12mo.

This volume is attributed to Mr. Moore, and, indeed, by what other pen could the story of Ireland's wrongs have been traced with equal wit, truth, and feeling? The memoirs of Captain Rock will, we hope, do something towards destroying the apathy existing in England on the subject of Irish politics, which we are too much inclined to regard as past all hope of amendment. Our politicians may, indeed, plead a prescriptive right of misgoverning that unfortunate country, in which the same mistaken and odious system has been pursued for centuries; but a more complete, lively, and feeling exposure of that system, from its very commencement, has never been made than in the present volume. We select, with singular pleasure, the following beautiful eulogium on two of Ireland's most illustrious patriots, Lord Charlemont and Mr. Grattan:—

"When I contemplated such a man as the venerable Charlemont, whose nobility was to the people, like a fort over a valley—elevated above them solely for their defence; who introduced the polish of the courtier into the camp of the freeman, and served his country with all that pure, Platonic devotion, which a true knight in the times of chivalry proffered to his mistress;—when I listened to the eloquence of Grattan, the very music of Freedom—her first, fresh matin song, after a long night of slavery, degradation, and sorrow;—when I saw the bright offerings which he brought to the shrine of his country, wisdom, genius, courage, and patience, invigorated and embellished by all those social and domestic virtues, without which the loftiest talents stand isolated in the moral-waste around them, like the pillars of Palmyra towering in a wilderness;—when I reflected on all this, it not only disheartened me for the mission of discord which I had undertaken, but made me secretly hope that it might be rendered unnecessary; and that a country, which could produce such men and achieve such a revolution, might yet, in spite of the joint efforts of the Government and my family, take her rank in the scale of nations, and be happy!"

Memoirs of Goëthe, author of "Faust," "Werther," &c. Written by himself. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l*. 4s.

BOTANY.

Geraniacea; or the natural order of Geraniums, &c. By R. Sweet, F.L.S. Vol II. 3*l*. 16s. with 100 coloured figures.

The Botanical Register. By E. Sydenham and others. Vol. IX. 2*l*. 9s.

EDUCATION.

An Outline of the System of Education at New Lanark. By R. D. Owen.

The Italian Interpreter. By S. A. Bernardo. 6s. 6d.

A New Pocket Dictionary of the Dutch and English Languages, with a Vocabulary, &c. By J. Werninck, D.D. 12mo. 12s.

FINE ARTS.

Picturesque Delineations of the Southern Coast of England. Part XII. 4to. 12s. 6d.

HISTORY.

The Naval History of Great Britain, from the year 1783 to 1822. By Captain E. P. Brenton, R.N.

This is a remarkably entertaining and instructive work. There was a time when Tom Bowling or Commodore Trunnion formed our abstract idea of a British naval officer. Latterly the officers of our navy have often shewn themselves, in their correspondence with the Admiralty, as men, who, if they had devoted themselves to literature, would have been commanders on its different stations. We hail with pleasure the appearance of a gentleman of this profession as the historian of the service to which he belongs. We differ from him very much in his politics, but we honour his manly intention to be impartial, and we bear a willing testimony to the extent and minuteness of his researches.

The great object which Captain Brenton appears to have had in view in writing a naval his-

tory, was to give a picture of the active scenes of naval warfare and enterprise during his own time, or within forty years. His habits and education—his acquaintance and connexion with naval men—his professional and local knowledge, have given him opportunities rarely enjoyed by a writer on such a subject. After thirty-five years spent in the toils of maritime life, he sits down to relate all he has seen and heard, for the good of his country and the benefit of the rising generation, and for the warning and instruction of those who are to command and to man our future fleets, and lead them, we hope, to brighter scenes of glory. This work is not so much a detail of every particular naval action, as a clear and historical view of all during the foregoing period;—how the fleets were brought in contact with the foe—how conducted—who set the purest example of patriotism—and what were the political effects of the battles on the face of Europe in general, and the maritime world in particular.

It is hard to gain the approbation of a whole profession: no man ever yet attained to it; and Captain Brenton, by withholding that meed of praise to which every man thinks himself entitled, has brought a hornets' nest about him. His business, since the publication of his first and second volumes, has been with the non-combatants, not with men who *would not* fight, but with men who did nothing—who neglected to gather when the field was ripe—but who now claim a niche in the Temple of Fame, to which their deeds, although they may be adorned with stars and ribbons, can in nowise entitle them. To most of his opponents, the Captain has scarcely deigned a reply; and where he has answered, his moderation, temper, and good manners, might shame his antagonists for the absence of those virtues, in their violent, false, and unjust accusations. One of the most singular incidents attending the publication of this work, is the mysterious conduct of the executors of the late Earl St. Vincent. It seems that his lordship, some years before his death, gave the author permission to use and copy into his History any of the letters or other documents which he might find useful to him in his Lordship's letters and order-books. The first and second volumes, containing many of these letters, were published on the 5th of March, 1823. Lord St. Vincent died on the 13th, and two months before his death these books were laid on his table. The first volume he read and approved of, the second he was about to begin when he was cut off by death. The executors, with what plea we know not, instantly demanded the restitution of those papers, as being the property of the late Earl: and on the firm refusal of the Captain to give them up, they sought an injunction in the Court of Chancery, to stay the publication of the work, as containing letters of the Earl St. Vincent, which *ought not to be published.* The Captain met them in the Court with such a string of affidavits, as induced them, without allowing the cause to come to hearing, to pray that their suit might be dismissed with costs. Thus, the Captain is a singular instance in his own person, of a Chancery suit ending in a week, and not costing him one farthing.

Howard's Cardinal Wolsey and his Times. 8vo. 16s.

Historical Memoirs of La Vendee. 8vo. 5s.

Horsefield's History of Lewes. 4to. 2*l.* 2s.

Price's History of Arabia. 4to. 1*l.* 5s.

LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

Letters to an Attorney's Clerk; containing directions for his studies and general conduct: designed and commenced by the late A. C. Buckland, author of "Letters on Early Rising," and completed by W. H. Buckland. 12mo. 7s.

These letters are well written and sensible, and may, we believe, be safely recommended to the attention of the persons to whom they are addressed. The method of studying the law laid down in them, and the course of reading enjoined, display a very considerable knowledge of the subject, which, in the present state of our jurisprudence, is by no means an easy one. It is, perhaps, impossible, in a work of this kind, to avoid an appearance of formality and precision, more especially in those parts of it which relate to the extra-official duties of the young solicitor, who, should grace be given him to pursue all their injunctions, would be converted by these letters into a perfect legal Grandison. Upon the whole a better manual than the present cannot be put into the hands of an incipient attorney.

Considerations on the Game Laws: pointing out the value of making Game property, &c. 2s.

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Plain Instructions to Executors and Administrators. 8vo. 5s.

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The Trial of John Smith, Missionary. 8vo. 4s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

An Account of a Case of Recovery, after the Shaft of a Chaise had been forced through the Thorax, &c. By W. Maiden, of the Royal College of Surgeons. 4to. 10s. 6d.

M'Keever on Lacerations of the Uterus and Vagina. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Shaw's Plates, illustrative of his work on the Spine. folio. 1*l.* 11s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thoughts on Prison Labour, &c. &c. By a Student of the Inner Temple. 8vo. 9s.

In the discussion of a question depending so much upon facts as that of the propriety or impropriety of introducing the tread-mill into our prisons, as an instrument of employment and discipline, it is obviously most important that the public should be furnished with every information to guide them in their opinion on the subject, for it is by the expression of public opinion that the evil of this ingenious and novel mode of punishment, if improperly applied, is to be re-

dressed. The great body of information collected in the volume before us, tends to confirm us in the notion which we have always entertained, that the tread-mill, used indiscriminately, and as affording a constant employment for prisoners, is a most pernicious invention, and differs little, either in its principle or its effects, from the whip or the stocks. To call it an occupation is absurd; it is a pure and simple punishment. How far, with certain modifications, as by adapting it to the age and strength of the offenders, and by converting the machinery to some useful purpose, it may be rendered a valuable acquisition to our system of prison discipline, is worthy of consideration. At present a whip, costing a shilling, would produce all the effects which this costly piece of machinery is likely to accomplish. We could have wished that the compiler of these "Thoughts" had adopted a somewhat more systematic arrangement of his materials, which would have rendered his work much more useful; but notwithstanding this defect, the public are still indebted to him for his labours.

The Characters of Theophrastus; translated from the Greek, and illustrated by Physiognomical Sketches: to which is subjoined the Greek Text, with notes, and hints on the individual varieties of human nature. By Francis Howell. 8vo.

According to the followers of Gall and Spurzheim, the necessity of making observations on individual or specific character and disposition is superseded by their new method of philosophizing, or by craniology or phrenology. They tell us that intellectual qualities are indicated by certain protuberances on the outer surface of the skull; and that a man's wit, sense, virtues, and vices, may be as accurately ascertained by feeling his head, as by attending to his words and actions. Had craniology been a fashionable study in ancient Greece, and numbered Theophrastus among its cultivators, he would hardly have written the treatise before us. But the successor of Aristotle wisely considered, that a collection of practical observations on men and manners would tend more to the improvement of ethical science than any hypothesis, however ingenious. Mr. Howell, in his preface, after rejecting the opinion of some critics, who have considered "The Characters of Theophrastus" as a kind of dramatic sketches, adds—"On the supposition that the design of Theophrastus was scientific, not dramatic; his work, if he had lived to complete it,* would have formed a systematic Nosology of Mind, consisting of concise *diagnostics* of all the most frequent morbid affections of the understanding and the temper." This idea is kept in view by the translator, in the notes which he has subjoined; in which he shews the utility of these ethic delineations, and offers some important advice as to the best method of studying the *genuine* science of phrenology. In the prosecution of his undertaking, Mr. Howell has pointed out the fallacy of all attempts to discriminate the characters of sentient beings from peculiarities of form and figure. "If, as there is reason to believe, the elements of the mental constitution prevail in physiognomical expression, over the indications of the *actual and moral condition* of the individual, it will follow that discriminations of moral character, founded upon pretended physiognomical or craniological rules, have scarcely a chance of being correct." The whole of the annotator's remarks on this intricate subject are highly interesting, and well worth the attention of the disciples of Lavater, or of Spurzheim.

The physiognomical sketches which accompany this volume are designed in a spirited manner, and neatly cut on wood. We are told that "no scientific value is attached to them by the artist or the editor," and that "they are presented without any claim to physiognomical authority." But they serve as tasteful and ingenious illustrations of this instructive and interesting publication.

We have not had an opportunity of comparing Mr. Howell's work with the previous translations of Eustace, Budgel, and Dr. Gally, and, therefore, cannot say how far it may surpass them in point of accuracy, or freedom of expression. Considering, however, the difficulties he had to encounter, the translator seems to have executed his task in a manner highly creditable to his talents.

* Whether the *characteristics* were left imperfect in consequence of the author's death, or have been rendered so by the depredations of time is by no means certain.

Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen. By Walter Savage Landor, esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

The attempt to catch not only the tone of sentiment but the language and style of expression, which distinguished the great writers and statesmen of ancient and modern times, proves that Mr. Landor has no inconsiderable confidence in his own powers; and to a certain extent this confidence has not deceived him. There is much thought and energy in his writings, and, in many instances, his imitation of the peculiar style of some of our English authors is tolerably successful. In his own opinions, whenever he expresses them, he is very far removed from an imitator; they are, indeed, for the most part, prominently original, and calculated, therefore, to make a considerable impression upon the reader. In politics he is a liberal, in the broadest sense of the term; and speaks in sentences magnanimously contemptuous of "a few little men, such as Emperors and Kings of modern cut," whom he has admitted as interlocutors in his conversations, "as a painter would place a beggar under a triumphal arch, or a camel against a pyramid." We could have been better pleased with Mr. Landor's work, had he not been himself so imperial and prince-like in the expression of his opinions, a quality which by no means recommends them to our taste. Whatever good Mr. L.'s sentiments may be calculated to produce, and they are, he informs us, "those which in themselves are best," we are quite sure that the effect of them will not be increased by the *ex cathedra* tone in which they are uttered. What, for instance, can detract more certainly from our opinion of a writer's good sense than so amusing an assumption of importance as the following. In a dialogue between himself and the Marquis Pallavicini, the conduct of the English general in Genoa is mentioned and censured. "Your Houses of Parliament, M. Landor," says the Marchese, "for their own honour, for the honour of the

service, and of the nation, should have animadverted on such an outrage: he should answer for it; he should suffer for it." What does the reader think is the reply of Mr. Landor? "These two fingers have more power, Marchese, than those two Houses. A pen! he shall live for it. What, with their animadversions, can they do like this?" Really, with every inclination to do justice to Mr. Landor's ability, we must still be permitted to think his pen a less awful thing than our two Houses of Parliament. In a similar strain of magniloquence, Mr. Landor, in a note to the conversation between the Abbé Delille and himself, talks of his being "sorry in having debased these conversations by attention to so mean a writer as Boileau." Does Mr. L. really believe that a tone like this can have any other effect than that of alienating the good-will of his readers?

In some of the conversations there is much beautiful writing, as in the following dialogue between Roger Ascham and Lady Jane Grey:—

"*Ascham.* Thou art going, my dear young lady, into a most awful state; thou art passing into matrimony and great wealth. God hath willed it so: submit in thankfulness.

"Thy affections are rightly placed and well-distributed. Love is a secondary passion in those who love most, a primary in those who love least. He who is inspired by it in a great degree, is inspired by honour in a greater: it never reaches its plenitude of growth and perfection, but in the most exalted minds.—Alas! alas!

"*Jane.* What aileth my virtuous Ascham? what is amiss? why do I tremble?

"*Ascham.* I see perils on perils which thou dost not see, although thou art wiser than thy poor old master. And it is not because Love hath blinded thee, for that surpasseth his supposed omnipotence, but it is because thy tender heart having always leaned affectionately upon good, hath felt and known nothing of evil.

"I once persuaded thee to reflect much; let me now persuade thee to avoid the habitude of reflection, to lay aside books, and to gaze carefully and steadfastly on what is under and before thee.

"*Jane.* I have well-bethought me of all my duties: O how extensive they are! what a goodly and fair inheritance! But tell me, wouldst thou command me never more to read Cicero and Epictetus and Polybius? the others I do resign unto thee: they are good for the arbour and for the gravel-walk: but leave unto me, I beseech thee, my friend and father, leave unto me, for my fireside and for my pillow, truth, eloquence, courage, constancy.

"*Ascham.* Read them on thy marriagebed, on thy childbed, on thy deathbed! Thou spotless undrooping lily, they have fenced thee right well! These are the men for men: these are to fashion the bright and blessed creatures, O Jane, whom God one day shall smile upon in thy chaste bosom.—Mind thou thy husband.

"*Jane.* I sincerely love the youth who hath espoused me; I love him with the fondest, the most solicitous affection. I pray to the Almighty for his goodness and happiness, and do forget at times, unworthy supplicant! the prayers I should have offered for myself. O never fear that I will disparage my kind religious teacher, by disobedience to my husband in the most trying duties.

"*Ascham.* Gentle is he, gentle and virtuous: but time will harden him: time must harden even thee, sweet Jane! Do thou, complacently and indirectly, lead him from ambition.

"*Jane.* He is contented with me and with home.

"*Ascham.* Ah Jane, Jane! men of high estate grow tired of contentedness.

"*Jane.* He told me he never liked books unless I read them to him. I will read them to him every evening: I will open new worlds to him, richer than those discovered by the Spaniard; I will conduct him to treasures—O what treasures!—on which he may sleep in innocence and peace.

"*Ascham.* Rather do thou walk with him, ride with him, play with him, be his faery, his page, his every thing that love and poetry have invented; but watch him well, sport with his fancies; turn them about like the ringlets round his cheeks; and if ever he meditate on power, go, toss up thy baby to his brow, and bring back his thoughts into his heart by the music of thy discourse.

"Teach him to live unto God and unto thee: and he will discover that women, like the plants in woods, derive their softness and tenderness from the shade."

The Bachelor's Wife; a selection of curious and interesting extracts, with cursory observations. By John Galt, esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Mr. Galt, with the labours of whose pen the public are so well acquainted, tired, we suppose, of such repeated drafts upon the treasury of his own brain, or finding, perhaps, his original resources running low, has been induced to forsake the character of an author, and appear in that of a compiler. The office is a humble one, and, therefore, little can be said of the manner in which Mr. Galt has executed it. He might perhaps have selected a more entertaining volume, but he has made a book quite good enough for the lazy people for whom it is intended. Mr. M'Diarmid had preoccupied the more modern ground in his specimens of the popular authors of the present day; and Mr. G.'s collections have, therefore, been chiefly made from authors who have retreated to the back-ground of the literary stage. The extracts are connected by a fantastical sort of dialogue between Benedict the bachelor and his intellectual spouse Egeria.

Selections from the Works of Baron Humboldt, relative to the Mines of Mexico, &c. 8vo. 12s.

The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. No. XX. 7s. 6d.

The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal. No. LXXIX. 6s.

The Adventures and Sufferings of J. R. Jewitt among the Savages of Nootka Sound, &c. 12mo. 5s.

The Universal Review. No. I. 8vo. 5s.

The History of Ancient and Modern Wines. 4to. 2*l*. 2s.

The Perennial Calendar, or Companion to the Almanac, &c. By T. Forster, F.L.S. 8vo. 18s.

The Edinburgh Review. No. LXXVIII. 8vo. 6s.

The Privileges of the University of Cambridge, &c. By G. Dyer. 2 vols. 8vo. 2*l*. 2s.

Observations on the Constitution and Tendency of the Church Missionary Society. By G. R. Gleig, M.A. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Essays on various subjects of Ecclesiastical History and Antiquity. By the Rev. J. Townley, D.D. 8vo. 5s.

A Compendious History of the Cotton Manufacture, &c. By R. Guest. 4to. 9s.

Transactions of the College of Physicians in Ireland. Vol. IV. 8vo. 14s.

Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle. By the author of "The Sketchbook." 8vo. 3s.

The Naval Battles from 1744 to 1814. By Captain Ekins. 3*l*. 3s.

Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary. Vol. II. 8vo. 8s.

Lady Suffolk's Letters. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l*. 10s.

The Cambridge Classical Examination. 8vo. 4s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Duke Christian of Luneburg; a Tradition from the Hartz. By Miss Jane Porter, author of "Thaddeus of Warsaw, &c." 3 vols.

Miss Jane Porter's merits as a novelist are too well known to the public to call for any observations but such as arise out of the volumes now before us. "Duke Christian of Luneburg" does not, according to our apprehensions, equal some of Miss Porter's former productions. The style is occasionally negligent, and the story is, upon the whole, rather deficient in interest. This appears to arise from the want of unity in the plot, and from the introduction of so many persons with nearly equal claims upon the reader's sympathy. The love-plots also are not very well managed. The lady to whom Christian is first attached dies in the first volume; and the lady to whom he is secondly attached is married in the second volume to another. This circumstance destroys the continuity of the interest, though it was perhaps necessary to remove the heroines, as Duke Christian had taken a vow of celibacy. The character of Prince George, who fills almost as prominent a situation as his brother, is drawn with spirit and vivacity. The period chosen by Miss Porter is one very favourable to romantic incidents. The history of the unfortunate Queen of Bohemia is of itself almost a romance; and the achievements of the celebrated Mansfeldt supply abundant materials for those martial descriptions, in which Miss Porter displays considerable talent. James I. and his Court are introduced; but, remembering "The Fortunes of Nigel," all other delineations of this "wisest fool" become vapid.

The Highlanders. A Tale. By the author of "The Hermit in London," "Hermit in the Country," &c. 3 vols. 1*l*. 1s.

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The Birds of Aristophanes, translated into English verse. By the Rev. H. F. Cary, translator of "Dante." 8vo. 9s. 6d.

Æschyli Choephoræ, ad fidem Manuscriptorum emendavit, Notas et Glossarium adjecit, Carolus Jacobus Blomfield, S.T.P. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

The Odes of Anacreon of Teos; translated into English verse, with notes. By W. Richardson, esq. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

The British Anthology, or Poetical Library. No. XXIV. 1s.

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The Golden Age; a Poetical Epistle. 3s. 6d.

Eugenia; a Poem. By Mrs. Wolferstan. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Don Juan. Cantos XV. and XVI. 8vo. 9s. 6d. 18mo. 1s.

POLITICS.

The Domestic Policy of the British Empire, viewed in connexion with its foreign interests. By J. P. Winter, esq. 2s.

Considerations on the State of the Continent. 8vo. 7s.

THEOLOGY.

The Book of the Church. By Robert Southey, Poet Laureate, &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

"The Book of the Church" must not be regarded as a temperate and impartial History of the Church of England, written in the calm spirit of truth and justice. It is the production of a warm and eager partisan, burning to exalt that Church, and to humble and exasperate her enemies. It appears to be written with a strong feeling of conviction that the Protestant Church has ever been without stain or reproach; and so far as conviction goes, the author must be absolved from all blame; but his narrative is not on that account the less prejudiced, or the less

dangerous to the interests of truth. The Roman Catholics will have heavy complaints to make with regard to the colouring which Dr. Southey has given to our ecclesiastical history previous to the Reformation; and many of those complaints will, we think, be founded on good grounds. In canvassing the conduct of individuals, no allowance whatever is made by Dr. Southey, when he measures their moral guilt, for the errors and prejudices of the age in which they lived. He should have remembered that even the purity of the reformed doctrines was insufficient to prevent *their* professors at this period from following the example set them by their opponents; and Cranmer extorting the death-warrant of the Kentish woman from the young king, and consigning her to the stake and the flames, should have taught him to pause in his denunciations. We look upon the burnings of Smithfield with full as much horror as Dr. Southey, and we value the blessings of the Reformation as dearly as he can value them; but we are still unable to distinguish between the atrocity of burning a Protestant archbishop, and that of consigning a fanatical woman to the flames. While every martyrdom by a Catholic prelate extorts the terms of wretch and monster from this author's pen, we are told that the burning of Joan Bocher by Cranmer is "the saddest passage in his life," "the only one for which no palliation can be offered;" and we are afterwards called upon to praise his "unexampled meekness!" It does not appear that when Cranmer himself suffered, the death of this woman was a burthen upon his soul!

But though he thus displays a deadly animosity to the Romanists, as the Catholics are invariably termed by him, Dr. Southey appears still to incline, in most respects, to the spirit of their church. The formal parts of our religion have, according to him, suffered too great an abridgment—the dissolution of the monasteries is an event much to be deplored, and the appropriation of their lands and goods to lay purposes was little less than sacrilege. His objections to the Catholic church seem to be principally founded on his hatred of the Pope, and his distaste for the faggot.

In point of style, "The Book of the Church" is written in Dr. Southey's agreeable manner, *currente calamo*, and with an earnestness of feeling which gives an interest to its pages. Sometimes, indeed, the style is somewhat ambitious, as, for instance, when he speaks of "the proto-martyr of the Marian persecution."

Tactica Sacra: an attempt to exhibit to the eye, by tabular arrangements, a general rule of composition prevailing in the Holy Scriptures. By the Rev. Thomas Boys, A.M. 4to. 10s. 6d.

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Observations on the Religious Peculiarities of the Society of Friends. By J. J. Gurney. 8vo. 9s.

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A Third Course of Practical Sermons, adapted to be read in families. By the Rev. H. Marriott. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

An Analysis of Paley's Evidences. 12mo. 4s.

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A Table of the Comparative Heights of the Principal Mountains in the World, above the level of the Sea; shewing also the altitudes of the most remarkable Towns, &c. with the passes of the Alps. By James Wyld. 2s. 6d.

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A Plan of Algiers and its Environs: with an enlarged Plan of the Mole, and a view of the Batteries. From a sketch by Major Gosset, R.E. 3s.

A Guide to Mount's Bay and the Land's End. 8vo. 10s.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

Leaves from a Journal; or Sketches of Rambles in North Britain and Ireland. By Andrew Bigelow Medford, Massachusetts. 12mo. 6s.

Considerable portions of this journal have been published in some of the periodical works of America, where they were calculated to excite more interest than on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Bigelow appears to be an observant traveller, but the details in his journal are almost entirely descriptive, and therefore afford but little novelty to the British reader. He seldom introduces any comparisons between the two countries, which would have given an interest to his pages; and, indeed, from the style of his remarks, we should scarcely have supposed him to be a native of the United States.

Memoirs of India; comprising a brief geographical account of the East Indies, a succinct history of Hindostan from the most early ages, to the end of the Marquis of Hastings' administration in 1823: designed for the use of young men going out to India. By R. G. Wallace, esq. author of "Fifteen Years in India." 8vo.

The success of "Fifteen Years in India" has induced the author to attempt the present work, which is not equal, in point of interest, to its predecessor, and does not convey any very considerable quantity of information. The admonitions addressed to the young Eastern adventurers are but slight, though sensible and useful. The historical part of the volume contains a very succinct but not well-compacted abridgment of the History of India. A good work of this kind is certainly a desideratum. Mr. Mill's book is too voluminous for the appetite of an Eastern reader, and contains a great deal of matter which, whatever may be its intrinsic merit, is not particularly relevant to "British India."

Travels in Brazil, in the years 1817, 18, 19, and 20. By Dr. J. Von Spix, and Dr. C. Von Martins. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 1*l*. 4s.

Extracts from a Journal written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, in the years 1820, 1821, 1822. By Captain Basil Hall, R.N.

Journal of a Voyage to Brazil and Residence there, &c. By Maria Graham. 1 vol. 4to. 2*l* 2s.

A Second Voyage of Discovery, &c. By Captain Parry. 4to. 4*l*. 14s. 6d.

Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and Italy, &c. 8vo. 12s.

The Modern Traveller. Part I. Palestine. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

ZOOLOGY.

The Zoological Journal. No. I. *To be* continued quarterly. 10s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Collection des Chroniques Nationales Françaises. Chronique de Froyssart. 1 et 2 vol. (A Collection of ancient French Chronicles. Froyssart.)

This new edition of Froyssart was begun several years ago by M. Dacier, Member of the Institute, who had made some progress in it, but in consequence of some private arrangements, the preparing of the work for publication has been transferred to the care of M. Buchon, who has just published the first two volumes. Amongst the ancient French writers, Froyssart, who was at one and the same time a canon of the church, a lover, and a poet, is, without doubt, one of the most *naive*, piquant, and entertaining. Many of his details and descriptions have all the interest and animation of a romance, and read almost like translations from Sir Walter Scott's novels. As Froyssart's chronicle relates nearly as much to England as France, the present editor, M. Buchon, during a sojourn in England, visited the principal places mentioned by the worthy old chronicler. This may serve to shew the zeal and spirit of accurate elucidation he has brought to his editorial task. The former editions presented a great drawback upon the reader's pleasure in the old orthography, and the obsoletism of many of the expressions. M. Buchon has entirely removed these difficulties, and rendered Froyssart perfectly intelligible and easy of perusal; and this without suppressing a single word of the original; his method being, after each obsolete expression, to place between brackets the modern word which is its equivalent. He has adopted another great improvement, for which all but lovers of black letter will feel grateful; which is, modernizing the orthography, so that Froyssart may now be read with as much ease as the last published pamphlet. Amongst the most remarkable passages in the two volumes now before us, is the description of the Siege of Calais by Edward III. followed by the noble and heroic conduct of Eustache de St. Pierre and his fellow citizens. This event is narrated with a naiveté and simplicity of expression that singularly heighten the sublimity of the action described. It is these qualities of naiveté and simplicity which particularly distinguish the old French writers; the affectation and exaggeration which so deeply tinge the modern literature of France not having commenced until the seventeenth century. For even at the court of Henry IV. there was still observable a simplicity of character and frankness of expression, which totally disappeared under Louis XIV. and was ill replaced by the tinsel and gaudy glare of affected nobleness and pompous pretension. The influence of this change soon extended itself to the literature of the country, the followers of which wrote to please the court; and the evil bias was confirmed, and has been continued by the French Academy down to the present day; for the fear of being excluded from this oligarchy of literature has exercised a most unwholesome influence upon the most daring of French writers, not excepting even Voltaire and Helvetius.

La Dionomachia, Poemetto Eroi-comico de Salvadore Viale. (The Dionomachia, an heroi-comic poem. By Salvador Viale.)

This is a poem written by a Corsican, and dedicated to M. Pozzi di Borgo, who is also a native of Corsica. The event which it celebrates, took place in 1812. In the district of Marana in Corsica, on one of the procession days of Holy Week, a dead ass was found lying upon the road at the time when a religious procession was passing. The people who accompanied the holy cortège, conceived that it had been placed there with the intention of insulting them; and they accordingly took up the defunct donkey and deposited it on the territory of the neighbouring village. The inhabitants of the latter, fired with indignation at this outrage to their soil, carried back the ass to its native village, and placed it in the church. Hence arose a violent animosity between the two villages, which might have led to an eternal bandying to and fro of the mortal remains of the ass, and probably a score of assassinations, if the mayor, with singular prudence for a Corsican functionary, had not put an end to the affair by interring the donkey. The description of the sacrilegious depositing of the ass in the church is thus told: "Michellaccio took with him six determined fellows; he waited till night had thrown her sombre veil around to begin his work; his valiant comrades are armed with carbines and poniards, and he puts himself at their head with a dark lantern in his hand. The intrepid cohort lift up the body of *Bajone* (the name of the ass), and transport it into the Church of St. Appienus. Michellaccio, oh, audacious profaneness! places it upon the sacred catafalque in the sacristy, and takes six large wax tapers from the altar, lights them and places them around the bier. Why, oh blessed Martyr, did you remain in the celestial abode on that fatal night? Why did you not descend and take vengeance for your temple, polluted by those im-

pious miscreants, who lighted around an ass, stretched upon a catafalque, the holy tapers of your altar? This sacrilege, the impious ones were allowed to accomplish. They quitted the temple, and returned home unhurt! Only Lampsacus in Asia, and Borgo (the name of the village) in Europe, have witnessed such an event as an ass laid out in a temple. At this sight the shades of the dead, who had been formerly stretched upon the same catafalque to receive funeral honours, and who until then reposed in the vaults of the temple, shuddered with horror, uttered a long and profound moan, and abandoned the polluted spot." The doubts entertained by the first persons who enter the church and find the ass there, are given with some humour. "They were in doubt whether this profane animal had polluted the temple, or whether the sanctity of the temple, of the tapers, of the catafalque, and the holy day upon which he was found there, had not on the contrary sanctified the ass." In the course of the poem, M. Salvadore Viale has introduced the description of some popular customs which have been practised in Corsica from the remotest antiquity. Such as the improvised lamentations of women over the remains of the dead—a custom which they have in common with the modern Greeks and Irish. In the fourth canto some of the stanzas are in the Corsican patois, which, though a mixture of Tuscan, Sicilian, Corsican, and Genoese, is not devoid of grace or naiveté. The poem, altogether, is a literary curiosity, being one of the very few tributes we have from the muse of Corsica.

Amusemens Philologiques. Par M. Peignot. 2 vols. 8vo. (Philological Amusements. By M. Peignot.)

This is an amusing book, and contains several curious facts and interesting observations. Amongst other things the author seems to have set his heart upon proving that gunpowder, the compass, and printing, were not the inventions of those to whom they are generally attributed. According to him, these important discoveries are incontestably proved to have originated in China, from whence they were brought by some Venetian travellers, who, through Egypt and India, had penetrated into the Celestial Empire. In this work M. Peignot has touched upon some curious subjects, and, as far as he does speak his mind, seems to do so with truth and sincerity, though he evidently does not give utterance to all that he has discovered in his researches, having, as it would appear, the fear of the Jesuits before his eyes, who are at present all powerful in Paris.

Pamphlet des Pamphlets. Par Paul Louis Courier Vigneron. (The Pamphlet of Pamphlets. By L. C. Vigneron.)

M. Courier is at one and the same time the first of pamphleteers, and one of the best Hellenists the French can boast of. This last production of his lively and caustic pen has had the most wonderful success. The author had been confined in St. Pelagie for some of his former writings, and he here takes his revenge upon some of those who were instrumental in sending him there; but this he has done with so much finesse and adroitness, that, though covered with ridicule and burning to revenge themselves, they cannot take hold of him. The lighter productions of M. Courier offer a singular example of the effect of style; generally speaking there is nothing very new or striking in the matter of them, the great merit is in the manner: but this is of so peculiar a nature, and so allied to the French language, that an attempt at translation would be hopeless, at least as to producing any thing like the effect which the originals produce in Paris.

Chants Elégiaques. Par M. Guiraud, Membre de la Société des Bonnes Lettres. (Elegiac Songs. By M. Guiraud, &c.)

There are about a dozen poets in Paris who affect to be wayward and sombre in their writings, in imitation of Lord Byron in his gloomier moods; but their productions resemble his about as nearly as the tin-thunder of their opera does the bursting of a thunder-storm in the Alps. They are, in fact, pigmies, who endeavour to wield the arms of a giant. These rhyming gentlemen, to escape the ridicule that must otherwise fall upon them, have wisely placed themselves under the banners of the predominant political party, which party has at present succeeded in purchasing, either openly or secretly, every journal in Paris except one or two, so that the extravagant absurdities put forth by these *pseudo* bards as romantic poetry either escape notice, or else are mentioned in terms of eulogy by the journals of the party under whose protection the authors have put themselves.

Mémoires pour servir à la vie du Général Lafayette. Par Regnault Warin. (Memoirs to serve for the Life of General Lafayette. By R. Warin.)

We notice these pretended memoirs for the purpose of cautioning our readers against being caught by the title. These memoirs are not only not written by General Lafayette, but he is altogether a stranger to them, not having furnished the compiler with a single fact or document on the subject. It is a mere bookselling speculation. Memoirs being all the rage at present, and the name of Lafayette being attractive metal, it has been prefixed to a collection of garbled extracts from the public journals of the period when General Lafayette played so distinguished a part in the cause of liberty.

Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Siège de Lyon. Par l'Abbé Guillon. 2 tome. 8vo. (Memoirs to serve for the History of the Siege of Lyons. By the Abbé Guillon.)

This work has made no little noise in Lyons, the inhabitants of which accuse the abbé with having filled his book with the most glaring falsehoods. M. Guillon is a Jesuit, and has, consequently, written in the interest of the Jesuits; but it unfortunately happens that the interests of this society have not been found compatible upon this occasion, as upon many others, with those of truth; and, as in duty bound to lie for the good of his order, the abbé has been often regardless of accuracy in his account of the siege of Lyons. In the South of France there is a strange, but very generally accredited belief, that the English minister Pitt expended immense sums in fomenting the troubles and securing the

ruin of Lyons. It is said that General Carnot possessed some curious information upon this point of history. If the fact be so, it is to be hoped, that in his memoirs, about to be published, that information will not be withheld. It now appears that some of the highest personages amongst the emigrés were in correspondence with some of the most violent and ferocious of the Jacobins, and were far from endeavouring to check their atrocities, hoping that the Revolution would destroy itself by its own excesses. M. Real, who is about publishing his memoirs at New York, had an opportunity of knowing the secret causes of the Siege of Lyons. The great anxiety to get possession of Cambaceres' papers, arises from a wish to destroy certain letters, which prove the correspondence between the emigrés and Jacobins above alluded to, as also to secure certain letters which passed between Louis XVIII. when Monsieur, and the Marquis de Favras, his favourite, who was put to death in the early part of the Revolution.

Lettres sur la Toilette des Dames. Par Madame-Voyart. 1 vol. (Letters on the Toilette of Ladies By Mad. Voyart.)

Frivolous as the title of this book may appear, the contents are not unimportant to at least the fairer half of the reading public. Madame Voyart points out the extremely injurious qualities of many of the most celebrated cosmetics, and shews that even those which are not detrimental to the health, are yet destructive of that beauty and freshness, which they are so erroneously supposed to preserve. Madame Voyart's little book is a good antidote to the pompous and puffing advertisements of beauty-giving perfumers and youth-renewing quacks.

LITERARY REPORT.

The Miscellaneous Writings of the celebrated John Evelyn may be expected in the course of the present month, in 1 vol. 4to. uniformly with his Memoirs.

The Fourth Livraison of Napoleon's Historical Memoirs, in 1 vol. 8vo. will appear in a few days. Amongst its leading contents will be found;—Account of the hostilities against Rome in February 1797, and the Treaty of Tolentino concluded with the Pope.—Sketch of the History of Corsica from the earliest times to the evacuation of that Island by the English in 1796; including particulars relating to King Theodore, Pascal. Paoli, &c.—Campaign of the Army of Italy in 1797; Battle of the Tagliamento; Retreat of the Archduke Charles; Flight of the Imperial Family from Vienna; Passage of the Julian Alps by the French; Signature of the Preliminaries of Leoben.—State of Venice in the beginning of 1797.—Insurrections and Massacres prompted by the Senate.—March of the French on Venice, and Revolution of that Republic.—Negotiations with Genoa, Sardinia, Rome, and Naples in 1797.—Of the Cispadan, Transpadan, and Cisalpine Republics.—Counter Revolutionary Conspiracy, headed by Pichegru, detected by Napoleon.—Conduct of Moreau.—Triumph of the Directory on the 18th of Fructidor. Deportation of the Royalists and Clichy Party.—Negotiations and Peace of Campo Formio.—Napoleon's return to Paris; his public Reception and Popularity; his conduct respecting the Anniversary of the death of Louis XVI.—Bernadotte insulted by the Populace at Vienna; Assassination of Duphot at Rome; Intentions of the Directory and advice of Napoleon.—Proposed Expedition to Egypt.—Remarks on the Military operations of Beaulieu, Wurmser, Alvinzi, the Archduke Charles, and Napoleon, in 1796 and 1797. With an Appendix of important and highly curious illustrative documents.

Capt. Lyon, of H. M. S. Hecla, is preparing for publication his Private Journal, kept during the recent Voyage of Discovery under Capt. Parry.

Mr. Ackermann has in considerable forwardness, a Translation of those parts of the Arabian Nights which have not yet appeared in an English dress, from a complete copy of the original, which that eminent oriental scholar, Mr. Von Hammer, of Vienna, was fortunate enough to meet with during his diplomatic mission at Constantinople. It is well known that Galland's French Translation of the collection of "Thousand and One Nights," from which the versions into other European languages have been made, contained only the smaller number of those celebrated Tales.

The Diary of Henry Teonge, from 1675 to 1679, containing a Narrative of the Expedition against Tripoli in 1675, and the most curious Details of the Economy and Discipline of the Navy in the Time of Charles II. is preparing, from the original manuscript.

Mr. Henry Phillips, author of the "History of Cultivated Vegetables," "Sylva Florifera," &c. has just ready for publication, a new work, entitled Flora Historica, or the Three Seasons of the British Parterre, historically treated, with observations on planting, to secure a regular succession of flowers from the commencement of Spring to the end of Autumn. To which are added the most approved methods of cultivating bulbous and other plants, as practised by the most celebrated florists of England, Holland, and France.

Mr. Henry Cooper, of Lincoln's Inn, has in the press, in 2 vols. 8vo. The Life of Thomas Lord Erskine, with observations on the character of his eloquence at

the Bar and in Parliament, and critical notices of his speeches and writings, interspersed with private anecdotes.

Mr. PRIOR has in the press, a Memoir of the Life and Character of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, with an estimate of his genius and talents, compared with those of his great contemporaries.

S. T. COLERIDGE, Esq. announces the Wanderings of Cain.

Proposals have been issued for printing by subscription, a Memoir of Gabriel Goodman, D.D. Dean of Westminster, during forty years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Founder of Ruthin Wardenship, with an account of Ruthin School, and the names of its most eminent scholars, &c. &c. Also, of Godfrey Goodman, D.D. Bishop of Gloucester, from the year 1625 to 1655, nephew of the above, and also a native of Ruthin. This work has been undertaken by the Rev. R. NEWCOME, Warden of Ruthin; and we understand that the profits of the publication will be given to the poor of the Hospital founded by Dean Goodman, in Ruthin.

The popular method of publishing in single sheets has been adopted, in order to furnish every cottage in the kingdom with a Family Bible, containing the authorized Text, a familiar exposition, and Notes on all difficult passages. It is to be published in Weekly Numbers and Monthly Parts, and to be called the Cottage Bible and Family Expositor. The first number was published on the 1st of April, and the first part will be ready on the 1st of May.

The Rev HENRY MOORE has in the Press, a Life of the Rev. John Wesley, including that of his brother Charles; compiled from authentic documents, many of which have never been published. It will be comprised in two large octavo volumes. Mr. Moore was for many years the confidential friend of Mr. Wesley, and is the only surviving Trustee of his private papers.

Dr. M'CULLOCH will shortly publish his Letters on the Highlands of Scotland, addressed to Sir Walter Scott, Bart. In 4 vols. octavo.

M. A. PETTET is about to publish by subscription, (dedicated to the King) a miscellaneous collection of Original Sacred Music, calculated for Church Service, and also adapted for the purposes of Private Devotion, written by the eminent composers of the day.

Mr. PRINGLE, of Cape Town, is preparing for publication, Some Account of the present state of the English Settlers in Albany, South Africa.

The second volume of Anecdotes, Biographical Sketches, and Memoirs, collected by LETITIA MATILDA HAWKINS, is in the press.

Dr. GORDON SMITH will shortly put to press a practical work on Poisons; which will form a comprehensive Manual of Toxicology.

A new Oriental poem, entitled Abdallah, will shortly appear; descriptive of Arabian Character, Manners, and Scenery, about the times of Mohammed, with numerous notes and authorities.

Mountain Rambles and other Poems, by G. H. STORIE, Esq. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, will be published in a few days.

Sir G. F. HAMPSON, Bart. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, is preparing a short Treatise, endeavouring to point out the conduct by which Trustees will be exposed to liability.

The Memoirs of the Life of J. P. Kemble, Esq. including a History of the Stage from the Time of Garrick to the present period, will shortly appear, from the pen of Mr. J. BOADEN.

In the Press.—Narrative of the Proceedings of the Expedition to explore the Northern Coast of Africa, in 1821 and 1822. By Captain F. W. BEECHEY, R. N. and H. W. BEECHEY, Esq. 4to.

Narrative of Four Voyages of Survey in the Inter-Tropical and Western Coast of Australia, between the Years 1817 and 1822. By PHILIP PARKER KING, R. N. Commander of the Expedition. 4to.

Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery in the Interior of Africa, from the Western Coast to the River Niger, in 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821. By Brevet Major GRAY. 8vo.

Lisbon, in the Years 1821, 1822, 1823. A Sketch of the Manners and Customs of Portugal, made during a Residence in Lisbon. By MARIANNE BAILLIE. 2 vols. small 8vo.

Six Months' Residence and Travels in Mexico, containing remarks on the present state of New Spain, its natural productions, &c. &c. By W. BULLOCK, F.L.S. 8vo.

Travels in South America, during the years 1819, 1820, and 1821. By ALEXANDER CALDCLEUGH, Esq. 4to.

Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor. By WILLIAM MARTIN LEAKE, F.R.S. 8vo.

Directions for Studying the Laws of England. By ROGER NORTH, youngest brother to Lord Keeper Guilford. Now first printed from the original MS. in the Hargrave Collection, with notes and illustrations by a Lawyer, in a small 8vo volume.

Tours to the British Mountains, Descriptive Poems, &c. By THOMAS WILKINSON, of Yanwath, Westmoreland. Small 8vo.

Essays, and Sketches of Character, by the late RICHARD AYTON, Esq. with a Memoir of his Life, and a Portrait, engraved by F. C. Lewis, from a drawing by Mr. Westall.

Aids to Reflection, in a Series of Prudential, Moral, and Spiritual Aphorisms, extracted from the works of Archbishop Leighton, with notes and interpolated remarks. By S. T. COLERIDGE, Esq. one volume, small 8vo.

Prose Pictures, a Series of Descriptive Letters and Essays. By EDWARD HERBERT, Esq.

Our Village. Sketches of Rural Character and Scenery. By MARY RUSSELL MITFORD, author of "Julian, a Tragedy," &c.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from March 1 to March 31, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To	1824.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To
March 1	45	38	29,69	29,57	March 17	56	38	30,13	30,01
2	34	27	29,55	29,58	18	58	43	30,15	30,16
3	41	26	29,00	29,88	19	59	45	30,17	stat.
4	26	38	29,71	29,77	20	52	41	30,18	30,14
5	28	52	29,99	stat.	21	49	41	29,89	29,72
6	36	52	29,71	29,78	22	43	33	29,53	29,59
7	36	51	29,47	29,53	23	43	30	29,67	29,81
8	39	55	29,12	29,39	24	43	34	29,68	29,88
9	34	49	29,65	29,58	25	35	47	29,96	29,98
10	32	42	29,59	29,62	26	37	46	29,92	29,85
11	46	29	29,95	29,56	27	34	45	29,77	29,68
12	42	28	29,99	29,90	28	31	42	29,76	29,83
13	43	28	29,42	29,24	29	26	45	29,89	29,83
14	48	31	29,96	29,68	30	34	52	29,66	29,59
15	47	27	29,96	29,84	31	29	39	29,59	29,77
16	54	39	29,90	29,88					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

DURING the last two months the weather for the most part has been so marvellously unpropitious to the pursuits of agriculture, that barley sowing is not only protracted beyond the usual period, but the lands have been so imperfectly tilled as to present an indifferent seed-bed for the reception of the grain. The early sown barley and oats which have already protruded the blade, exhibit no very promising appearance, nor does the state of the land warrant any high expectations with respect to the eventual productiveness of the succeeding crop of artificial grasses with which the barley-land is now also seeded, upon the success of which superior cultivation and perfect tillage so materially depend.

The wheats have manifestly improved of late; and as there is little or no actual deficiency of plant, we see no sufficient reason to anticipate a failure that may subject us to the introduction of foreign grain upon the home-market for some time yet to come, although the period may not be far distant when forced and speculative measures will consummate the event.

Cattle food has of late become particularly scarce, the consequence of which has produced overstocked markets for the time being, arising from the necessity the grazier has to shorten his stock of beasts with undue celerity, which has necessarily effected a correspondent reduction in the value of meat.

The fall of lambs this year is variable in different districts—in some it has been more abundant, and in others quite the reverse—not as arising from casualties, for the season, though cold, was far from being unpropitious—but from sterility in the ewes, and natural unproductiveness.

The spring fairs have been well attended, and, however the want of keep may operate upon the prices of lean stock, there has been no want of either the means or inclination to purchase,—a circumstance of which the breeder never

fails to take advantage with the best prospect of success; for it is a notorious and undeniable truth, that in every transaction of the farmer, he consults the present state of his purse, more than the future probability of his gains; and thus it is that in the hour of discomfiture he is loud in complaints upon matters in which moderate foresight would have prevented the necessity.

Good horses both of the nag and cart kind meet with ready purchasers, and the former more particularly are bought up at much higher prices than we have lately been accustomed to.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, March 13th, 65s [illegible]7*d*—20th, 65*s* 11*d*—27th, 64*s* 9*d*—April 3d, 64*s* 5*d*—10th, 62*s* 7*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	-	2*s*	4*d*	to	3*s*	4*d*
Mutton	-	2	8	to	3	[illegible]
Veal	-	3	4	to	5	0
Pork	-	2	8	to	5	0
Lamb	-	5	4	to	6	8

POTATOES.—Spitalfields P. T.

Marsh Champ.	3*l*	10*s*	to	0*l*	0*s*
Ware - -	2	10	to	3	0
York Kidneys	3	5	to	3	10
Scotch Reds	3	0	to	0	0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load. *Smithfield*,—Old Hay, 100s to 115s 6d—New, 80s to 9[illegible]—Clover, Old, 105s to 126s—Inf. 90s to 100s—Straw, 42s to 50s. *St. James's*.—Old Hay, 74s to 118s—Clover, 100s to 120s—Straw, 37s 6d to 51s. *Whitechapel*.—Clover, 100s to 130s—Hay, 90s to 115s—Straw, 42s to 50s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols were on the 26th ult. 96⅜ ⅛.—Three per Cent. Reduced 95⅝ ⅝.—New Three and a half per Cent. 101⅞ 2.—Four per Cent. 108⅝ 109.—Long Annuities, 23 1/16.—India Stock, 299¾ ¾.—2d. Excheq. Bills 56 52 pm.—Consols for Account 96⅝ ⅛.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, April 24th, 1824.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been excited in the money-market by the various foreigu loans and schemes, which have been brought forward in rapid succession during this month no less than in the last, and they still absorb a large portion of public attention. It is difficult to say what real benefit will result to the public at large from this spirit of project-forming and of trusting capital in so easy a manner upon paper security to the encouragement of a system of gambling. For the present this seems certain, that regular trade is in no way benefited by it, and colonial produce remains still more neglected than ever.

COFFEE continues on the decline, chiefly the colony sorts. The demand is strictly limited to consumption; and as the article generally is rated lower in the ports of the Continent than here, our stock, computed at 6850 tons, gets but little relieved by shipments for abroad. St. Domingo coffee is offered at 58s. to 60s. middling Jamaica at 80s. to 90s. good to fine middling at 92s. to 105s.

SUGAR.—Whilst the deliveries from the warehouses have fallen off, since the beginning of this year, the arrivals have increased, the result of which is a decline of prices from 4s. to 6s per cwt. generally. Jamaica muscovado 54s. to 64s. Refined sugars remain likewise without exciting interest.

INDIGO.—At the sale of 5600 chests, now in progress at the India House, prices of good and fine have risen 2s. 3d. to 3s. per lb. fine blue and violet having been paid at 13s.; ordinary qualities, being more abundant, are however not expected to reach quite so high an advance.

COTTON.—The demand has of late somewhat revived. Surate and Georgia have improved about ½ to 1d. per lb. The present quotations are for Bowed Georgia 7¾. to 9½d. Surate 6¼. to 8d. Bengal 5¾. to 7d. per lb.

RICE.—Carolina 15s. to 17s., Bengal 10s. to 13s. per cwt. Very little has been doing of late in this article.

RUM is again depressed, as the smallness of the concession lately obtained in the duties, and the encrease of import, do not justify the important rise, which this article experienced in the early part of this year. The last government contract has been taken at 1s. 4¾d. per gallon. Jamaica Rum is now offered at 1s. 7d. to 2s. 6d. per gallon.

SILK.—There is no alteration in this article, and it remains languid. The same may be said of Tobacco.

TALLOW is advancing. Yellow Candle 34s. 9d. to 35s. and for delivery 36s. to 37s. per cwt.

OILS.—Fish Oils remain steady. Seed Oils are more requested and improving.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM MARCH 16, TO APRIL 13, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ANDERSON, G. Maiden-lane, warehouseman (Taylor, Bartholomew close
Bannister, B. Southend, druggist (Tate, Keys
Barter, J. Poole, timber-merchant (Parr and Son
Beeston, W. Kilburn, scrivener (Goren and Price, Orchard-street
Binns, T. W. Stockport, cotton-spinner (Chester, Staples Inn
Birchley, W. Cheltenham, grocer (Smith and Co. Bristol
Boswell, T. Surry-street, London (Richardson, Wallbrook
Bowden, T. Stockport, shopkeeper (Hunt
Bown, W. T. Malmesbury, corn-factor (Stone, Bradford
Brettell, T. Kingswinsford, scrivener (Roberts, Stourbridge
Brice, E. Keward Mill, miller (Cooke and Bengough, Bristol
Brunyce, J. jun. West Butterwick, miller (Copes and Son, Epworth
Burgess, J. Trowbridge, clothier (Fisher, Lincoln's Inn
Calcott, J. Shoreditch, draper (Gates and Parry, Cateaton-street
Clark, M. Newmarket St. Mary, tailor (Hunt, Surry-street, Strand
Claughton, T. Haydock-lodge, salt-maker (Barker, Gray's Inn
Corrie, W. C. Wellingborough, lace-dealer (Hodson and Burnham
Desanges, C. S. Golden-square, merchant (Hodgson and Burton, Salisbury-street
Dowell, T. and Brown, W. C. wool and cloth-merchants (Fisher, Bucklersbury
Ebbs, J. E. Minories, jeweller (Carr, Holborn-court
Evans, G. Hastings, jeweller (Courteen, Size-lane
Evans, D. Cannon-street Road, coal merchant (Reardon and Davis, Corbet-court
Flinn, J. Liverpool, earthenware-dealer (Griffin, Hanley
Fox, H. Rotherhithe-road, carpenter (Rattenbury, Horsleydown
Gardner, J. Poulton by the Sands, grocer (Lewthwaite, Lancaster
Gillingham, G. Little Pancras-street, stone-merchant (Watson and Son, Bouverie-street
Hagger, J. Allsop-mews, carpenter (Carlon, High-street
Hamilton, G. F. Thomas-street, merchant (James, Wallbrook
Hammond, E. Great Bentley, innholder (Porter, Maningtree
Harrison, W. and E. New Sleaford, merchants (Forbes
Hassell, G. Albany-chambers, horse-dealer (Black, Clifford's Inn
Hatton, R. and Jackson, J. Poulton with Fearnhead, soap-boilers (Taylor and Roscoe, Temple
Hole, H. Norwich, dealer (Tilleard, Old Jewry
Holmes, J. Bridge-road, Lambeth, broker (Selby, Clerkenwell
Hughs, J. T. Shoreditch, haberdasher (Leeson, Notting-ham
Jay, J. Regent-street, linen-draper (Walker and Co. Basinghall-street
Jeffries, W. Quadrant, London, painter (Price, Lincoln's Inn
Keele, J. Waterloo-road, stationer
Kent, H. Lawrence-lane, commission-agent (Jones, Size-lane
Lingard, J. Manchester, merchant (Leigh, Charlotte-row
Luckes, otherwise Wills, George, Yeovil, brick-maker (Watts, Yeovil
Mackenzie, P. and W. Sheffield, upholsterers (Rodgers, Canterbury-square
Meacock, E. Liverpool, liquor-merchant (Hinde, Liverpool
Metcalfe, S. Thirsk, linen-draper (Walker, Rankin, and Richards, Basinghall-street
Mills, W. Bath, oilman (Cruikshank
Moore, F. Mirfield, cloth merchant (Jacomb, Huddersfield
Newport, N. Bathwick, builder (Carpenter, Furnival's Inn
Norris, T. Bartholomew-close, coach-master (Cookney, Staples Inn
Parsons, W. Reading, plasterer (Briggs and Whatley
Penkett, W. and Mackinnon, L. Liverpool, merchants (Ratcliff and Duncan
Pettingill, W. D. Great Yarmouth, fish-merchant (Worship
Phillips, W. Bristol, linen-draper (Clarke
Pilling, J. and W. Mirfield, corn-millers (Taylor, Wakefield
Ponting, T. Bedminster, leather-dresser (Bevan and Brittain, Bristol
Price, J. Stepney, undertaker (Lichfield, Dolphin-place
Rich, C. H. and Adams, E. St. Ann's Lane, silversmiths (Williams, Bond-court
Rickards, J. Newmarket, innholder (Glynes, Burr-street, East Smithfield
Roach, M. High-street, Wapping, victualler (Williams, Bond-court
Rollo, A. Sandys-row, chair-maker (Whittington, Dean-street, Finsbury
Rostron, T. Holywell, Flint, paper-maker (Kay, Manchester
Sanderson, M. C. Park-street, coal-merchant (Harris, Burton-street
Smith, G. Bishopsgate-street Without, butcher (Tadhunter, Bermondsey-street
Staeben, C. F. Lime-street (Gates and Parry, Cateaton-street
Steers, R. Paradise-row, Chelsea, baker (Reynolds, Carmarthen-street
Stewart, W. Mitre-court, merchant (C. Robinson, Cary-street
Stirling, T. Commercial-road, Lambeth, slater (Scott, Poultry
Striffer, L. Brunswick-terrace, Islington, oilman (Rossen, Crown-court
Webb, R. F. Wapping-street, grocer (Pringle, Queen-street
Underwood, J. Bloxwich, maltster (Foster, Liverpool
Young, H. R. Fenchurch-street, print-seller (Score, Tokenhouse-yard

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Richard Reid, writer, &c. Irvine
D. Macrae, merchant, Nairne
Alexander Jamieson, baker, Wallacetown
The Milngavie Printfield Company, Glasgow and Milngavie
W. Hutton, and Co. merchants, Glasgow
A. Fyfe, coppersmith, Leith
W. Aitken, grazier, Hardington
W. A. Hunt, Dumfermline
Anderson and Murphy, manufacturers, Paisley

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS, J. Stansford, May 1
Alloway, J. Rotherhithe, April 24
Anderson, J. West Smithfield, Apr. 24
Antrobus, J. Liverpool, April 20
Austin, J. Beckhamstead St. Peter, April 20
Barker, J. Stratford, April 10
Barlow, J. Merton, April 27
Baxter, R. Talbot Inn-yard, May 8
Benham, T. Poole, May 1
Bennet, H. L. Liverpool, May 6
Bessell, C. Prospect-place, April 10
Blackley, E. Wood-street, April 24
Blakey, E. New Bond-street, April 10
Bosher, W. Aldersgate street, Apr. 27
Boyes, J. jun. Wansford, April 27
Boyes, J. sen. Aulaby, April 21
Bromley, J. Circus-street, April 10
Burraston, W. Worcester, April 19
Byrne, T. King-street, May 8
Cannon, J. Liverpool, March 30
Carlen, T. Laughourn-chambers, Fenchurch-street, April 13
Carter, J. W. Mercer-street, April 24
Chapman, E. Bridgwater-squ. May 1
Childs, W. Whitehall, April 10
Chittenden, E. Ashford, April 7
Clark, H. Swallowfield, April 5
Clegg, S. J. and Whitby, J. Liverpool, May 7
Cook, J. Rochdale, April 24
Corney, J. Beauchamp, May 4
Davis, T. Aldridge, April 19
Deeble, E. B. Welbeck street, May 1
Dixon, F. and Fisher, E. Greenwich, May 8
Dixon, G. Chiswell-street, April 24
Dods, R. High-street, May 8
Douglass, J. Russel, D. and W. Fleet-street, April 10
Dudley, T. Brighton, April 13
Edwards, R. Morgan's-lane, May 1
Farrell, J. Austin-friars, May 1
Ford, C. Regent-street, April 24
Fulford, W. Lad-lane, April 27
Gell, T. Hull, April 21
Gibbons, T. and J. and B. Wolverhampton, April 26, May 3
Gibbons, T. and J. Wolverhampton, May 3
Gibson, W. Liverpool, May 7
Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-str. April 24
Goulden, J. Guelden's-place, near Hackney-road, April 20
Gould, W. and Greasley, F. Maiden-lane, May 1
Hamilton, W. New City-chambers, April 13
Hardman, J. Rochdale, April 22
Hawkins, J. and J. Nottingham, April 20
Heath, W. Cheadle, May 4

Henderson, J. and Neilson, A. Mitre-court, April 27
Hennell, D. Kettering, April 24
Hodgson, T. Newgate street, May 1
Holland, S. and Williams, T. S. Liv r-pool, April 21
Hopwood, J. Chancery-lane, April 17
Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, Apr. 17
Ingram, E. Reading, April 24
Irving, C. Southampton, April 19
Isbell, R. Cha ple, C. and Isbell, D. D. Millbay, May 5
Jamison, J. Little Queen-str. April 13
Johnson, B. Samborn, May 1
Jones, R. A. Tottenham-court Road, April 10
Kenning, G. Church-street, May 15
Kingswell, J. Blackwall, April 1
Kirkpatrick, W. E. Lime-street, Apr. 27
Lean, T. Liverpool, A ril 15
Lindo, E. Billiter-street, April 27
Lloyd, T. Ross, April 14
Lucas, E. Shepherd's-Market May 22
Manser, T. Caroline-street, April 3
Marston, J. P mingham, May 1
Martyn, E. Taunton, April 20
Meyer, A. and Wilckens, H. Liverpool, April 22
Middehurst, J. Liverpool, April 28
Milburn. J. Newcast upon Tyne, May 25
Mitchell, W. Turnwheel-lane, April 27
Mulligan, T. Bath, April 13
Norton, R. jun. Charles-street, April 24
Norton, D. S Uxbridge, April 20
Oakes, H. Chelmsford, May 1
Osborne, H. New Brentford, April 13
Petit, J. and Burch, S. R. S thw ark, April 10
Pigram, J. and T. R. Maidstone, April 24
Pratten, M. jun. Bristol, May 12
Rainy, G. Marshall-st et, May 8
Ramsay, T. Mark-lane, April 24
Read, J. Gospel Oak, April 30
Reid, A. Pimlico, April 10
Richards, T. sen. Bridgwater-square, May 8
Ritchie, R. and Bigs y, J. Der ford, April 13
Robertson, G. Wapping, April 13
Rose, T. Cafe Royal, April 24
Runcom, R. Manchester, May 14
Sampson, S. Size-lane, May 1
Sanders, J. M. Ipswich, May 7
Schofield, J. Sheffield, April 12
Sedgley, W. jun. Dudley, May 8
Sherwood, W. Liverpool, April 24
Skiller, E. Roches r, April 10
Stalker, D. and Welch, A. D. April 24. May 1
Steele, J. Liverpool, April 24
Stevens, J. Stafford, April 13
Taylor, J. Leominster, April 22
Thompson, H. Sculcoates, April 21
Townsend, E. Maiden-lane, May 1
Twigg, W. Sheffield, April 14
Vere, C. Cloth-fair, April 3
Wagstaff, S. and Bayliss, T. Kidderminster, April 3
Walker, B. West Smithfield, April 24
Walker, W. Wortley, April 8
Walwyn, R. ood-street, May 1
Webster, J. Tower-street, April 24
Weller, T. royden, May 8
Wigfall, H. Sheffield, April 24
Willet, R and F. Thetford, June
Willcox, J. S. and Titterton, T. J. Theobald's-road, April 17
Williams, J. Cornhill, May 8
Wilson, R. Friday-street, May 15
Wood, J. Cardiff, May 1

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

The Tread Mill.—Mr. Secretary Peel, in order to ascertain, by the only rational method that could be employed, what was the real practical effect of this punishment, directed, last December, that a circular letter should be sent to the Visiting Magistrates of the several gaols and houses of correction where tread-wheels have been established, requesting that, "after consulting with the surgeon of the prison, they would inform him whether any bodily mischief or inconvenience had been experienced by the prisoners working on the tread-mill?" The correspondence resulting from this application has been printed and laid upon the table of the House of Commons. It embraces twenty-one counties, and consists of answers from the Visiting Magistrates and surgeons of the different prisons in those counties where the tread-mill is used. Without a single exception—without even the shadow of an exception—the whole of those Magistrates and medical men declare that the use of the tread-mill is in no way injurious. On the contrary, the majority of the surgeons and Magistrates assert, that since the introduction of the tread-mill the general health of the prisoners has manifestly improved. Of course proper care is taken that prisoners are not subjected to the labour who are already in ill health, or may be suffering under any particular disease which would render such an occupation obviously unfit. Its application, too, to female prisoners is regulated by various circumstances. There are, indeed, three or four instances of accidents mentioned, but they were either purely accidental, as regards the tread-wheel, or arose from the neglect and misconduct of the parties who suffered.

House Tax.—A Return has been made to the House of Commons of the number of persons assessed to the Inhabited House Tax in each county in England and Wales, giving the following results —

Houses 20*l.* to 30*l.* per ann.	64,650	Rent.	1,443,972
Ditto ..30 to 40	37,616	....	1,214,866
Ditto ..40 to 50	21,718	....	909,839
Ditto ..50 and upwards ..	43,845	....	3,824,899
Total......	167,829	....	7,393,576

The number of the above in London and Westminster is as follows :—

Houses 20*l.* to 30*l.* per ann.	4,565	Rent.	102,830
Ditto ..30 to 40	4,535	....	147,375
Ditto ..40 to 50	3,904	....	164,390
Ditto ..50 and upwards ..	12,899	....	1,389,031
Total......	25,903	....	1,803,626

Number of the above in the county of Middlesex, which, including Marylabonne, Pancras, and the villages and hamlets north-east and west of London, may be deemed chiefly Metropolitan :—

Houses 20*l.* to 30*l.* per ann.	16,264	Rent.	365,891
Ditto ..30 to 40	11,242	....	364,264
Ditto ..40 to 50	7,587	....	316,768
Ditto ..50 and upwards ..	14,706	....	1,272,334
Total......	49,799	....	2,319,257
Total—London, Westminster, and Middlesex....................			4,122,883

The City Hospitals.—The Lord Mayor and the Blue Coat Boys went in procession to Christ Church last month, as usual. The following state of the Hospitals was read :—

Christ's Hospital.—Children put forth Apprentice last year, 176 ; buried last year, 14 ; Children under care of the Hospital at London and Hertford, 1071 ; To be admitted on Presentation this year, 150.—Total 1411.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—Patients admitted, cured, and discharged, last year:—In Patients, 3725; Out Patients, 3018; Casualty Patients, 2600.—Total 9343.—Buried last year, 269.—Remained under cure, In Patients, 490; Out Patients, 160; Casualty, 50.—Total 700. So that there have been under care of this Hospital last year 10,312.

St. Thomas's Hospital.—There have been cured and discharged from this Hospital last year: In Patients, 2874; Out Patients, 7028.—Total 9902.—Remaining under cure, In Patients, 248; Out Patients, 385.—Total 834.—Buried last year at expense, 248. So that there have been under care of this Hospital 10,984.

Bridewell Hospital.—Vagrants committed by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, 461; Apprentices sent to solitary confinement, 29; Persons passed to their different parishes, 83; Apprentices to be put to different trades, 11.—Total 584.

Bethlem Hospital.—Remaining 1st January 1823, including those on leave, Curables, 103; Incurables, 70; Criminals, 53. Total 226.—Admitted in 1823, Curables, 145; Incurables, 6; Criminals, 7. Total 158.—Discharged in 1823, Curables, 165; Incurables, 14; Criminals, 2. Total 181. Remaining 31st Dec. last, Curables, 83; Incurables, 62; Criminals, 58.—Total 203.

State of Crime in England and Wales.—Comparing together the first and last seven years of the fourteen ended on the 31st of Dec. 1823, the commitments for trial, convictions, sentences of death, and executions in England and Wales were as follows:—The average annual number of persons committed for trial during the first period was 6788; during the latter 13,298—the lowest number was 5146, in the year 1810; the highest 14,254, in 1819. The average annual number of persons convicted during the first period was 4194; during the latter 8863—the lowest number was 3153, in 1810; the highest 9510, in 1819. The average annual number of persons sentenced to death during the first period was 589; during the latter 1174—the lowest number was 404 in the year 1811, the highest number 1314 in 1819. The average annual number of executions during the first period was 76; during the latter 98; the lowest number was 45, in 1811; the highest was 120, in 1813. Among the crimes for which capital convictions took place, in the two periods respectively, it may be sufficient to note the following annual averages:

	1st period.	last period.
Murder and attempt to Murder	31	35
Highway Robbery....	61	135
Burglary	121	317
Housebreaking, in day-time	49	144
Stealing in Dwelling-house, &c..........	123	169
Horse-stealing	62	117
Sheep-stealing	55	130

The population during the first seven years of the fourteen ending in 1823 was for England and Wales (in 1811, the second year of the first seven) 10,150,615; in the fifth year of the last seven, or 1821 it was 11,977,663, or 1,827,048 more; which will allow an increase of a fifth more in the commitments of the latter period. Murder and attempts to murder have therefore upon this showing decreased, notwithstanding the great distress of the times in the last period, that includes 1819, which nearly trebled that of 1810, and since which, crimes have declined. It is remarkable, that though, on the whole, there has been an unaccountable increase, it has been general all over the kingdom, and even more (proportionably) in the country parts than in large towns and the metropolis! The total numbers committed

	1st period.	last period.
In London and Middlesex were	12,153	18,337
Rest of the Kingdom	35,369	74,745
	47,522	93,082

So that the increase in London and Middlesex was only in the ratio of 3 to 2, whereas in the other parts of England and Wales generally it was above 2 to 1; in Bedfordshire and Flint it was above 3 to 1, and in Cardigan nearly 4 to 1. A clear proof of the ignorance, misery, and degradation of the agricultural part of the community. The dependence engendered by the bad mode of administering the poor laws among the peasantry has mainly contributed to this result.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Thomas Foster, to the Vicarage of Cassington—The Rev. Thomas Lea, M.A. to the Rectory of Tadmarton.—The Rev. Sir Henry Dryden, to the Vicarage of Leke Wootton, Warwickshire.—The Rev. G. Whiteford, A.B. to the Rectory of Westerfield, near Ipswich.—The Rev. T. Swan, B.D. to the Rectory of Swerford.—The Rev. Joseph Cotterill, A.M. to the Rectory of Blakeney with Cokethorpe and Langham Parva.—The Rev. W. Newcome, to the Rectory of Langford with Ickburgh.—A dispensation has been granted to the Rev. G. West, M.A. Rector of Stoke next Guildford, Surrey, to hold the augmented Perpetual Curacy of Seale, near Farnham.—The Rev. Jonathan Ashbridge, to the Rectory

of Eversley, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Peter Debary.—The Rev. R. Bathurst, Clerk, A.M. to the Rectory of Belaugh, with the Vicarage of Scottow annexed. — The Rev. F. Lear, to the Rectory of Chilmark, Wilts.—The Rev. Archdeacon Wrangham, and the Hon. and Rev. G. Pellew, Prebendaries in York Cathedral.—The Rev. Wm. Makenzie, M.A. to the Rectory of Hascomb, Surrey, and re-instituted to the Sine-Cure Rectory and Vicarage of Burgish, *alias* Burwash.—The Rev. T. Harrison, A.M. to the Rectory and Parish Church of Thorpe Merieux, in Suffolk.—The Rev. R. Rose, A.M. to the Rectory of Frenze, Norfolk.—The Rev. W. Holland, A.M. to the Rectory of Cold Norton, Essex.—The Rev. Peter Fraser, M.A. to the Living of Bromley by Bow, Middlesex.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Marquis of Hastings to be Governor of Malta.—Lord Gifford to be Master of the Rolls, in the room of Sir Thomas Plumer, deceased.—The Earl of Morton to be High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Naval Promotions.—Admiral Sir George Martin, K.G.C.B. to the Command in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels at Portsmouth, in the room of Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, K.C.B.—Admiral Sir James Saumarez, K.G.C.B. to the command at Plymouth, in the room of Admiral Sir A. I. Cochrane, K.G.C.B.—James Couch, William Henry Smyth, and J. Ryder Burton, to the rank of Post Captain.—George William Conway Courtenay, Pringle Stokes, John Rawe Mould, George Hillier, George Lawrence Saunders, C. Adams, T. J. Cotton Evans, William Hobson, Hezekiah Cooke Harrison, to be Commanders.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Queenborough.—Lord Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, in the room of the Right Hon. John Charles Villiers, now Earl of Clarendon.

Borough of King's Lynn.—The Most Hon. Wm. John Bentinck, now Marquis of Titchfield, in the room of the Most Hon. William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Marquis of Titchfield.

Shire of Perth.—Major General Sir George Murray in the room of James Drummond, Esq.

County of Leitrim.—Samuel White, of Killikee, Esq. in the room of Luke White, Esq.

Annan, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Sanquhar, and Lockmaben Burghs.—W. R. Keigh Douglas, Esq.

Cavan County.—Henry Maxwell, Esq. *vice* Lord Farnham.

Portarlington.—James Farquhar, Esq. *vice* Ricardo, deceased.

Wigtown, Whithorn, New Galloway, and Stranrear Burghs.—Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, esq. *vice* Sir J. Osborn, bart. one of the Commissioners of Public Accounts.

Weobly.—Lord H. F. Thynne.

Married.]—At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Turner, esq. Secretary of Embassy to the Ottoman Porte, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John Mansfield, esq. M.P.—At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Mr. John Allen, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Jeremiah Hill, esq.—At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Joseph Oldroyd, esq. to Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late Mr. E. Magrath.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, J. [illegible] Gray, esq. of Wembley Park, Middlesex, [illegible]nna Eliza, only daughter of H. R. Reynolds, Esq.—At Hackney, the Rev. R. Davis, M.A. of Kilburn, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late James Weston, esq.—At St. Mary Abchurch, Mr. W. Beale, to Anne, eldest daughter of John Downes, esq.—At St. George's Hanover-square, John Butler, esq. of Woolwich, to Elizabeth, second and youngest daughter of the late B. Kent, esq.—At Newdigate, Surrey, Samuel, fourth son of the late Wm. Bosanquet, esq. to Sophia, eldest daughter of James Broadwood, esq.—At St. Faith's, Mr. T. Ward, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Wace.—At St. George's Church, Octavius Wigram, esq. to Isabella Charlotte Knox, daughter of the Hon. Lord Bishop of Derry.—At Mortlake, Mr. F. Hodges, of Kew, to C. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. D. Hose, esq.—At Mary-le-bone New Church, Sir C. R. Blunt, bart. to Mrs. A'Hmuty.—At Camberwell, A. Nairne, esq. to Ann C. Spencer, eldest daughter of N. Domett, esq.—At Clapham Church, Robert Richardson, M.D. to Mary, eldest daughter of William Esdaile, esq.—At St. Mary's Lambeth, Francis Tuke, esq. to Emily, eldest daughter of William Mardall, esq.—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Andrew Lovering Sarel, esq. of Upper Cadogan-place, to Louisa, relict of Matthew Michell, esq.

Died.]—At Lower Clapton, Mr. B. Rutt.—At the house of James Palmer, esq. Mrs. P. Stephens.—At Chiswick, Mrs. Sich.—At Ken Wood, Mr. Edward Hunter.—At Edmonton, Mrs. Anne Katenbeck.—At his house in Harley-street, John Dixon, esq. of Gledhow.—Wm. Brettle Maltby, esq. of Nottingham.—Thomas Sherwood, esq. of the Temple.—

In New Bond-street, Isabella, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Francis Baldry.—Wilfrid Reed, esq. of Brook's Wharf.—At his house, Camberwell, W. Weston, esq.—Mr. Hilton, formerly of Rutland-place, Upper Thames-str. Mrs. S. Simpson, relict of the late Rev, Robt. Simpson, D. D.—Mary Anne, wife of Henry Storks, esq.—In the Regent's Park, the Right Hon. Lord George Coleraine (Colonel Hanger,) in the 73d year of his age.—At Streatham Park, Thomas Harrison, esq. M.A. F.R.S.—At Clapham Common, Battersea, Hannah, the wife of Mr. Alderman Scholey.—At Park House, Highgate, John Cooper, esq.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

EUGENE BEAUHARNOIS.

At Munich, Eugene Beauharnois, Prince of Eichstadt and duke of Leuchtenberg, late viceroy of Italy. A history of his life would be nearly a history of Imperial France and of Northern Italy under French dominion. Raised by Bonaparte to the viceroyalty of that kingdom, his administration was so conciliating and beneficent, that its memory is still cherished by the inhabitants of the Milanese and Venetian territories, with a sentiment of gratitude and affection which the harsh and uncongenial government of their new masters has only deepened and confirmed. In the Russian campaign, he commanded the Italian portion of the great army. The fall of the imperial throne in France in 1814, terminated his power. Prince Eugene was the son of the Empress Josephine, by her first husband. He was a great favourite with Bonaparte; he was married to Augusta Amelia, eldest daughter of the King of Bavaria, on the 13th of Jan. 1806, and since the restoration of the Bourbons resided almost entirely at the Court of his father-in-law. He was not considered a man of great talents, but of an amiable disposition, and of strict honour and integrity.

W. COOKE, ESQ.

This Gentleman, who had long been known in former literary circles, died last month at a very advanced age, at his house in Half-moon-street, Piccadilly. He was born at Cork, which city he left in 1766. He came to this country with strong recommendations to the first Marquis of Lansdown; the Duke of Richmond, Edmund Burke, and Dr. Goldsmith. He retained an intimacy with all these distinguished characters through life. He soon after his arrival in London entered himself a member of the Middle Temple, but after a circuit or two, purchased a share in two Public Journals, and devoted himself chiefly to the Public Press. His first poem was entitled 'The Art of Living in London,' which was attended with considerable success. His next work was a prose essay entitled 'Elements of Dramatic Criticism.' He afterwards wrote 'The Life of Macklin the actor, with a History of the Stage during the life of that Performer.' He also wrote 'The Life of Foote,' with whom, as well as with Macklin, he was on intimate terms. Both these works abound with anecdotes, and judicious remarks on the merits of contemporary Actors and Actresses. Mr. Cooke, by desire of the Marquis of Lansdown, then Lord Shelburne, wrote a pamphlet on Parliamentary Reform, which contained true Constitutional principles, expressed in nervous language. His chief Poetical work was an excellent Didactic Poem, entitled 'Conversation,' which passed through several editions, and is a work of considerable merit. In the last edition of this work, the copy-right of which was purchased by Mr. Colburn, the author introduced characters of all the members of Dr. Johnson's latest Club, of which Mr. Cooke was nominated one of the earliest members at the recommendation of the Doctor. He has drawn the characters of all the members with accuracy and spirit, particularly those of Johnson, Burke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Goldsmith; on the memory of the last he always dwelt with true friendship. The late Mr. Wyndham and Garrick are given with truth and energy. Boswell, Dr. Horsley, Brocklesby, Murphy, Mr. J. Nichols also, are well delineated. Mr. Cooke came from a long-lived family; his father was actually a class-fellow with the youngest son of Dryden, and well remembered the funeral of that great poet. Having by industry, and bequests of friendship, acquired considerable property, which he prudently managed, he had retired for many years into private life, and maintained an intercourse with a very few select friends. Mr. Cooke had a deep and comprehensive knowledge of mankind, and had stored his mind with anecdotes which he related with great ease, spirit, and humour.

MISS S. LEE.

On the 13th of March, at Clifton, Miss Sophia Lee: a lady, whose name will be associated in the literary world with many

recollections of respect. It is among the honourable distinctions of the present day, that when we announce the death of a favourite female writer, we have at the same time to lament the loss of a valuable and useful member of society. The subject of the present article stood eminently distinguished in both characters. Her first essay as an author, was in the year 1780, when, under the auspices of the elder Mr. Colman, "The Chapter of Accidents" appeared at the Haymarket Theatre, a comedy, the merit of which is well known, and which had an advantage merit does not always attain—of immediate and decided success. It was followed by "The Recess," the first romance in the English language which blended history with fiction, and enriched both by pathos and descriptive scenery: such was its estimation, as well as popularity, that the late Mr. Tickell, to whom the author was at that time personally unknown, addressed a letter to her, in the name of that junto of distinguished characters with whom he lived, to express the high sense entertained of its merit. It is to be remarked also, that Mrs. Ratcliffe, (then Miss Ward,) resident at Bath, and acquainted in Miss Lee's family, though too young to have appeared herself as a writer, was among the warmest admirers of "The Recess."

The rational and just view Miss Lee took of life, had induced her about this time to establish a seminary for young ladies, at Bath; in order to assure herself of that independence which should place her above the fluctuations of literary fame. She still, however, at intervals used her pen, and published a Ballad, called "The Hermit's Tale"—the Tragedy of "Almeyda, Queen of Grenada," in which Mrs. Siddons displayed her exquisite talents—and "The Life of a Lover," a novel, in six volumes; the earliest production of her girlish pen, and not thought to be the happiest, though marked by the vigour and fertility of mind which characterized all she wrote; and lastly, in conjunction with her sister Harriet, the Canterbury Tales, of which The Young Lady's Tale, and The Clergyman's alone were hers. Though harmonizing in mind, the two sisters were very unlike in stile, nor did either ever introduce a single page into the writings of the other. Miss Lee was also the author of a Comedy called "The Assignation," acted at Drury Lane Theatre, in 1807; but from some unfortunate personal applications, wholly unforeseen by the writer, it was condemned on the first night, and not published. No work of hers ever appeared anonymously; but as has happened with other writers of the day, her name was prefixed to a novel she never saw, and which was too contemptible to allow of her giving it notoriety by entering either a literary or legal protest against it. Miss Lee's view of life was not disappointed: an easy competence—the unqualified esteem of all to whom she was personally known, the affection of her family, and the respect of the public, softened her last hours, and will long render her memory esteemed.

SIR JOHN ORDE, BART.

In Gloucester-place, Feb. 19, aged 73, Sir John Orde, Bart. Admiral of the Red. He was the youngest son of the late John Orde, Esq. and was born at Morpeth, Dec. 1752. He entered the Navy in 1766; was made lieutenant in 1773; was appointed to the Roebuck on the American station, where he remained till 1777, when he was removed to the Eagle, Lord Howe's flag-ship, as first Lieutenant. He commanded the Zebra sloop of war, at the reduction of Philadelphia: and, May 19, 1778, was advanced to the rank of Post-Captain, in the Virginia of 32 guns, a frigate recently captured from the Americans. In the autumn of 1779, Captain Orde accompanied Commodore Sir George Collier in the expedition up the Penobscot. In 1780, the Virginia assisted at the taking of Charlestown, where, after passing Sullivan's Island, Captain Orde served on shore in the command of a battalion of seamen, and was favourably noticed by Admiral Arbuthnot, in his official despatches relative to that event. He afterwards commanded the Chatham, of 50 guns, and captured the General Washington, of 22 guns and 118 men. In 1781, Admiral Arbuthnot being recalled, Captain Orde conveyed him to England in the Roebuck, into which ship he had removed for that purpose. During the remainder of the war he was employed in the North Sea, and on the coast of France. In February 1783, the preliminaries of peace having been signed, Captain Orde was honoured with the appointment of Governor of Dominica, and Receiver of the Monies arising from the sale of land in the ceded islands; and, on the 27th July, 1790, the dignity of a Baronet was conferred upon him. At the breaking out of the French Revolution, Sir John solicited and obtained permission to resign his government, and to resume the active duties of his profession. He was immediately appointed to command the Victorious, and soon afterwards the Venerable, of 74 guns, attached to the Channel Fleet. From the latter he removed into the Prince George, a second rate, and continued in her until June 1, 1795, when he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. After various services,

he was sent off Cadiz, under Earl St. Vincent, where he was mortified at finding an officer (Sir H. Nelson) junior to himself, just arrived from England, selected to command a squadron on the only service of distinction likely to happen; and himself, by the junction of Sir Roger Curtis, with a reinforcement from Ireland, reduced to be only fourth in command of the fleet; whereas he had accepted the appointment under Earl St. Vincent on an intimation that he should be second to the Noble Earl, with all the distinctions and advantages annexed to that station. This led to a correspondence between his Lordship and Sir John, which terminated in the latter receiving orders to shift his flag to the Blenheim, and to return to England in charge of a large fleet of merchantmen. Before he left the fleet, the Rear-Admiral, conceiving that he had been treated in a manner unsuitable to his rank, wrote a letter to the Admiralty, requesting a court-martial on the Commander-in-Chief, which he sent to Lord St. Vincent to forward. On Sir John's arrival in England, he was acquainted by Mr. Secretary Nepean, that the board did not consider the reason Earl St. Vincent had assigned for sending him home, sufficient to justify the measure; but that, having already signified their opinion to his Lordship on that head, it was not necessary to take any further steps on the occasion. The Blenheim was immediately dismantled, and a few weeks after, Sir John was offered a command in the Channel Fleet. This he declined. On the 14th Feb. 1799, he was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral; and in the following autumn Earl St. Vincent returned to England for the purpose of recruiting his health. Sir John Orde, who considered himself to have been *personally* insulted by his Lordship, lost no time in calling upon him for *private* satisfaction; and a meeting was appointed to take place between them, but prevented through the interference of the police. In 1801, he was appointed Vice-Admiral of the White. In 1802, soon after the definitive treaty of peace was signed, Sir John, who seems to have waited for that event, published his case in a small pamphlet, entitled 'Copy of a Correspondence, &c. between the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Right Hon. Earl St. Vincent, K. B., the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K. G., and Vice Admiral Sir John Orde, Bart.' In 1804, he was promoted to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. And to be Admiral of the Blue in the following November. In 1807, he was returned Member for Yarmouth, I. W.; and in 1814, he was appointed Admiral of the White.

MR. JOHN DAVY.

At May's-buildings, Feb. 22, aged 59, Mr. John Davy, to whom the public is indebted for so many favourite airs. He was born in the parish of Upton Helion, eight miles from Exeter, in the year 1765, and, from his very infancy, discovered the most remarkable sensibility respecting music. When only three years of age, he went into a room where his uncle was playing over a psalm-tune on the violoncello, and the moment he heard the instrument he ran away crying, and was so terrified that he expected him every moment to fall into fits. In the course of some weeks his uncle repeatedly tried to reconcile him to the instrument, which at last he effected, after a great deal of coaxing, by taking the child's fingers and making him strike the strings, which at first startled him, but in a few days he became passionately fond of the amusement. At this time there was a company of soldiers quartered at Crediton, a town about a mile from Helion. His uncle took him there frequently, and one day, attending the roll-call, he appeared to be greatly delighted with the fifes; not content with hearing them, he borrowed one, and very soon picked out several tunes, and played them decently. After this he gathered a quantity of what the people call biller—it is tubular, and grows in marshy grounds; with the biller he made several imitations of this instrument, and sold them to his play-fellows. When between four and five years of age, his ear was so very correct, that he could play any easy tune after once or twice hearing it. Before he was quite six years old, a neighbouring smith, into whose house he used frequently to run, lost between twenty and thirty horse-shoes; diligent search was made after them for many days, but to no purpose. Soon after, the smith heard some musical sounds, which seemed to come from the upper part of the house: and having listened a sufficient time to be convinced that his ears did not deceive him, he went up stairs, where he discovered the young musician and his property between the ceiling of the garret and the thatched roof. He had selected eight horse-shoes, out of more than twenty, to form a complete octave; had suspended each of them by a single cord, clear from the wall, and, with a small iron rod, was amusing himself by imitating Crediton chimes, which he did with great exactness. This story being made public, and his genius for music increasing hourly, a neighbouring clergyman of considerable rank in the church, who patronized him, shewed him a harpsicord, with which he soon got a familiar acquaintance, and by his intuitive genius was quickly able

to play any easy lesson which came in his way; he applied himself likewise to the violin, and found but few difficulties to surmount in his progress on that instrument. Dr. Jackson, organist of Exeter Cathedral, was some time after applied to, who consented to take him, and he was articled to him when he was about twelve years of age. When Mr. Davy was grown up, he came to town and was soon engaged to supply music for operas, for which he was well qualified by the correctness of his style and his facility at composition. He was for many years regularly retained by the Theatres Royal for this purpose, until infirmities, rather than age, rendered him almost incapable of exertion, and he died in penury 'without a friend to close his eyes.' Many of his pieces will, however, never cease to be recollected and admired, particularly his Just like Love—May we ne'er want a Friend—The Death of the Smuggler—and The Bay of Biscay. He also wrote several operas; the latest, Rob Roy Macgregor for Covent Garden, and Woman's Will for the English Opera House. His remains were interred in St. Martin's church-yard.

JOHN FANE, ESQ.

At his house, in Great George-street, Westminster, Feb. 8, John Fane, esq. aged 73, M.P. for Oxfordshire, which he represented in eight successive Parliaments. The family of the Fanes anciently wrote their names Vane, as appears by a pedigree set forth in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. They descended from the Howell ap Vane, of Monmouthshire. The younger brother of the 8th Earl of Westmoreland, was Henry Fane, Esq. of Wormsley, co. Oxon. and the father of Mr. Fane, by his third wife, Charlotte, daughter of Richard Luther, Esq. of Miles, near Ongar. By her he had issue, four sons. John was the second son, and was elected member of Parliament for the county of Oxford in 1790, 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807, 1812, 1818, and 1820; he married in 1773, Lady Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Thomas, the 3d Earl of Macclesfield, and is succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, John Fane, Esq. Mr. Fane was a patriot, a genuine lover of his country; for he never sacrificed a vote in Parliament at the shrine of ambition or self-interest; he never sought for, nor ever obtained, a place or pension for himself or his family. He supported Ministers when, in his opinion, their measures had a tendency to benefit his country; he opposed them when he believed their proceedings were inimical to its interests. His parliamentary conduct is well known, and has always been justly appreciated: he was uniformly the enemy of improvident expenditure—of partial and injurious grants, even to the highest personages of the state—of an unnecessary stretch of the prerogative, and of the improper exertion of that Parliamentary power, which ministerial patronage gives to the government. To sum up his senatorial character in a few words—he was loyal to his king; a true but unostentatious patriot; and the kind, the sincere, the faithful friend of his constituents.

THE REV. R. CULBERTSON.

Died, in December, the Rev. R. Culbertson, of the Associate Congregation, St. Andrew's-street, Leith. By his bereaved flock, among whom he had ministered with exemplary fidelity and affection for about 33 years, his loss will long be deeply felt. In him were united firmness of mind, with the greatest suavity of manners—unassuming modesty with becoming dignity—warmth and tenderness of feeling, with decisive promptitude and vigour of action, eminent literary attainments, with godly singleness of heart. In short, he was a gentleman, a scholar, a Christian; an able, faithful, diligent minister;—as a friend, constant—as a counsellor, prudent—public-spirited—feeling an ardent concern to promote peace and truth and righteousness on earth. In his public ministrations, his discourses were uniformly distinguished by elegant simplicity of diction, purity of style, and perspicuity of arrangement, and often by minute and extensive biblical research. He possessed a happy talent of easily reconciling apparent incongruities, and of giving a clear and satisfactory elucidation of the most difficult doctrines of theology. In description he excelled; and when pathetic, which he frequently was, there was a touching tenderness of expression which found its way irresistibly into all the diversified states of his hearers' feelings. Always correct and solid, he united in the pulpit attractive gravity with impressive fervency—animation with seriousness. If any thing can prove the high estimation in which he was held, in the place where he was best known, it is the deep and general sorrow which his death has occasioned, testified by the numerous assemblage of sincere mourners who attended on conducting his mortal remains to the tomb; and the feeling interest which the large concourse of spectators every where showed, in witnessing his funeral procession.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoney Stratford, Mr. Nixon to Mrs. Young.

Died.] At Yeldon, Mrs. Bunting—At Bedford, Mrs. Barnard—At Winslow, Ann Price, 97, the mother of twenty-three children—At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. P. Rogers—At Kempston, Mr. W. Newland—At Toddington, J. Cooper, esq.

BERKSHIRE.

At a meeting of the friends to improvement in Reading, the committee, under whose superintendence, and by whose exertions, the recent improvements in High-street were carried into effect, presented their report, which having been read, proved highly satisfactory to the gentlemen present, the expenses, amounting to 958*l*. 17s. 6d. having been fully me[illegible] subscriptions;—at the same time the further improvement of the town was taken into consideration, and it was considered most desirable that an effort should be made for effecting an improvement in the corner of Minster-street, and a committee was in consequence appointed, for the purpose of having plans taken, and considering the one most proper to be adopted.

Died.] At Windsor, Mrs. Fallas, 86—Mrs. E. Ricketts—At Reading, Mr. D. Barr—Mrs. M. Round—Mrs. Kearne—At Newbury, Capt. Welch.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

At a meeting lately held at High Wycombe, respecting the intended line of road from Wheatley Gate through Thame to West Wycombe, a subscription was entered into for defraying the expenses incurred, and books ordered to be opened for subscription shares towards the plan of 50*l*. each.

Died.] At Beaconsfield, H. Baker, esq. 76—At Great Woolston, Mr. Scrivener—At Aylesbury, Miss M. S. Franklin—Mrs. Wheeler—At Buckingham, Mr. T. Castle—Miss J. Ellis—Near Wendover, M. Roper, esq. 76—At Amersham, Mr. H. Baldwin, 96—Mrs. M. Briant, 91—Mr. Rusell—At Broughton, Mr. Bell.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

It appears by the University Calendar that the number of members on the boards of the respective colleges amounts to 4489, being an increase of 212 since last year, and more than double the number in 1804.

Married.] At Chippenham, Mr. W. Edwards to Miss Mortlock—Mr. Wentworth, of Cambridge, to Miss Newport.

Died.] At Cambridge, E. Rogers, esq.—Mr. G. Dobito, of Kirtling Hall.

CHESHIRE.

The silk weavers at Macclesfield having only worked eleven hours a day, the masters determined to commence weekly working twelve hours daily, paying over time. This the workmen determined to resist, and at six o'clock p. m. after having collected in crowds, and been idle and turbulent all day, they met opposite the Macclesfield Arms, and in the Market Place, to about the number of 6000. The Yeomanry began to assemble about seven, and the Riot Act was read by the Mayor, and the Yeomanry were ordered to clear the streets. This they performed with great steadiness under a shower of stones, but a party of about 400 of the mob got into the churchyard, and there, protected by a strong wall and iron gates, which the cavalry could not force, they defended themselves till half-past nine, and repulsed the Yeomanry twice. In this service Lieut. Grimsditch received five or six desperate contusions, and a severe wound in the face. Cornet Daintry was severely wounded in the head, and carried into the Macclesfield Arms. Several of the corps were also wounded. At length the mob was dislodged by an attack on their rear, by the constables forcing their way through a side wall into the church-yard.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Broclebank, of Delamere Forest, to Miss Brock—At Bowden Church, Mr. T. Ockleston to Miss J. Yates—At Neston, Mr. P. Young to Miss M. B. Cottrell—At Chester, Mr. W. H. Mullins to Miss C. Willoughby.

Died.] At Hoole Bank, near Chester, Mrs. Britain—At Chester, Mrs. Whittell—Near Macclesfield, Mrs. Kinch—At Malpas, Mrs. S. Challiner, 77.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. R. S. Courtis to Miss N. Hooton—Mr. Moir to Miss Pomeroy.

Died.] At Pentillie Castle, Mrs. Coryton—At Bodmin, Mr. J. Edyvean—At St. Mewan Parsonage, Mr. T. Hocker—At St. Austell, Miss Dawe—At Helston, Mrs. Rowe—At Treleaven, near Mevagissey, in the 85th year of his age, the Rev. Philip Lyne, LL.D. fifty-two years vicar of that parish. He was a man of extensive erudition, of easy and gentlemanly manners, and acknowledged for his friendly hospitality. Until within a few days of his decease, he uniformly rose at a very early hour, and retired to his study, where he remained the greater part of the day. To his abstemiousness and rigid adherence to rule may be attributed, in a great measure, his protracted term of life.

CUMBERLAND.

Some masons, working in a quarry at Cowpen High House, near Blyth, seventy feet above the level of any water, discovered, enclosed in a block of freestone, two petrified fish, apparently, from their shape and dimensions, (about two feet and a half in length,) of the salmon tribe, though the scales are larger than belong to that description of fish. The impression of the scales is left on the stone in which they were found.

Married.] Mr. J. Studholme, of Kingsmoor House, to Miss E. Nixon—At Brougham Nine Churches, Mr. W. Hogarth to Miss M. Donald—At Cockermouth, Mr. M. Beeby to Miss Muddy—At Workington, Mr. J. Gillis to Miss M. Elliot—At Whitehaven, Captain Rogers to Miss M. Brenthwaite—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Fisher to Miss M. Rothwell—At Drigg, Mr. R. Watson to Miss M. Jackson—At Stanwix, Mr. Robinson to Miss A. Blyth—J. Slater, esq. of Carlisle, to Miss R. M. Bedwell—At Edenhall, Mr. Grundy to Miss Lamb—At St. Bees, Mr. Cowman to Miss F. Fitzsimmons.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Weir—Mr. J. Briden—Mrs. M. Purdy—Mrs. S. Hodgson—Mr. J. Hornsby, 93—Mrs. A. Baty—Mrs. M. Robson—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Johnston—At Corney Hall, Mr. E. Brookbank—At Dalston, Mr. W. Richardson—At Penrith, Miss A. Moss—Mrs. S. Jackson—At Uldole, Mr. Steel—At Maryport, Mr. R. Blackstock.

DERBYSHIRE.

It is proposed to form a junction between the Peak Forest canal, the Sheffield canal, the Chesterfield canal, and the Cromford canal, by the following route:—Beginning at the basin of the Peak Forest canal, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, the proposed Grand Commercial canal will proceed thence to Chapel Milton; thence by a tunnel through Cowburn Hill into Edale Dale; thence by the village of Hope, crossing the river Derwent near where it meets the river New; thence under Hathersage to where the turnpike-road, which leads from Sheffield to Buxton, crosses the Derwent, at Grindleford bridge; thence by a tunnel to Smeecliff Wood, in the parish of Dronfield; thence down the vale through Barlow Woods to Sheep bridge, which is near to the turnpike-road between Sheffield and Chesterfield, two miles from the latter, passing over Newbold and Whittington commons, and thence entering the basin of the Chesterfield canal; thence by Chesterfield under Hasland, up the vale towards Tupton, and crossing the ridge by a short tunnel into the vale which leads to Amber mills, enter the Cromford canal in Buckland hollow.

Married.] Mr. G. T. Hill, of Clareborough, to Miss H. Brawett.

Died.] C. Broadhurst, esq. of Foston Hall—At Derby, Mr. J. Cuppleditch—At the Loads, near Chesterfield, Mrs. Watkinson.

DEVONSHIRE.

A meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and others, interested in the export trade of woollens in this and the adjoining counties, was lately held at Exeter, when a series of resolutions was passed, and a petition to Parliament adopted, against the exportation of British wool.

Married.] At Axminster, G. Harbin, esq. to Miss Stocker—At Cadbury, H. Rendell, esq. to Miss Gater—At Littleham, near Exmouth, the Rev. W. Russell to Miss F. Carpenter—At Bow, Mr. C. Adams to Miss Sweet—At Colyton, Mr. S. Morgan to Miss M. Stocker—At Stoke, Lieut. S. Reeves to Miss A. Quiller.

Died.] At Crediton, W. H. Holman, esq.—At Dartmouth, Mrs. Pinson—Mr. Hine—At Exeter, Mr. J. G. Snelling—Mrs. Cranch—At Lympston, J. West, esq.—At Plymouth, Capt. Elliot—Mr. J. Panchen—Mrs. Pass—At Exmouth, Mrs. Southcott—At Brixham, Mrs. Elliot—At Topsham, Mrs. Pierce.

DORSETSHIRE.

The improvements that are now making at Bridport Harbour will prove highly beneficial in giving facility to the scouring of the bar, which in particular winds has hitherto been speedily formed there. Large quantities of the blue lyas have been carried from Lyme to be converted into lime for the masonry; this stone being scarce and remarkable for hardening in a very short time under water.

Married.] At Radipole, Mr. M. Clark to Miss M. Voss—At Bridport, Mr. Lowring to Miss Jerrard.

Died.] At Buckshaw House, Miss S. E. Le Gros—At Weymouth, W. Young, esq. 76—Mr. J. Rolls—At Blandford, Mrs. King—At Wareham, J. Staines, esq.—At Bingham's Melcombe, R. Bingham, esq. 83—Capt. T. Scriven, of Lyme Regis—At Bourston, Mrs. Michell.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Young to Miss Butterfin—R. S. Atcheson, esq. to Miss C. Ettrick—At Gateshead, Mr. J. Fairs to Miss M. Wilson—At Durham, M. St. George to Miss A. J. Thompson—At Darlington, Mr. T. Stabler to Miss A. Stobart.

Died.] At Waddenhoe House, Mrs. Hodson—At Durham, M. Balfour, esq.—Mr. J. Hines—Miss Swoank—At Sunderland, Mrs. Allan—Mr. W. Mordey—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. H. Abbott.

ESSEX.

Last month an urn, containing a quantity of coins, was dug up on the Terling Place Estate. Many of them, although somewhat thicker, may be compared in size to a sixpence of the last coinage. Owing to the pureness of the metal, time has had but little effect upon them, the die and inscriptions being perfectly legible; and in other respects, considering the state of the arts at the early period at which the coins were in circulation, the heads, which are much raised, are remarkably fine. Another urn, smaller than the former, has been also dug up: it contained several gold and silver coins, in the highest state of preservation; also two large gold rings. A great number of the coins have been secured to Colonel Strutt, owner of the mansion, through his steward. Terling Park appears to have been a favourite place in remote ages. Where the present house stands there was an ancient building, which was fitted up as a palace for King Henry VIII. and there are evident marks remaining of its former grandeur. Report states the number of gold Roman coins last found was thirty, the size of a guinea, and some silver; all of which were as bright as if just taken from a jeweller's shop, or from the Mint.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. Carpenter to Miss Hellen—Mr. J. Steed to Miss Seaborne—At Chelmsford, Mr. Marshall to Miss E. M. Hawkes.

Died.] At Easton Lodge, Dunmow, Lord Viscount Baynard, 73—At Colchester, Mr. H. Daniell—Mr. J. Borley—Mr. H. Hutton—Mr. W. Rolle—At Boreham, Mrs. Rush—R. Bull, esq. of Great Oakley Hall—At Great Baddow, A. Bullen, esq. 78—Mr. J. Stock, of Rayne—At Laytonstone, Miss J. Halford—At Bocking, Mrs. Walker.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The subscriptions raised for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Dr. Jenner, now amount to upwards of 800*l.* This sum will, it is hoped, yet be very considerably augmented. Were the gratitude of mankind commensurate to the benefits which that great philanthropist conferred upon suffering humanity, an undertaking to do honour to his name would be supported with unexampled enthusiasm. Amongst the recent donations is the sum of 50*l.* from the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and 10*l.* 10s. from the Royal College of Surgeons of the same University.

Married.] At Tewkesbury, Mr. J. Brown to Miss S. Brealey—Mr. W. Barton to Miss E. Ford, of Rockhampton—At Taynton, Mr. J. Morris to Miss E. Whitmore—At Gloucester, Mr. C. Maddox to Miss H. Maddox—At Barnwood, J. L. Pennefather, esq. to Miss E. Rea—Mr. S. Bird, of Nailsworth, of Miss A. Piffe—J. Bangley, esq. of Kingsdown, to Mrs. Butler.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. S. Claxon—Mrs. E. Wintle—Mr. J. Keene—Mrs. Bradley—Miss C. Collier—Mr. J. Vick—Mr. C. Wheeler—At Newland, Mr. R. Mudway, 74—At Tewkesbury, Mr. R. Williams—Mr. T. Bronett—Mr. Morell—At Newent, Mr. J. R. Hartland—At Cheltenham, C. K. Saunders, esq.—Mrs. A. Hunt, 83—At Thornbury, J. Fewster, esq. 84—At Eastington, Mr. W. H. Hicks—At Didmarton, Miss C. Chapell—At Miserden, Mrs. Wills—At Corse Court, Mrs. Barnes—At Hartpery, Mrs. Moody—At Shipton Moyne, Miss Emerson.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. J. Coles to Miss S. Lowman—At Christchurch, G. O. Aldridge, esq.

to Mrs. Etheridge—Mr. Twynam to Miss Twinney—At St. Helens, Mr. R. Dawson to Miss E. James—The Rev. J. Le Marchant to Miss E. Utterson, of Marwell Hall.

Died.] At Southampton, S. Bird, esq.—The Rev. H. Hill, D.D.—Mr. T. Eglan—Mr. W. Laishley—At Andover, Mr. W. Quinton—At Portsmouth, Mrs. Laing—Mr. N. Perfett—At Fordingbridge, Mrs. E. Jefferis—At Romsey, Mr. J. Lovell—At St. Cross, Mr. Lavender, 93—At Winchester, Miss M. Miller, 74—At New Coppice Cottage, Mr. J. White, 108—At Great Arscott, J. Blagrove, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Home Lacy, the Rev. J. Scudamore—At Orlands, near Ledbury, Dr. Hill—At Hereford, T. Berrington, esq. 83—At Ledbury, Mr. G. Higginson—At Mount Pleasant, Ross, Mrs. Howell, 78—At Weston, Mrs. Hooper.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Albans, Mr. W. Hine to Miss Payne.

Died.] At Chesham, Miss E. O. Sercombe—At Broxbourne, J. Keeling, esq.—At Buntingford, W. Eley, esq. 99.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Custance, of S..tton, to Miss Shaw, of Yaxley.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. R. Taylor—At St. Neots, Mr. Gorham.

KENT.

In addition to the improvements lately made and making in Canterbury, the liberal and enlightened mind will rejoice to learn, that it is in contemplation, with the members of the Historical Society, to erect a commodious Lecture Room, and to form a public Library and Museum of Natural History, and thus render an institution formed for the cultivation of useful knowledge, not only of the greatest public utility, but an ornament to the city.

Married.] At Eastchurch, T. Bensted, esq. to Miss S. Bronchley—At Hadlow, Mr. T. Barton to Miss E. Cheeseman—At Chatham, Mr. J. Back to Miss S. Hodges—Mr. Sevale to Miss A. Allen—Mr. R. Skinner to Miss S. Philcox—At Folkstone, Mr. J. Eastwick to Miss C. Hart—At Margate, Mr. Mutton to Miss A. Hopkins—At Faversham, Mr. J. Davis to Miss F. Willson—At Woodchurch, Mr. W. Guy to Miss M. Chapling.

Died.] At Newnham, Mrs. E. Kent—At Boxley, Mr. E. Jupp—At Ramsgate, Mr. W. H. Cock—At Harbledown, Mrs. White—At Tenterden, Mr. R. Tassell, 82—At Canterbury, Mr. W. Taylor—T. Flint, esq. 78—Mrs. Ruff—Mrs. M. Preston, 89—Mrs. Stephens—At Rochester, W. Prentis, esq.—At Dover, Capt. J. Thomas—Mrs. Clements, 78—Mr. J. Smith—Mrs. Stevens—Mr. T. Bullard—At Faversham, Mr. E. Perkins—Mr. P. Mein—Mr. J. Smith—At Dumpton House, Thanet, Mrs. Crofts—At Biddenden, Mr. Wells—At Chatham, Mrs. Light—Mr. J. Pettman.

LANCASHIRE.

A special general meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held lately on the subject of the projected alteration in the laws affecting artisans and machinery. The resolutions agreed to on the occasion express a very strong opinion as to the injurious policy of permitting artisans to emigrate, and machinery to be exported. Were our improved machinery (said the chairman) freely permitted to be exported to America, there was no saying how far that country might injure our manufacturing interests. The resolutions of the meeting also called the attention of ministers to the overwhelming restriction under which the commercial interests of this country are placed by the present state of the Corn Laws; which not only tend to give a fictitious value to the most important article of human food, but to throw great obstacles in the way of mercantile operations, by materially augmenting the difficulty of procuring returns. What an opposition of principles in the same body!

Married.] At Flixton, near Manchester, Mr. S. Flitcroft to Miss C. Gregory—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Wilkinson to Miss S. Westmore—At Manchester, J. Cunningham, esq. to Miss Balby—Mr. G. Greaves, of Ashton-under-Line, to Miss R. Edwards.

Died.] At Liverpool, Miss M. A. Jackson—Miss F. Pears—Mr. J. Troughear—Miss E. Swire—At Brookhouse Rainhill, Miss J. Arstall, 95—At Bolton, J. Orrell, esq.—At Manchester, E. Greaves, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Barnborough Church, J. P. Ord, esq. to Miss J. F. Hawkesworth—At Leicester, Mr. T. Moore to Miss E. Moss—Mr. W. Pick, of Thorpe Arnold, to Miss Martin—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Brown to Miss J. H. Ingle.

Died.] At Kegworth, Mr. S. Sharpe—At Terrace Lodge, Leicester, Mr. G. Davis.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At North Luffenham, Mr. A. Love to Miss E. White—At Lincoln, Mr. J. Greenfield to Mrs. W. Singleton—At Horncastle, Mr. L. Hunter to Miss E. Padley—At Boston, Mr. J. Jackson to Miss M. Donsby—At King's Cliffe, Mr. T. G. Hardy to Miss M. Wade—At Louth, Captain J. Bonnett to Miss M. A. Sherwood—Mr. Wilson to Miss Roper—At Great Hale, Mr. J. Green to Miss F. Massey—At Market Rasen, Mr. W. Brumby to Miss Sellers—At Long Bennington, Mr. J. Miller to Miss M. Southern—At Market Deeping, Mr. Wilford to Miss Wallbanks.

Died.] At Hornby, Mr. S. Harrison—At Bourn, Mr. J. Dove—At Horncastle, W. Franklin, esq. 84—Mrs. A. Kirkbride, 92—At West Ashby, the Rev. F. Rocliffe—At Raithby, Mrs. Jackson—Mr. W. Lonsdale—Near Boston, Mrs. Skeath—At Louth, Mrs. Millet, 95—Mrs. Foster—At Cottingham, J. Travis, esq.—At Little Hale, Mr. R. Parke—At Spalding, Mrs. Smith.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Brunt to Miss S. Harwood, of Abbey Tintern.

Died.] At Graigwith House, Mrs. Morgan—At Monmouth, Mr. J. Powell—Mr. T. Ashford.

NORFOLK.

The improvements now in progress at Mundesley, carried on with a view to the better accommodation both of visitors and residents, are upon so extended a scale that there is scarcely a bricklayer within three or four miles of it who is not employed upon them; no bricks worth using remain unsold within the same distance. The land on which stands the New Inn, and the respectable houses in front of it, was at one time so little regarded that a trial at law was had to ascertain whether it belonged to Mundesley or to Paston. Since that period, however, such inducements have offered to build upon and beautify this once neglected spot, that from being little more than a heath and gravel pit, it now forms a most agreeable resort for company.

Married.] At Hevingham, Mr. R. Gordon to Miss M. A. Ebbetts—At Norwich, Mr. W. Pigott to Miss R. Cullington—At Yarmouth, Mr. B. Waters to Miss E. Freeman.

Died.] At Thornham, Mrs. E. Bell, 95—At Thetford, Mrs. Brooks—At Feltwell, the Rev. R. Stevenson—At Wymondham, Mr. G. Tipple—At Yarmouth, Mrs. G. Warren—At Norwich, Mrs. Ownsworth—Mrs. A. Money—Mrs. Stone.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Wellingborough, R. Michael, esq. to Miss Bridgman—Mr. T. Tester to Miss J. Harris—At Northampton, Mr. J. Higgins to Miss M. S.

Walker—At West Haddon, Mr. R. Hall to Miss M. Rogers—At Drayton Bassett, the Hon. H. Eden to Miss H. Peel.

Died.] At Edwinstowe, Sir W. Boothby, bart.—At Wellingborough, Mrs. Wallis—Mr. P. Collins—At the Grove, the Earl of Clarendon.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The first general meeting of the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanical Institution of Newcastle was lately held in the Joiners' Hall; Mr. R. Robson, mason, in the chair. After some discussion, rules were adopted, and two secretaries, with eighteen members for an acting committee, were chosen. The committee is divided into three classes of six each. The first class consists of engineers, surveyors, architects, master builders, and practical chemists; the second class, of master and journeymen mechanics; and the third class is taken from amongst the other members of the institution. The election of a president and the vice-presidents was deferred. Many respectable gentlemen, and most of the chief engineers, architects, and builders of the place, have already joined this institution, which at the first meeting consisted of about 190 members.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. T. Ormsby to Mrs. Halstead—Mr. G. Steel to Miss E. Parker—Mr. W. Leadbiter, of Tynemouth, to Miss A. Sinclair—At Tynemouth, E. Jackson, esq. to Miss E. Mitcalfe—At Hexham, Mr. J. Scott to Miss White.

Died.] At Dunston Bank, near Newcastle, Mrs. Hopper—At Longhoughton, Mrs. Adams—At Ouseburn, Mrs. E. Hall, 95—At Newcastle, Mrs. Elliot—Mrs. J. Dixon—Mrs. A. Brown—Mrs. E. Waters—Mr. J. Wilson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Retford, the Rev. P. Jackson to Miss H. Firth—At Nuttall, Mr. J. Howard to Miss Beaby—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Winn to Miss Robinson—Mr. R. Alcock to Miss P. Cooper—Mr. J. Bigsby to Miss Veitch—Mr. W. Brooks to Miss S. Theaker—Mr. R. Richards to Miss M. Brown—Mr. W. Doubleday to Miss J. Morris—At Newark, Mr. J. Smith to Miss S. Dykes.

Died.] At West Hill, Mansfield, Miss E. Rogers—At East Bridgford, Mr. Whitaker—At Nottingham, Mr. S. Bagshaw—F. Panton, esq.—Mrs. A. Harrison—At Castle Donnington, Mrs. S. Drake—At Watnall, Mr. W. Hides—At Newark, Mrs. Smith—Mr. J. Franks—Mrs. E. Staples—Mrs. Bell.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. J. Holt to Miss Taylor—Mr. W. Parsons to Miss P. Parsons—At Henley, Mr. Mallett to Miss Rickford.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Norris—At Chipping Norton, Miss. A. Biggerstaff—At Lower Caversham, R. Deane, esq.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Glaston, Mr. Osborne to Miss Porter—At Oakham, Mr. S. Bingham to Miss R. Veasey.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Hall, of All-Stretton, to Miss Harris—At Madeley, Mr. W. Higgins to Miss M. A. Parker—At Wellington, R. Nichols, esq. to Miss M. Haynes—Mr. S. Roden to Miss M. Moore—At Ellesmere, J. Beck, esq. to Miss S. M. Badger—At Sutton Maddock, Mr. R. Hcuton to Miss Farmer—At Preston Gubbals, Mr. Oare to Miss Yevilly—At Shawbury, Mr. W. Dale to Miss A. Henshaw—At Hodnet, Mr. J. Hilditch to Miss J. Chidley.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, E. Cullis, esq. 78—Mrs. Wilkes—Mr. B. Watkins, 84—Mr. J. W. Bayley, of Preston Brockhurst Hall—At Pontesbury, the Rev. C. Peters—At Whittington, near Oswestry, Mrs. Lloyd—At Cardington, Mr. E. Flint—J. Brookes, of Broughall—At Wellington, Mrs. Sockett—At Oswestry, Mrs. Jameson—At Iscoyd, near Whitchurch, Mr. Price.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A meeting was held at Taunton last month to consider the propriety of opposing in Parliament the progress of the Bristol and Taunton Canal Bill. Mr. Bunter, in an able speech, deprecated the object of the proposed bill, which he contended would be injurious to the town of Taunton, and proposed a petition to the Legislature against it. Mr. H. J. Leigh defended the conduct of the Company, and stated the advantages which would result to the town and neighbourhood, if the design were carried into effect. Mr. Leigh concluded by moving a resolution, declaring it expedient to petition Parliament in favour of the proposed bill; which was seconded by Mr. J. Young, a considerable trader and carrier on the river Tone. But Mr. Bunter's motion was carried by a large majority.

Married.] At Bath, J. R. Maude, esq. to Miss M. M. Worthington—Mr. E. Weymss to Miss H. Skime—At Farley Church, Lieut.-Col. Willson to Miss A. B. Houlton—Mr. J. H. Coombs, of Frome, to Miss Sherborne.

Died.] At Bathpool, Mr. J. Puddy—At Martock, Mrs. Tatchell—At Lydeard St. Lawrence / Stogumber, F. T. Hugo, esq.—At Taunton, Mr. J. Pyne—At Bower Hinton, the Rev. P. Horsey, 80—At Wells, Miss J. Newman—At Bridgwater, Mr. W. Yeo.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Audley, Mr. J. Dean to Miss H. Rowley—At Drayton Bassett, the Hon. H. Eden to Miss H. Peel.

Died.] Sir G. Chetwynd, bart. of Grendon Hall—At Whittington, near Lichfield, Mr. T. Goodall.

SUFFOLK.

A new street, to run in a line from the new rooms to the Woodbridge road, is proposed to be built at Ipswich by a Joint Stock Company. The advantages of this mode, with reference to appearance merely, are obvious; for instead of that want of uniformity which individual caprice, under separate purchases, would probably occasion, there will be, under this plan, unity of design, and consequent beauty of effect. It is intended to build twenty-five private houses, adapted for genteel residence.

Married.] At Alderton, Mr. J. Topple to Miss M. May—At Aldborough, Lieut. H. Killop to Miss M. Gildersleeves—At Ipswich, Mr. R. Hayward to Miss E. C. Caston—Lieut. G. Gooch to Miss J. Rae—At Hadleigh, Mr. Pite to Miss E. Last—Mr. J. Cook, of Mellis, to Miss M. Spink.

Died.] At Bures, Miss A. Weasey—At Beccles, Mrs. Wallace—Mr. C. Todd—At Stradbrooke, Mr. W. Vrotley, 78—At Westerfield, the Rev. J. Hitch—Mrs. Lenny, of Worlingham—At Woodbridge, Miss Brook—Mrs. Turner.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Chichester, Lieut. Boyce to Mrs. Smart—At East Grinstead, R. Crawford, esq. to Miss P. Stutter.

Died.] At Brighton, Mr. Poune—At Arundel, Mr. H. Overington—At Eastbourne, Mrs. Bracebridge.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. T. Jackson to Miss A. Probin—The Rev. J. Yates to Miss D. Crompton—At Warwick, W. Ellon, esq. to Miss C. A. G. Norbury.

Died.] At Solihull, Mrs. Davies—At Leamington, Mrs. Thompson, of Swanlund—At Hall Green, Miss P. Swinburn.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. J. L. Wood to Miss Steadman, of Kendal—At Kirkby Steven, Mr. G. Ion to Miss C. Kirkpatrick.

Died.] At Appleby, Mrs. Gibbon, 102—At Ambleside, Mrs. Coward—At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. T. H. Gregg.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Warminster, Mr. G. Edwards to Miss Miffin—M. Barton, esq. of Corsham, to Miss M. Adams—At Calne, Mr. R. Taylor to Miss M. Clarke.

Died.] At Plough Cottage, near Marlborough, Mrs. Jones—At Devizes, Mrs. Harrison—At Badside, near Corsham, Mrs. Pocock—At Steeple Longford, Mr. H. Roles.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Sir W. E. R. Boughton, of Rouse Lench, to Miss C. Knight—The Rev. A. Paterson, of Stourbridge, to Miss L. M. Sweet.

Died.] At Martley, Mr. H. Meade—At Redditch, Mr. B. Holyoake.

YORKSHIRE.

A meeting was held at the Court-house, Leeds, last month, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Combination Laws. It was numerously attended, particularly by the working classes. Mr. Joseph Oates was called to the chair. After he had stated the evils that attended the Combination Laws, both to the employers and the employed, and expressed his confidence that by a full and impartial statement being laid before the Parliament, they would be repealed, some other gentlemen addressed the meeting at length. Several resolutions were unanimously adopted, upon which a petition was formed. It commences by stating, that as labour is the principal support of all classes in society, every man ought to have the power of procuring the best price for it; and then proceeds to shew the injustice of the Combination Acts, by infringing on the rights of the operative artisans, and placing them under the painful necessity of applying for that parochial relief which ought to be paid in wages, to the detriment of both the manufacturing and agricultural interests. It next adverts to the advantages that would accrue from their abrogation, by giving them the full benefit of those institutions established for their instruction, and prevent the demoralizing tendency which the present system has upon themselves and their families.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. W. Day to Miss M. Musgrave—Mr. G. Dent, of Whittaker Mills, to Miss Broadley, of Hunslet—At Halifax, J. Roberts, esq. to Miss M. Oldfield—At Hemsworth, J. Childers, esq. to Miss A. Wood—Mr. W. Gillgrass, of Rothwell, to Miss Arton.

Died.] At Wakefield, Mr. J. Beaumont—Mr. J. Pitchforth—Miss Webster—At Halifax, Mrs. Hoyland - Mrs. J. Kershaw—At Hunslet, Mr. J. Rigg—At Leeds, Mrs. Walker—Mrs. Kendall—At Meanwood, Mr. J. Bywater—At Selby, Mr. W. Wright—Miss France—At Armley, Miss Brown.

WALES.

Land-surveyors and engineers have been lately employed by the trustees of the Radnorshire turnpike roads in surveying the county of Radnor, and plotting improved lines of road, previous to their obtaining from Parliament a renewal of their Turnpike Road Act; and we understand that several very judicious and important improvements, by avoiding inconvenient ascents and descents, have been proposed by the surveyors, and approved of by the trustees, which, when completed, will cause travelling on the turnpike roads in that uneven county to be performed with facility and pleasure.

Married.] At Llansanhon, Denbigh, J. Price, esq. to Miss A. Sparrow—At Carnarvon, Capt. S. Jones to Miss E. Jones—The Rev. Mr. Jones to Mrs. J. Davies—Mr. J. Williams, of Llai Place, Denbigh, to Miss M. Barton.

Died.] At Dalvorgan, J. O. Herbert, esq.—At Denbigh, Mrs. M. Owen, 94—At Wrexham, Mr. Penson—Mrs. Watkins, of Llyswen, Brecon.

SCOTLAND.

The establishment of an Australian Company has suggested to a number of public-spirited individuals in Scotland the idea of forming a society to aid deserving persons in their endeavours to emigrate and settle in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, and matters are actually in progress for carrying this benevolent project into effect. A meeting was lately held in the Freemasons' Hall, Niddry-street, Edinburgh, which was respectably attended; the Rev. Mr. Lothian in the chair; when a series of resolutions was moved by W. Ellis, esq. S. S. C. and seconded by Robert Paul, esq. The principal objects comprehended in these were the security of the persons and property of emigrants on the voyage—the maintenance of a regular communication with friends left behind, and the insuring a friendly welcome, temporary accommodation, and facilities for permanent settlement in the country of their adoption. It was also proposed to give assistance in money to deserving emigrants, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of freight and passage out—every applicant being first well recommended, and his character subjected to strict scrutiny. Masons, wrights, smiths, and other artisans, schoolmasters, farm servants, and labourers, are the classes to which the principles of this society specially apply.

Married.] At Glasgow, Mr. E. Oliphant to Miss C. Mackie—At Prestonfield House, Major D. M'Gregor to Miss E. D. T. Dick—At Montrose, Mr. J. Williamson to Miss A. Strachan—At Edinburgh, Dr. R. Dobson to Miss R. Purves—C. C. Halkett, esq. to Miss S. Majoribanks—At Oakbank, near Glasgow, A. J. Robertson, esq. to Miss M. Pattison.

Died.] At Glasgow, Miss Morris—Mr. R. Ballantine—At Perth, Mr. Robertson—At Linlithgow, Mrs. Watson—At Birkwood, W. Todd, esq. 79—At Lauriston, A. Livingstone, esq.—At Edinburgh, Miss C. Kennedy—Lieut. A. G. Steven—W. Ramsay, esq.—J. Forman, esq.—Mrs. Virtue—Mrs. Tindal—Mrs. L. Franklin—J. Gleed, esq.—Mrs. Turnbull—Miss C. Ainslie—Mrs. Gibson.

IRELAND.

The attention of the English capitalists has at length been drawn to Ireland. A company has been for some time forming under the auspices of the leading Irish houses, for working collieries and mines in that country, which has been ascertained to abound in coal and minerals.

Married.] At Tullylish Church, M. W. Shuldham, esq. to Miss H. M'Manus—At Belfast, Dr. Drummond to Miss J. Getty—At Dublin, G. Rabton, esq. to Juliana, third daughter of the late Captain J. Drury.

Died.] At Dublin, Mr. G. Byrne—Mr. J. King—Miss C. Lloyd—At Rosetown, Kildare, J. Kenny, esq. 95—At Knockglass, co. Kerry, G. Rae, esq.—At Ballyneety, co. Limerick, E. Fitzgerald, esq.—At Waterford, G. Langley, esq.—At Strabane, P. Fleming, esq.—At Cork, E. Godfrey, esq.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

JUNE 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Imperial Parliament.—On the 28th of April the House of Lords met after its adjournment. The Irish County Treasurers' and Records Bill passed through Committees, and the Irish Proctors' Bill was passed. The following day the House was principally occupied in hearing appeals. On the 30th Lord de Dunstanville presented two petitions for the Abolition of Slavery, and the Duke of Montrose reported the answers to certain addresses from his Majesty. On the 3d of May the Earl of Shaftesbury laid on the table the tenth report of the Commissioners on the ScotchJudicature. Lord Lauderdale moved the next day for a Bill to repeal certain Acts of his late Majesty which applied to the Manufacture of Silk. The Earl of Harrowby was astonished that the Noble Lord should bring forward a Bill which the Committee of their Lordships had condemned. The Bill was then read.—The Marquis of Lansdown moved that the House should go into a Committee on the Unitarian Marriage Bill. The Bishop of Chester moved that the Bill be read that day three months. The Bishop of Exeter was in favour of the Bill; he wished to see the Bill amended, but not abandoned, and was for going into the Committee. The Bishop of St. David's opposed the Bill. The Archbishop of Canterbury thought it would be a relief to the ministers of the establishment not to be under the obligation of marrying persons who objected to the form. The Marquis of Lansdown replied: Did it become the established Church to countenance a subterfuge at her altars, unworthy of a Christian community, and of a Protestant Legislature? could the Church wish for a subjection that was not vital to her support, an inhibition not necessary to her existence? His Lordship was ready to amend the Bill; and in respect to the registration of marriages by ministers of the establishment, if considered offensive, he was persuaded there could be no objection on the part of Unitarians to register their own. The Lord Chancellor opposed the Bill altogether, and asserted that Unitarians held doctrines not legalized by the laws. He should uphold the dignity and authority of the Church, and expressed his sincere belief that a worse Bill had never been introduced into that House. Lord Holland said, that some prelates had undertaken to assert that little or no scruple of conscience could be felt by Unitarians in marrying according to the ceremonial of the Church of England. He knew not what right any man had to take upon himself to decide on the scruples of others. The feelings of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject, were those of an enlightened Christian. The Lord Chancellor had said, let the Unitarians be placed upon the same footing as Jews and Quakers: would that noble lord support a bill for the purpose? It was an odd preface to his suggestion, that he had been eighteen days listening to an argument on the subject, but felt unable to give an opinion upon it. If a bill were brought in to this effect, the answer of the noble lord might be easily anticipated. As to registration by the clergy of the established Church, it made no addition to their duty, and was merely a civil act. Lord Liverpool could not perceive the smallest danger to the Church from passing the bill. On a division there appeared, for the committal of the bill 66, against it 105, majority against it 39. On the 5th the Marquis of Lansdown presented a petition from a people in Ireland called Separatists, praying to be allowed an affirmation in the place of an oath in judicial cases, and to be placed in the same state as Moravians or Quakers. His Lordship also presented a bill to enable the Roman Catholics of England to stand on the same footing as those of Ireland. The object was to render Roman Catholics eligible to all civil offices, and to enable the Hereditary Earl Marshal of England to exercise his office in person. The bill was then read a first time. On the 6th the house went into a committee upon the bill for the better administration of justice, and the solemnization of marriage in Newfoundland: the bill was amended, and the report received. On the 7th, after the appeals were heard, and a petition presented from the claimant of the Roscommon Peerage—the United Gas Light Company's bill was moved to be read a second time; it was opposed by the Lord Chancellor on the ground of its not containing proper provisions, and the reading deferred. On the 10th several petitions were presented and formal business transacted. On the 11th on the second reading of the Alien Bill, the Earl of Liverpool rose, and went over the grounds so often advanced in favour of the measure. His Lordship stated that the Bill was not introduced to conciliate any Foreign Power whatever; it was intro-

duced solely for the attainment of British objects, and the protection of British interests, including one of the dearest interests of this country, that of preserving it at peace. The bill was intended not to prevent foreigners finding an asylum here, but to prevent them from making this country the place of conspiracy. There had been a clause added to the bill, to do away the only inexpedient or unjustifiable part of it. Those foreigners who have been established here seven years, though still aliens in law, have by this proceeding made themselves subjects, and will not be included in the application of the law against aliens.—Earl Grosvenor, Lord Holland, Earls Darnley and Carnarvon, strongly opposed the bill, as unnecessary at the present time, and unconstitutional. Lord Calthorpe, Earl Westmorland, and the Lord Chancellor, defended it; on a division there being, Contents 80, Non-contents 35, it was read a second time. On the 12th and 13th some formal business only was gone through, and nothing of interest occurred. On the 14th the Alien Bill was read a third time, and Lord Gage moved as an amendment, that no alien should be sent back to his country against his will. Lord Liverpool opposed this clause as unnecessary, stating he would rather go to war than give up an alien, if required to do so by a foreign power. The amendment was rejected by a majority of twenty-five to thirteen.—On the 17th the Earl of Liverpool moved for the appointment of a committee to examine the nature and extent of the disturbances existing in the counties subjected to the operation of the Insurrection Act in Ireland. The Marquis of Lansdown moved an amendment, tending to make the inquiry general instead of circumscribed. The original motion was carried—Contents 50; Non-contents, 20.—On the 18th a petition was presented from the county of Suffolk, praying an alteration in the Game Laws. The House divided on going into a committee on the Silk Bill; 23 for and 17 against it; and the Bill was committed. On the 19th and 20th no debate of moment took place, the house being occupied principally in hearing claims and appeals. On the 21st, after some preliminary business, the reading of the General Gas-light Company's Bill was proposed. The Earl of Lauderdale moved it be read that day six months, which was agreed to, after some remarks from the Lord Chancellor on its evil provisions. The Spitalfields Acts Repeal Bill was read a third time, by a majority of six.

House of Commons.—The House met on the 3d of May, when Sir J. Mackintosh questioned Mr. Canning respecting a strong French squadron being at the Brazils. Mr. Canning replied, that he had received such an explanation from the ambassador of France as the latter could give, and had also demanded an explanation of his government, which he believed would still more satisfactorily allow him to contradict a report that had created so much alarm. The House divided on the Hide and Skins Bill, 27 for the second reading, and 17 against it. On the 4th a petition was presented from certain occupiers of land in Sussex against the Act which allows bonded corn to be taken out of the warehouses under new regulations. After some observations from different members, it was laid on the table. Mr. J. Smith presented a petition from certain districts of Westmeath against Orange and Ribbon Societies. Mr. Maberley moved that the sum of 1,000,000*l.* be advanced to enable the peasantry to prosecute certain branches of industry in Munster and Connaught. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, two sums having been already advanced in Ireland for that purpose. On a division, 33 voted for and 85 against the motion. On the 5th Mr. Hume presented a petition from Mr. W. Cobbett, complaining of the Kensington turnpike trust, and Sir T. Lethbridge one against the treadmill. Col. Davies moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the constitution of the Irish Militia; his motion was lost by 26 to 10. On the 6th Mr. Canning stated that he had received a communication from the French Government, that the force at Rio Janeiro consisted of only two frigates; one of which was on its way home; and that the British force at every foreign station at present out-numbered that of every other power in the world. Mr. Hume made a motion respecting the Church of Ireland. The Protestant establishment, protected as it was by all the advantages of wealth and power, consisted of 1289 incumbents. The numbers appeared to be, four Archbishops and 16 Bishops, 33 deans, 108 dignitaries, 178 prebends, 52 vicars choral, 107 rural deans, 512 minor canons, &c. Here was a staff for so small an army! The population of Ireland consisted of seven millions, one million of which was Protestant, half that number being Dissenters, and the other half of the Church of England. In many cases there was not a single Protestant family in a benefice. According to a calculation which had been made, the church property of Ireland was 3,200,000*l.* as nearly as had been estimated. Thus for 500,000 Protestants there were 1500 clergymen; while for 6,000,000 of Catholics the clergy were but 2500. There were

2224 benefices in Ireland, 1391 being in the gift of the bishops, 293 in the crown, 367 in lay hands, and 21 belonging to the universities. How the remaining benefices were disposed of, had not been stated. In 1818 the total incumbents were 1289. Of these 531 were non-resident. In 1792 the Catholic families in Waterford were 108,625, of Protestants 1375; yet 50 benefices were retained for instructing 1375 Protestants! The incomes of some of the ministers of the Church were enormous for doing nothing: the Bishop of Derry had 20,000*l.* a year, and yet his cathedral was in ruins. He could not conceive what the Irish Government and Church were about, and concluded by moving, "That it is expedient to inquire into the Church Establishment of Ireland, and whether it is more than commensurate to the services performed, the number of persons employed, and the incomes they receive." Mr. Stanley opposed the motion as tending to cast odium on the clergy. Mr. Dawson defended the Irish clergy. Mr. D. Browne said, that as long as the revenues of the Established Church continued in their present integrity, he had no hope of seeing peace in Ireland. Mr. Plunket spoke against the motion. Sir F. Burdett supported it. The House divided, for Mr. Hume's proposition 79, against it 152.—On the 7th a petition was presented from Armagh by Mr. Brownlow, against the Corn Laws. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution for the amendment of the Saving Banks Bill, to prevent their being misused by persons for whom they are not intended. He also moved for some grants to cover items of the budget unprovided for. The reduction of taxes and duties this year would be 1,700,000*l.*, a sum exceeding his calculation. He stated, that of the 75,000,000*l.* four per cents., 68,000,000*l.* had assented to take 100*l.* stock at 3½ per cent. in exchange for 100*l.* four per cents.; 7,000,000*l.* remained therefore to pay off. This sum he proposed should be raised by exchequer bills. He proposed not to convert the 7,000,000*l.* so issued, but to transfer the amount to the commissioners of the Sinking Fund at three per cent. redeeming a million every quarter. He also proposed to diminish the number of exchequer bills, and to reduce the interest from 2*d.* to 1½*d.* per day. A saving would by this accrue next year of 230,000*l.* on 30,000,000*l.* of bills. He moved therefore for 15,000,000*l.* of exchequer bills, which was granted. On the 10th Sir G. Hill moved the second reading of the Derry Cathedral repair Bill, which was abandoned, upon the opinion of the House being shewn on it. The West India Company Bill was read a second time; the House dividing in favour of the second reading, 102 for, and 30 against the motion. Mr. Maberley moved for the repeal of the assessed taxes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion. On a division the numbers were, 78 for, and 171 against the motion. On the 11th, Lord Althorpe made a motion for inquiry into the State of Ireland, which was opposed by Mr. Goulburn and Mr. North, and supported by Sir J. Newport, Mr. Stanley, Sir J. Sebright, and Sir F. Burdett. Mr. Peel opposed the motion. Mr. Canning vindicated his conduct on the Catholic question, denying that he had acted inconsistently in that matter. He had never acted as a partisan in the cause, and, therefore, did not owe to them, or any one breathing, any account of his conduct as to when he thought it right to bring the question forward, or to abstain from doing so. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to deprecate the existence of the Orange Faction in Ireland, and that still more anomalous institution, called the Catholic Association. With regard to the recommendation they had heard as to the appropriation of Church property in Ireland, his opinion was, that the best plan was not to interfere with such property at all. Mr. Tierney, in a very humourous speech, replied to the observations of Mr. Canning. The Right Hon. Gentleman, he said, could not flatter himself that he was in his present situation from any personal regard which had been entertained towards him. It was quite certain, that in the eyes of one member of the Cabinet, and a very important one, there was very little to choose between the Right Hon. Secretary and the Pope. He believed that if the Right Hon. Gentleman had stipulated for some prospective measures in favour of the Catholics at that time, they must of necessity have been granted. Sir F. Blake supported the motion. Lord Althorpe briefly replied, and the House divided; for the amendment, 184, for the original motion, 136. On the 12th, several petitions were presented and notices given, but no debate took place. On the 13th, petitions were presented against the New Beer Bill. Mr. Curteis moved for a return of the persons who made returns of the corn sales in London, Liverpool, and Boston; but, on the suggestion of Mr. Peel, withdrew his motion. Motions for a Committee on the Sugar Duties by Mr. Whitmore, and for a continuance of the Salt Duties by Mr. Wodehouse, were withdrawn. Mr. R. Martin moved a resolution to increase the salaries of the great officers of state and of the judges; but it was not seconded. Mr. Hobhouse would

never agree to an increase, but on the principle that there should, in future, be no promotion on the Bench. The County Courts Bill was agreed to, the House dividing on a clause of compensation, Ayes 58, Noes 49. On the 14th, the Game Laws Amendment Bill was committed. On the 17th, Mr. Huskisson moved the second reading of the Warehoused Wheat Bill, to which Mr. Handley made an amendment, "that the Bill be read a second time that day six months." Mr. D. Browne seconded the amendment. Mr. Huskisson said he must repel the insinuation that he brought in the Bill to suit the views of his constituents in Liverpool. He considered it a commercial measure, unimportant to the landed interest. The Bill was finally read a second time. On the 18th, Mr. Calcraft moved for a repeal of all the Duties on Leather after the 5th of June, 1825. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that there were other articles which had a prior claim to remission. On some articles the tax was 300 per cent. on the price; and the moral consideration of preventing smuggling was one which ought to have weight, and was of higher importance than the effect of the restrictions on the leather trade. Lord Althorpe, Sir J. Newport, Mr. Maberley, and Sir J. Yorke supported the motion. The House divided, 71 for, and 16 against the Bill. On the 19th, Mr. Dickenson moved for a Committee to inquire into the expenditure of County Rates; the motion was agreed to. On the 20th, Sir J. Newport moved for a return of any lands held by the Dean of Derry for the use of the cathedral, and any property liable to repair the cathedral, under a late inquisition. Mr. Croker moved for an account of each class of freeholders in each town or county in Ireland, distinguishing the classes. The motion was agreed to. Lord Milton also moved for the number of freemen admitted or sworn in any city or borough town of Ireland from 1795 to the present time, and the number of resident householders. On the 21st, Dr. Lushington presented a petition to the House from two free persons of colour in Jamaica, complaining of their being removed from the island by force, illegally and without cause. The petition was read, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Hume moved that the Report of the Committee on Artisans and Machinery be laid on the table. The House went into a Committee on the Wool Duties, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the clause that reduces the duty on imported wool to 3*d*. a pound on the 10th of September 1824, and on the 10th of December, to 1*d*. The clause was agreed to. On another, which repealed the laws prohibiting the exportation of British wool, a division took place. It was finally carried, Ayes 180, Noes 20. On one clause Sir E. Knatchbull moved, that instead of a duty of 2*d*. a pound, 1*d*. should be inserted, which was agreed to on a division, 102 being for, and 83 against the amendment.

Our domestic head, since our last, shews hardly any news worth recording, except it be the continued prosperity of the country. Money is still in great plenty among speculators, and new projects are daily springing up for its employ. The tyrant of Spain has refused to acknowledge the bonds of his Government, signed with his own hand, for the loans during the government of the Cortes. This specimen should serve as a warning to money-lenders to the absolute Governments of Europe, of the chance they run of losing their property. We too much fear, as Mr. Canning has already observed, that loan-dealers regard very little the moral end to be promoted by their dealings. Their profession, indeed, differs but little from that of regular gamblers; gain is the sole object, and the means are utterly indifferent to them.

On the 20th ult. his Majesty held a Drawing-room at St. James's, which was numerously and splendidly attended. The King appeared in as good health as after his recent slight fit of indisposition could have been expected.

A treaty has been concluded between Great Britain and the Netherlands, by which certain colonies of the latter nation in India are exchanged for those of the former in Sumatra. It also liquidates some claims of England upon the Dutch for the island of Java, for 100,000*l*.

THE COLONIES.

Great fears are entertained for the safety of Sir C. M'Carthy, governor of Sierra Leone. It appears that he sailed for Cape Coast Castle, and remained there on the 13th of December. Subsequently to that time, he set out on an expedition against the Ashantees, who had put a British serjeant to death; dividing his troops into three divisions, and each being at a distance from the other, that which he commanded was attacked at Sicondee on the 21st of the month, by 10,000 Ashantees, a bold and powerful people. Of fourteen officers with him, only one escaped to Cape Coast, a Lieut. Erskine. Some of the oldest merchants of Cape Coast are also

said to be cut off. No official accounts of this event have yet arrived in England, but reinforcements have been sent out. The fate of Sir Charles, personally, is involved in obscurity; some accounts stating that he is a prisoner and wounded. In the absence of official details, hope may yet be indulged that he is only a prisoner. The Dutch are stated to have intrigued deeply with the Africans against us, according to their old and barbarous colonial policy. One of their settlements, when the issue of the battle was known, is said to have fired into the boat of a British frigate, which, however, retaliated by destroying their town.

The Earl of Huntingdon has been recalled from Dominica, and a new Governor appointed; it is supposed, in consequence of his disagreements with the Colonial Assembly.

The slave-owners of Demerara still continue to arraign the conduct of those who wish well to humanity—documents have been drawn up, purporting to be from meetings sanctioned by the Governor Murray himself! They have also unmasked their views still more; the following extract shews what no reasonable person could doubt, that promotion of the welfare of the slave, physically or morally, will never take place, if they can effectually prevent it. The Demerara Newspaper says, "It is most unfortunate for the cause of the planters, that they did not speak out in time. They did not say, as they ought to have said, to the first advocates of missions and education, 'We shall not tolerate your plans till you prove to us that they are safe and necessary—we shall not suffer you to enlighten our slaves, who are by law our property, till you can demonstrate, that when they are made religious and knowing, they will still continue to be our slaves.' The obvious conclusion is this—slavery must exist as it is now, or it will not exist at all.—If we expect to create a community of reading, moral, church-going slaves, we are woefully mistaken.—In what a perplexing predicament do the colonial proprietors now stand! Can the march of events be possibly arrested? Shall they be allowed to shut up the chapels and banish the preachers and schoolmasters, and keep the slaves in ignorance? This would, indeed, be an effectual remedy, but there is no hope of its being applied!"

FOREIGN STATES.

The Committee appointed by the French Chamber of Peers to examine into the project for Septennial Elections, have made a report favourable to the measure, and recommended its adoption. Thus the gradual march to absolute power is going on at home, while Portugal and Spain exhibit its progress under French auspices abroad. A body of 5430 officers of the army on half-pay, the best soldiers of France, have been sent into retirement with unlimited furloughs, on the pretence that they cannot be replaced in activity without injuring the rights of those whose services have been interrupted. This act will certainly render the French army less formidable to Europe. Well officered by returned *ultras*, and their progeny from the *Garde du Corps du Roi*, the time may not be far distant when those who were the admiration and terror of Europe in the field, may become once more an assemblage of *petit-maitres* and noblemen with nosegays at their button-holes, and field-officers in their cradles, as under the *old regime*. At least, if the spirit of the French people does not prevent it, there will be no want of endeavour on the part of those interested in making it so. The plan for the reduction of the French debt has been carried by a majority of 83 only, in the Chamber of Deputies. The capital to be paid off is 25,000,000, in the hands of foreigners; 20,000,000 in the hands of Frenchmen in the departments; and 77,000,000 belonging to inhabitants of Paris, with 18,000,000 that sustained the jobbing on the Exchange. The tenth anniversary of the King's return was celebrated by the State and other authorities on the 3d of May.—M. de Villele the present minister, it is expected, will fall; at least, intrigues are said to be set on foot for that purpose, and at the head of them is the Archbishop of Paris.

Spain remains in her former miserable state. Ferdinand has, it is said, consented to sign an amnesty, which excepts the heads of the military insurrection in the Isle of Leon; the Members of the Cortes who voted the *decheance* of the King at Seville; the chiefs of military insurrections in various parts of Spain, at Madrid, &c.; the assassins of Vinuessa, the judges of Elio, and the authors of the massacres in the prisons of Grenada. It appears that the Spanish Government have requested the presence of the French troops in Spain after the 1st of July next ensuing, the term previously fixed for their departure: and to this request the French Government has acceded, on condition that this nominal amnesty should be published.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

At last we have some tidings to show that the occupations of Rossini in London are not confined to concerts and attendance on musical parties. "Ugo Rè d'Italia," a semi-serious opera, composed by him expressly for our theatre, is announced in the bills. We hope the work will verify the proverb, "Chi va piano, va sano;" for the author has been good four months among us. The greater part of the season has passed away, with one exception, in repeating five or six of his old operas, which, from their frequent representation, year after year, have become familiar to every body; and their performance under his auspices, excepting an improvement in the choruses, certainly did not induce a conviction of the necessity or advantage of his presence for such a purpose. Excepting the choruses, the operas in question had gone fully as well without Rossini: indeed, with the musical strength and taste of London, and the exertions made of late years to engage the best foreign singers, such a result might naturally be anticipated. These exertions, we must do Mr. Benelli the justice to own, have at no former period been so liberal and extensive, we might almost say so profuse—as under the present management. This will appear evident from an enumeration of the vocal company alone, which we subjoin as a matter of historical record, *alphabetically* by all means, for fear of consequences! *Soprani.*—Mesdames Biagioli, Caradori, Catalani, Colbran Rossini, Graziani, Pasta, Ronzi di Begnis, Vestris. *Tenors.*—Signors Begrez, Curioni, Garcia. *Basses.*—Signors Benetti, De Begnis, Placci, Porto, Remorini. *Sundries.*—Signors Crivelli, Di Giovanni, Franceschi, Rosichi. *Choruses.*—Thirty-six male and female voices.

Of this *personnel*, which includes *four* or *five* Prime Donne, we believe all are on the pay-list of the Theatre, excepting Madame Catalani, whose engagement was of a temporary nature; and yet, strange to tell, such was the untowardness of peculiar circumstances, and the effect of constant and accumulated indisposition, that once or twice it was with great difficulty a performance could at all be mustered, indifferent as it turned out; whereas, making even reasonable allowance for casualties, there are persons and talent sufficient to represent almost any opera in *two* houses at the same time! A first-rate Buffo, alone, is still a desideratum.—Several first appearances have taken place since our last report; but the whole interval has passed away without any novelty in the performances. We have been completely saturated with Rossini. Rossini's "Otello" has been revived; Rossini's "Il Turco in Italia," has also been brought forth again; Rossini's "Tancredi," likewise made its re-appearance during the month; and Madame Caradori has had the good sense to afford us some relief with Mozart's "Il Don Giovanni," reproduced for her benefit.

"*Otello.*"—Madame Pasta, the boast of the Parisians, and whom our Cognoscenti had so long and so anxiously expected, made her début in Otello, in the character of Desdemona, and earned great and deserved applause. She is unquestionably an artist of the first class; but we candidly own our expectations—perhaps raised to excess by the many enthusiastic reports in her favour—were not quite realized. Perhaps, too, our unaccountable dislike of the opera—for very good judges entertain a high opinion of the music of Otello—may have influenced our judgment in some degree. The story is unfit for an *Opera*: under any but Shakspeare's hands it would have been unfit for the stage altogether. But the meagre extract from our great poet's work, which the Marquis Berio contrived to patch up for the musical drama, has seldom failed to exert a soporific influence over our frame towards the conclusion of the piece. But as we have given our opinion on a former occasion,* we return to Madame Pasta. This lady trod the stage for the first time, when seven years ago she made her début at the King's Theatre, in the part of the page in "Le Nozze di Figaro." At the close of that season she left England, after having performed in one or two more operas, in "Penelope" to a certainty. Those parts were of a secondary rank, and the attention she excited was less owing to any particular vocal or dramatic promise, than to a fine youthful Roman countenance, and a captivating modesty of scenic demeanour. She was then stated to be eighteen years of age. We should, however, take her to be seven or eight-and-twenty at present; an age which combines all the advantages of youth with a period sufficient for the utmost developement of voice, and a proper cultivation of the science, as well as scenic experience. With regard to Madame Pasta's voice, it is a mezzo-soprano, somewhat similar to that of Madame Vestris, but clearer, more powerful, and of greater compass. She commands two octaves, but two or three of the highest notes of this range are

* No. xxx. p. 247.

forced, and not agreeable. Her middle tones are fine and full-bodied; but, occasionally, notes escape in the lowest half octave, which are husky and harsh. In point of cultivation and science, she possesses, first of all, the rare merit of a pure intonation. We have not heard her once out of tune. And she appears not only to be well-grounded in the mysteries of her art, but to manifest in all her vocal exertions a high degree of taste and good feeling. What gained her the greatest applause, was the ease with which she slid, as it were, at once from the notes of her text, powerfully intonated, to adventitious graces, expressed with great delicacy in a very subdued and altogether different tone of voice, which might be compared to the piano of a flageolet, intervening between the forte of a flute. In these embellishments her utterance is far from being rapid; she takes her own time and, tasteful and unaffected as they are, and generally different from the hacknied formulas, and in their proper place, without obscuring the text quite so much, as is often the case with Signor Garcia, they cannot fail of being welcome and delightful. In these efforts, however, and perhaps in the aggregate of her performance, Madame Pasta appears to us to be somewhat too indifferent to tempo: the orchestra has to watch and indulge her much; and we doubt whether in a piece of quick tempo, *a prima vista*, and with an orchestra unyielding, she would be completely successful. Her residence in France, where tempo is generally a secondary consideration, may have had some influence in this particular. The acting of Madame Pasta as Desdemona, has justly been applauded. It is natural and unaffected, and without being so intensely sensitive as Madame Camporese, her predecessor in the same character, evinces a proper degree of feeling, kept within chastened bounds. In the latter scenes with Otello, indeed, she rose to an elevation of pathetic climax, which was truly affecting, and excited the sympathies of the audience. In thus stating impartially the impression which Madame Pasta's début made upon us, we are fully aware of the difficulty of judging of a dramatic and vocal performer from the effect produced in *one* character. We shall ere long see her in Tancredi, and have an opportunity of confirming or correcting our present opinion. Poor Benetti, *per disgrazia sua*, was made to play Iago, and poor work he made of it; as might be expected, when a deeply *serious* and a *tenor* part is assigned to a *comic* and a *bass* singer. Although, under such discouraging contrarieties, there is less fault to be found with *him*, we think he might have contrived to act the part better than he did. He walked about in simple vacuity, and seemed to feel nothing, except, perhaps, the preposterousness of his being in the part. For the total ineffectiveness of his singing *he* is not to be blamed; we pitied him at every attempt to force his voice into the tenor scale. These were laughably abortive; several pieces, among others a good duet, were completely spoiled. Reina's Iago of last season was in every respect infinitely more satisfactory. Owing to Curioni's indisposition, and to Signor Torri's declining an engagement at very short notice, Monsieur Begrez was added to the establishment, to sing in Otello. He is a good musician, with an indifferent voice well trained and cultivated. He thus always gives satisfaction in his endeavours to please the audience; and he would succeed still better, if he tried less to please himself by a style of ultra-tastiness and sugary *douceur*, bordering upon effeminacy. The gentleman who did the Doge is a son of the celebrated Crivelli; not bred a singer, but, as we have been informed, come to England to breathe the air of liberty, a delicate fluid at all times; since the Gracchi, less pure in Italy than its physical atmosphere, but just now so much deteriorated by tramontane blasts from the Danube as to be scarcely fit for free inhalation. Signor Crivelli's Doge was sufficiently respectable; at all events, his engagement was probably the means of preventing such persons as Signors Franceschi, Rosichi, &c. from usurping the throne of the Queen of the Adriatic. Of Garcia, Porto, and Caradori, who appeared in the same characters as last year, it is not necessary to speak again.

"*Il Turco in Italia.*"—This opera restored to us, amidst the most enthusiastic greetings of the audience, Madame Ronzi di Begnis, after her confinement and a protracted indisposition, in the character of Fiorilla, the best part of any in which we have seen her. It was evident that her health and physical strength had not regained their former standard. The voice, too, was thinner and less at command: a few months' intermission of practice is sure to be felt! But Madame Ronzi di Begnis, excepting a little diminution of colour, had lost nothing in her personal charms: she looked beautifully interesting, and she acted the part of Fiorilla as if she had studied and performed it all her life-time; such playfulness, such naïveté, such knowingness in handling and mastering a connubial appendage like Don Geronio! The treat is exquisite—to such as have nothing of

the kind at home. One cannot help enjoying it, though, for the sake of husbands, it were to be wished the deputy-licenser would prevent such a course of matrimonial *manège* from being set before our fair partners. Another attraction in the representation of this opera was the first appearance of Signor Remorini, in the character of Selim, the amorous Turk. Here M. Benelli has hit the mark. Signor Remorini, as a singer at all events, is a great acquisition, absolutely first-rate in his line. We doubt whether, taken altogether, a better bass has ever trod these boards. The voice not only is powerful, but full and melodious; and although not descending to the extremity of Porto's compass, quite of sufficient range to execute forcibly any bass-score. Voices like these cannot, from physical causes, possess the flexibility of tenors or sopranos; as little as the execution on the serpent can equal that of the bassoon, that of the bassoon the clarionet. Deep notes on any instruments require more efforts in their production, and, when produced, vibrate more slowly, than acute sounds. Hence they require altogether more time to produce any effect. Thus Signor Remorini's voice is more flexible than the deeper voice of Porto, and less so than the more acute bass of De Begnis; but it has all the flexibility which nature and good cultivation would admit of. We were delighted with it, because we limited our demands within the bounds of practicability. As to Signor Remorini's acting, it is natural we should resort to a comparison with Cartoni, the last Selim on this stage, and certainly a good one. The comparison is not unfavourable to the former, who, although perhaps a shade more formal, manifested sufficient humour and gallantry for a Mussulman lover—a very unceremonious and to-the-point-coming race of mortals in *puncto sexti*—and evinced a freedom and propriety of action and gesticulation which shewed him to be in full possession of the stage. He looked and dressed the Turk completely; in Christian costume we shall be able to judge better of his figure and exterior. Signor Rosichi enacted the poet for the first time, and it ought to have been for the last time too. *Poeta nascitur*; but Signor Rosichi most assuredly was not born for that line, nor for any other behind the curtain. One might, perhaps, be disposed to put up with such neutrals in a play; but in an opera, where they have at least to take parts in concerted pieces, and frequently obligato parts, their deficiency, generally coupled with infinite self-importance, forms a sad source of disappointment and vexation.—To say no more, Signor Di Giovanni, who performed his old part of the Gipsey Captain, is a jewel to Signor Rosichi!! Madame Graziani also enacted her usual part; and as we have on several occasions borne a little hard on that lady, we owe it to justice to state, that she always takes great pains, and, what is more, that she shews signs of improvement. She went respectably through Madame Caradori's part in "Otello," assigned to her on very short notice. Signor de Begnis is as excellent as ever in Don Geronio, a Neapolitan edition of Jerry Sneak, which he depicts with a fidelity and truth, evidently the result of a study from nature.

"*Il Don Giovanni.*"—This opera, after Madame Caradori's benefit, was repeated twice or three times. Most of the characters were in new hands. Signor de Begnis (Leporello), Monsieur Begrez (Ottavio), and Madame Ronzi di Begnis (Donna Anna), retained the parts which they had performed on prior occasions; but the novelties were—Garcia in Don Giovanni, Porto in Don Pedro and Masetto, Madame Caradori in Zerlina, and a Signora Biagioli in Donna Elvira. Upon the whole, the performance was much inferior to former representations of this opera, either two years ago, when Zucchelli played Don Giovanni, or at an earlier period, when Ambrogetti did the part. We have never lost an opportunity of testifying the sense we entertain of Signor Garcia's great musical accomplishments, and we have on many occasions done full justice to his talents as an actor. We need not, therefore, apprehend a misinterpretation of our motives, if candour compels us to own, that this gentleman's Don Giovanni was, upon the whole, a failure. A great part of his want of success, indeed, is not to be attributed to him. Don Giovanni is a bass part, which ought not to have been assigned to a genuine and exclusive tenor singer. Some transpositions were resorted to; but in the concerted pieces they were impracticable, of course. The sublime trio, therefore, "Ah soccorso," the fine quartett "Non ti fidar," the magnificent sestett in the second act, and other parts in which Don Giovanni's part is essential, were quite ineffective.—"Là ci darem" went tolerably; "Fin' ch' han dal vino," transposed to C, no great things. Most of this, for the cause already assigned, Signor Garcia could not help: at the same time it appeared to us as if he were not quite at home, the style of the music did not seem to accord with his manner; there was little opportunity for introducing the florid, and, we will allow, tasteful decorations, in which Signor Garcia delights,

and has perhaps not his equal.—But the acting! In this particular, too, we found ourselves disappointed. Vivacity, motion, and strong gesticulation, were not wanting on many occasions; but the demeanour of Garcia's Giovanni was rather that of a boisterous, self-sufficient *parvenu*, than the deportment of a gentleman, an experienced fascinating seducer. Want of room prevents us from dilating on this subject: we will only add, among others, that in the last superb finale, where Giovanni is all and every thing, Signor Garcia took matters much too quietly, when he sat so much at his ease among his fair guests, that one scarcely knew it was he who sang from behind the table. Porto's Don Pedro may be termed tolerable; his plump and well-conditioned figure looked any thing but ghostly or ghastly. As Masetto we liked him better; he shewed a quantum of quaint rustic humour, for which we had not given him credit. Caradori's Zerlina was also more satisfactory than we had anticipated: but the gentle, delicate, and graceful Caradori, in a situation, moreover, to preclude great exertion, could scarcely be expected to reach the *beau idéal* of the character. She sang, however, with great taste and truth, and with considerable animation and cheerfulness. Indeed Madame Caradori's singing always does our heart good; her style is the right one—genuine, unaffected, yet polished and delicate; precisely that which we should recommend to pupils for imitation. A little more of physical power —and we are not without hopes of an increased vigour of nature—and this lady would soon fill a high rank in the profession. Donna Elvira was performed by a Madame Biagioli, who is stated to have never appeared on the stage before! The debût, in that case, was not amiss, considering all things; but there is much room for improvement. Madame Biagioli might be a desirable acquisition in a private friendly music-party: she possesses a fair voice, and seems to have cultivated singing with advantage; but she can hardly, as yet, aspire to form a satisfactory representative of Donna Elvira at the King's Theatre. Waving language, London could muster many equally capable, and not a few who would sing the connecting solo passages in the first trio as they are written, without slipping every other semiquaver. But, upon the whole, Madame Biagioli acquitted herself creditably, and her part in the finales and other full pieces reached our ear distinctly and effectively. Her acting was perhaps as satisfactory as could be expected from a novice on the stage, who had to struggle not only against all the disadvantages of a first appearance, but, moreover, against the constant entanglement of an appendage of some yards of satin, which would have rendered the functions of a trainbearer any thing but a sinecure. Whether it was owing to that cause, or to habit, Madame Biagioli carried her head very unsteady and restless: as the train moved one way, the head went the other. Mad. de Begnis sang and acted with great taste, science, and feeling. She is a treasure we hope these boards will long have to boast of. Signor de Begnis's Leporello is much too cool and tame: the character is next to Figaro in vivacity. Bating this objection, his exertions, both vocal and dramatic, were very laudable.

"*Tancredi.*"—We have just time to notice briefly the representation of one more opera of Rossini, which took place at a time when we usually close our report. Of the opera itself we have spoken last season.* It established Rossini's popularity, owing to the attractions of "Tu che accendi," and one or two more striking pieces; but, upon the whole, the score is thin, and there is much common-place and even trifling matter in the composition. The principal attraction in the present performance was Madame Pasta as Tancredi,—a part in which report had stated her to be unrivalled. We attended, therefore, with intense eagerness, in order to fix more firmly our opinion of this lady's merits, and we found no cause to alter or qualify the judgment we had previously formed. Madame Pasta's Tancredi cannot fail to create a forcible impression. Without intensely pathetic emotion, she displays great feeling and judgment in depicting the character; and her singing is distinguished by chaste yet emphatic expression, great taste, and much good science, combined with all the advantages resulting from a high cultivation of the voice, and the charms of youthful freshness. She has a style of her own, which she employs with great success, and which displays her excellencies in their full force, while it conceals some imperfections. Among the latter we reckon the inefficiency and huskiness of some of her lower notes, and a certain degree of want of powerfulness in various parts of her scale—at least in so large a house as the King's Theatre. In some of the concerted pieces it required an acute hearing to distinguish her part. In a smaller house, like the Italian Theatre in Paris, this disadvantage naturally must be less, if at all felt. In her principal songs, especially in "Tu che accendi," with "Di tanti palpiti," the orchestra

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obviously had been tutored into a pianissimo accompaniment—a rare phenomenon at the King's Theatre—which had so excellent an effect that we could wish the practice were more generally introduced. If we might be permitted another observation, we would add, that Madame P.'s style of singing, however fascinating, is not calculated to convey a full and distinct impression of the authentic melody, such as the composer wrote or conceived it, owing to the variety of graces she introduces, and also to encroachments on measure and rhythm in which she indulges. Madame de Begnis, in Amenaide, sang with augmented vocal strength, and with a degree of purity, taste, and science, which, to say the least, left no room for apprehension from any comparison with the exertions of Madame Pasta. And she was perfectly in the right, when at the conclusion of the piece a clapping of hands implied a personal appearance from somebody—a foreign custom which we hope to see laid aside—to come forth *with* Mad. Pasta, both led by Curioni. Curioni, as Argirio, gave universal satisfaction: not so Signor Benetti, in the part of Orbazano, who sang roughly, displayed very superficial feeling, and played altogether indifferently. The oboe, as usual, gave more than once some shrill and impure intonations, which in one little solo passage of the overture were so offensive, that they excited a pretty general hiss of reprobation. The choruses were far from being so effective as we had observed them on some recent occasions.

THE DRAMA.

EASTER SPECTACLES.

Hail to thee, Easter Monday, saintliest of all St. Mondays in the year! Thou comest, breathing of Spring, after the passionless repose of Passion-week, to send dowagers to their cards, apprentices to Greenwich, and *us* to the play! Now all men bethink themselves of rest or restless pleasure, for this one day the Court of King's Bench is silent, and *à fortiori* Ixion's wheel stands still! Now again are the playbills eloquent, and the words of present contract, "This Evening," strike on our delighted eyes. They are characteristic too of the time; for, like a grand Irish oration, they compress the meaning of the performances contained in the play into a line, and then expand, with splendid images of pure no-meaning, the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious melodrame in full Ciceronian majesty. The choice perplexes the crowd of happy gazers; for now have the *minors* a partial supremacy of attraction: the Surrey rivals the theatre San Carlos at Naples in crimson velvet and filigree (would that it rivalled itself in the days of Jenny Deans!) Ashley's, within its little circle, exhibits the battle of Waterloo fought by real heroes, and taxes those who enjoy the royal sport at a very trifle; the Coburg glows with redder murders than the Newgate Calendar ever boasted; and Sadler's Wells ('reft of its immortal clown!) sheds its first coolness on the infant summer. Yet we, constant to old association, take our accustomed place in the centre of the second circle of Drury Lane Theatre, which is the best position for enjoying a grand sight, and not the worst, in this liberally contracted house, for witnessing a picturesque tragedy. On this occasion Virginius was prologue to the spectacle, and vindicated its power and its beauty by making those weep who came only to stare. At first it seemed as if the spirit of the time, which inclined to spectacle, would reduce every thing to dumb-show; but Macready gained the ear of the turbulent, and kept it without interruption till the curtain fell. Then, indeed, the audience seemed to arouse themselves from their Roman dream, to a remembrance of the grand afterpiece they came to see before their attention was so happily arrested; they heard the preluding bells, each longer and more exciting than the last, with patient restlessness; grew romantic as they listened to the snatches of old tunes literally scattered through the prophetic overture; and were hushed in solemn silence when the curtain rose. Right learned and mysterious was the announcement by which the proprietor, who patronizes classic lore as well as British genius, raised the expectation and "puzzled the will" of the auditors; for, not content with the awful name "Zoroaster," he introduced a word in Greek characters, not half so unintelligible, however, as a grand compound epithet in good Roman type at the other house, which is longer than a Welsh name. If, however, the spectators were contented to be "all eye," they received the fullest gratification; for never in our memory was so rich and varied a treat provided for the sense of vision. Grieve and Hollagan were outdone, the Panoramas were surpassed, and the Diorama almost equalled. As the scenery was the richest, so

the story was the most absurd—the most childish (we beg pardon of the nursery!) ever exhibited, in tiresome, set speeches. If we were gifted with the power and love of antitheses, like Mr. North, we could ring the changes on this melodrame with the same impartiality displayed in his speech on Ireland, and to as good purpose—but it is not worth while, as we have no politic manager or theatrical politician to admire and reward us. Shall we tell the story?—"Much misery," as the Stranger says, "may be comprised in few words." A peasant youth of Egypt becomes the pupil of the sage Zoroaster, who wisely gives him, by way of moral improvement, full command over space, time, wealth, and power, which he is enabled to subject to his wish, by the aid of a little urchin who attends him with a harp, denominated, wherefore we know not, "the harp of Memnon." He begins hopefully, by deserting a girl to whom he is betrothed, and who at last proves, how or why nobody knows, to be the right heiress to the crown of Egypt; and proceeds in a succession of splendid follies, rising one above another like the bidders at Mr. Puff's auction. After lolling on Ottomans and strutting on terraces, to give full scope to Mr. Marinari's ingenuity and to the agility of the dancers, he requires to be transported to the centre of the earth, and is conveyed to an odd sort of scene, which does not exactly look like the centre of gravity. At first the reason of this freak in the author—for we do not expect his personages to have motives of their own—is rather dubious; but we perceive his wisdom, when his puppet commands his attendant imp to shew him "all the wonders of nature and art," and, at his bidding, the centre of the earth opens, and the Pyramids, the Sphynx, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Bay of Naples, the falls of Tivoli, Babylon in its glory, and Babylon in ruins, pass in review before him and us—with a little scenic episode, somewhere between Tivoli and Babylon, of Blackfriars Bridge and St. Paul's! It is obvious that the melo-dramatist is anxious to shew his impartiality by choosing a point equidistant from all these wonders, so that all may be equally probable, and therefore conducts us to the centre of the earth, that we may see the grandeurs of its surface. Returning from this critical situation, our aspiring shepherd resolves on obtaining the hand of the Queen of Egypt, and, irritated by her refusals, calls on the little harper to make him a king. No sooner is this said than done; for in rush four or five attendants, with a ready-made crown and a scarlet robe, which of course ensure to him a kingdom; but the Queen still refuses the honour which he proffers. He stamps again, and calls out, "Make me an Emperor!" which is accomplished in an instant by four other mutes, who put a purple robe over the red mantle, studded with a few more stars. Again he is rejected; on which he insists on being made immortal: but the little slave looks sad, and the wise Zoroaster, thinking that his protegé is now going rather too far, raises an earthquake which brings his palace about his ears, and shuts him up in one of the Pyramids. Here he learns that his old mistress is Queen of Egypt; and, refusing to purchase his own freedom by murdering her, is forgiven, and allowed to share her throne. There is a resplendent moral! The scene-painter, however, triumphs, and well deserves his victory.

The story of the afterpiece at Covent Garden is less marvellously absurd, though also of Egyptian growth, and ycleped "The Spirits of the Moon." It is a story of a usurper and magician opposed to the rightful heir, disguised as a peasant lad, who finally succeeds. Farley, the Napoleon of stage usurpers, is the tyrant; Miss Love in pantaloons, looking pretty and awkward, but not ashamed, is the peasant prince; and those admirable seconds in a plot of this kind, T. P. Cooke for the heroic, and young Grimaldi for the farcical, do good service; while Mrs. Vining vies in fencing with Mr. Blanchard from the Coburg. The scenery here, though inferior to that at Drury Lane, is better conducted; and one scene representing the recession of the waters of the Nile, gives the old maxim "ex nihilo nihil fit" the lie. There is one rare praise due to the conductors of this piece: that they have wisely forborne to run it every night after the first month; and now, at the time of this present writing, indulge us with an occasional cessation of the Egyptian mysteries.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

"Measure for Measure" has been revived at this house with considerable strength of cast, but without brilliant success. The play is Shakspeare's; yet we must fairly own that we wish it had not been brought from its place in the library, where its characteristic and poetic beauties may be enjoyed by those who can separate them from the alloy which the incidents cast upon them. On the stage a plot is every thing; in the closet it is little to readers who have higher tastes and feelings than mere curiosity to gratify. In few even of Shakspeare's plays is there a richer variety of character, or more truth and fineness of discrimination: the saintly Angelo, who stands the repre-

sentative of a goodly tribe, and whose very severity against human obliquity sharpens his desire to share it: the noble-minded Isabella, the stupid, reckless, fearless, and rudely heroic Barnardine; and the youthful libertine Claudio, cleaving to life and pleasure with a right honest love, which ought hardly to be named cowardice—to say nothing of that lower group which are depicted with the unction, the vividness, and the redeeming good-nature of a more poetic Hogarth—form an admirable study of human nature, while the sentiments have become the noblest common-places in the world. Yet the groundwork of all this consists of circumstances which a wise and well-regulated mind would neither cant about nor dwell on; and the spirit is the worst possible—because it brings natural frailties ostentatiously forward, and visits them with penalties ridiculously severe. When Mrs. Siddons played Isabella, indeed, these defects were almost unfelt. She cast around every scene in which she appeared such an air of purity and sisterly grace; she pleaded in accents in which the voice of merciful virtue seemed so irresistibly to breathe; and her indignant denunciations of hypocrisy, of oppression, and of cowardice, were so softened, and yet strengthened by perfect womanliness of tone and manner, that it was impossible to see any thing but her when she was present, or to think of any but her when she was away. Miss O'Neil succeeded, but fell infinitely short of her great predecessor, and scarcely equalled herself in other characters. Mrs. Bunn, who played the part at Drury-lane, followed in the steps of Mrs. Siddons; and though sometimes a little too vehement and declamatory, produced considerable effect, and vindicated her supremacy in this line of tragedy over all her living rivals. Macready was condemned to walk about and look dignified in the Duke; a part which, we suppose, is given to a principal tragedian on account of its length, for there is not a situation from beginning to end, while the short part of Angelo would afford within its few speeches scope for considerable power. Mr. Macready sustained the barren honours of his place with appropriate stateliness; and in the last scene, where a growing affection for Isabella steals through his words and manner, gave to the rising passion a subdued expression at once fanciful and true. Mr. Archer made the most of the graceful coward Claudio; Miss Lydia Kelly as Marianne made the infidelity and bad taste of Angelo look sufficiently heinous; Liston, for once, did nothing whatever in Lucio; but a gentleman named Webster, who undertook the part of Pompey on the instant, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Harley, displayed not only comic but characteristic humour, and will, we trust, reap permanent advantage from the accident which made the town acquainted with his merits. Mr. Browne, who is the most versatile actor on the establishment, played Barnardine with considerable force, though he fell far short of that tremendous power by which poor Emery used to realise one of the finest conceptions of Shakspeare.

Our observations on Covent Garden Theatre we are compelled to omit this month, for want of space. The chief attraction has been Henry IV.; in which Mr. Charles Kemble has played Falstaff with great success.

FINE ARTS.

First Annual Exhibition of the Society of British Artists.—In returning to our remarks on this interesting collection, the first works that revert to our memory are those of Mr. Hofland; and the first of these is 60, "Ulswater, Cumberland, looking towards Patterdale." Nothing can be more delightful in its way than this view—nothing more chaste in colouring, more correct in perspective, or more natural and effective in its general result. And if it is without that ideal character which no one but Claude ever gave to his landscapes—at the same time preserving in them a perfect verisimilitude of effect—perhaps the absolutely satisfying impression which it conveys to the spectator, is the next best quality which a work of this kind can possess. This view of the lovely scene which it represents, is as good as a sight of the actual scene itself. If Claude had painted the same scene under the same circumstances, *his* imitation would ("not to speak it profanely") have been *better* than the original; because Claude was a landscape-painter and poet as well. Perhaps what we mean in this instance may be made clearer by adding, that we conceive Claude to have possessed qualities, both of hand and of mind, nearly similar to those possessed by the delightful artist more immediately before us, and by his distinguished contemporary and fellow-exhibitor, Mr. Martin; that Hofland can see all which is to be seen in a landscape, and can depict all he sees; and

Martin can imagine more than is to be seen in any landscape, and can depict what he imagines: but that Claude, and Claude alone, could do both; and could thus communicate to his pictures that kind and degree of poetical interest which no actual scene ever did possess, except in the mind of the observer of it. There are several other most pleasing works by Hofland in this collection,—the principal of which are an elegant little moonlight composition (27)—two views in Blenheim Park (269 and 292)—and two scenes at Hampstead. In the same class of art with the above works, is one very conspicuous in size, by Glover. It is an imaginary scene, with a figure of Narcissus in the front, to give it a name and an ideal character. In point of general effect, as to composition as well as colouring, this picture is not inferior to any that we remember to have noticed by this artist; but, like all the rest of his works, it is greatly deficient in that raciness which can alone rivet the attention of the observer of nature, and that spirit and solidity which can alone satisfy it. The only other conspicuous landscapes in this collection are those of Mr. Linton—in particular, a view of the Vale of Lonsdale (149). This striking work is executed with very considerable spirit and force in the foreground portions of it, and the distances are managed with much skill and knowledge of picturesque effect; and if, in the general tone of the colouring, there is an absence of that rich warmth, as well as that tender softness, the union of which is so fascinating in works of art, and which it is (to say the least of it) so allowable to introduce into imaginary scenes—such, for example, as that of Mr. Glover, noticed above—we, for our own part, very much doubt whether the impressions conveyed in the latter case are so natural, and therefore so permanent and valuable, as those produced by a work like the present of Mr. Linton, which professes to shew us, and which does shew us, an actual scene as it actually exists. But we must quit the landscape-painters for their more intellectual, if not more attractive rivals. Mr. Heaphy seems to have turned his attention more than ever to oil-painting; and his success has certainly been upon the whole proportionate to the efforts he has made towards it. We have here three considerable works from his pencil—all of them elaborately finished, and one possessing very conspicuous merit indeed, both of individual character and of general effect. We allude to "The Game of Put," 167. It cannot be expected that we should enter much into detail in regard to elaborate works of this kind; but we must mention, in particular, the admirably puzzled expression of the man in the night-cap, in front; the portly independence and indifference of the landlord; the delightfully countrified sweetness of the gamekeeper's wife; and the unexaggerated truth of the whole scene. If Mr. Heaphy would seek to acquire a little more spirit in his mode of handling, and a little less gaudiness in his style of colouring, he might yet surpass, in a very considerable degree, all that he has hitherto done. His "Portraits of Children," (201) is a very charming little work, full of life and even of character; the youngest child, in particular, is capital. But for his other picture of "Leap Year Ladies," (193,) we candidly confess that it is a complete puzzle to us. Whether this must be considered as the painter's fault, or ours, is more than we shall pretend to say.—As a work of character, we consider Mr. Rippingille's picture entitled "Cross-examining a Witness," (197) to be the very best that this in many respects clever artist has ever painted; and, as a piece of colouring, it is perhaps the worst. In fact, it exhibits very considerable power indeed, both of conception and expression; and if the artist's eye and hand had been as cultivated in regard to the secondary parts of his art, as they have here shewn themselves to be in what must certainly be considered as the primary ones, his work would have been really first-rate. As it is, however, the picture is full of interest; so much so, indeed, that we must not refer to any particular part of it, but recommend the whole to general attention and examination—which it will be found to repay as well as any work in these rooms.

We find it impossible, with any thing like justice to the numerous other exhibitions that are at present pressing upon us for notice, to do more than refer by name to a few more of the meritorious works which are here before us. On running our eye over the Catalogue, we perceive that the veteran Northcote is the only R. A. who has been liberal enough to lend his aid to this New Society. For this, if for nothing else, his works ought to be particularly pointed out: though they merit that distinction in themselves. They consist of a "Portrait of an old Man"—which can surely be no other than that of the artist himself—so full is it of that intellectual life over which age (in him) seems to have no power. A hooded-hawk is introduced into this picture—for what reason we cannot divine, unless it be to throw the imagination back to that period

(some fifty or a hundred years ago!) when this artist was in his glory, as the friend of Reynolds, of Goldsmith, and of Johnson, and when he was as young and as happy as—he is now. The other picture by this artist is called "The Sylvan Doctor," (40,) and represents a Faun taking a thorn out of the foot of a little Shepherd-boy. The natural and intent expression of the Faun is excellent.—The portraits in this Exhibition are comparatively few—which is a good omen; but they are not by any means first-rate—which is a bad one:—for an indifferent portrait is the worst thing in the world. We meet with some, however, that merit commendation. That by Mr. Haydon, (204) which we noticed in our last, is certainly the best in these rooms, both in character and in colouring. We may mention, also, a very clever and promising one by Mr. Pearson (55); a very dignified and characteristic one of the Duke of Sussex, by Lonsdale (148); and lastly, one of Talma, (209) by the same artist. We must now close our notice of this first Exhibition of the New Society, by sincerely wishing, and, what is more to the purpose, confidently promising it, all the success that—it shall hereafter deserve.

Royal Academy.—In our prospective notice (some months ago) of the New Society of British Artists, we expressed an opinion that the establishment of such an institution, whatever might be its effects on the individual interests of those concerned in it, would be pretty sure to further the general interests of Art itself. We are happy at being confirmed in this opinion, by the present appearance of the Royal Academy's Exhibition Rooms—which display, to our thinking, a greater proportion of general talent than they have had to boast of for several years past. That this is in part occasioned by the feeling of rivalship called forth by the New Society, can scarcely be doubted; and that such feeling will increase, and its good effects increase with it, in proportion as the efforts of the Society in question are correspondent to the hopes that have been excited by it, seems equally certain. But amidst the pleasing evidence that we here meet with of the general advance of Art, we are bound to notice its apparently retrograde movement in a few individual but splendid instances. In fact, although, upon the whole, the present Exhibition may be pronounced an excellent one, yet we cannot conceal from ourselves, and should therefore do wrong in endeavouring to conceal from others, that it is sadly deficient in first-rate works by our first-rate artists. Turner does not exhibit one picture. Hilton, one of our two best depictors of historical and imaginative subjects, exhibits but one work; and that, though not without talent, is very far from advancing his claims on our general admiration. Howard, whose somewhat vague, but yet light, elegant, and airy fancies were wont to blend themselves so pleasingly with the usual dull monotony of individual portraiture, has this year done nothing but add to this monotony, with one slight exception, scarcely worth naming. And Wilkie himself has given us but two small pictures, both of which are not only inferior to all his previous works that we are able to call to memory, but are by no means equal to some that we meet with by artists of greatly inferior pretensions.

Unacquainted, as we are, with any of the secret history of modern Art, and concerning ourselves with its visible results alone, as they reach us in common with that public of which we form a part, we shall not pretend to assign, or even to guess at, any reason for the deficiency, which we have however not been able to avoid noticing, but which we the less lament as it affords us more time and a less preoccupied attention to bestow on that general excellence, which, as we have stated above, pervades the Exhibition before us. In the first place, we find several of the President's portraits, and some of these of the very highest class; and, also, not a few other portraits, which, if they do not rival those of Sir Thomas Lawrence, at least make such near approaches to them, that their artists respectively need not lament to see them hanging side by side with his. There are several by Philips, some of which are coloured with that peculiar *sweetness*, of which he alone is capable in the present day. Also, many by Shee, Jackson, and Howard, that have each their peculiar merits—as we shall see hereafter. Then we have a splendid Water Scene, by Calcott; three or four exquisite Landscapes, by Collins; and one of great power, by Constable; a highly clever piece of character, by Mulready; one full of truth and spirit, by Leslie, illustrative of a scene in Don Quixote; a rich and original one, by Newton, from Moliere; and in short, a great variety of minor works, presenting altogether a display of talent that we scarcely think has been equalled in this country since the first rise of Art among us.—This general notice of the Royal Academy's fifty-sixth Exhibition must suffice till next month; when we hope to bestow such detailed notices of the above works as our limited space will permit.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge.—The excavations for the foundations of the new buildings at King's College are begun, and a considerable quantity of stone being already landed, the erections will be commenced immediately. It is expected that the hall and the Provost's lodge will be covered in by the end of October. The College, when completed, will present a pile of buildings unrivalled in this kingdom, and scarcely equalled by any Gothic edifices in Europe. The architect is William Wilkins, Esq. of Caius College.

Irish Survey.—Major Colby is to have the direction; and, to increase the rapidity of it, twenty cadets who have left the Woolwich academy, and are waiting for commissions in the Ordnance Corps, have been ordered on that service. They are to rendezvous at Cardiff for further instruction in land-surveying, under Mr. Dawson, of the late corps of Draftsmen, with whom they will remain about six weeks, and then proceed to Ireland.

Royal Society.—Two learned Frenchmen, M. Fourier, perpetual Secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and M. Vauquelin, celebrated for his important chemical researches, have lately been admitted members of the Royal Society of London.

Aurora Borealis.—Dr. L. Thienemann, who spent the winter of 1820 and 1821 in Iceland, made numerous observations on the polar lights. He states the following as some of the general results of his observations :—1. The polar lights are situated in the lightest and highest clouds of our atmosphere. 2. They are not confined to the winter season, or to the night, but are present, in favourable circumstances, at all times, but are only distinctly visible during the absence of the solar rays. 3. The polar lights have no determinate connexion with the earth. 4. He never heard any noise proceed from them. 5. Their common form, in Iceland, is the arched, and in a direction from N.E. and W.S.W. 6. Their motions are various, but always within the limits of clouds containing them.

Royal Society of Literature.—The annual general Meeting of the Royal Society of Literature took place last month at its Chambers in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The President, the Bishop of St. David's, took the chair, and shortly addressed the meeting in a speech, in which he alluded not only to the progress of the Society since its establishment, but to various interesting literary and scientific topics, likely to be advanced by its means. The Secretary then read a report of the proceedings of the council during the past year; embracing the election of the ten associates on the Royal foundation, the enactment of bye-laws (now sanctioned by the general meeting), and a synopsis of the papers which had been read at the ordinary meetings.—The meeting afterwards proceeded to other business, and to ballot for the officers &c. for the ensuing year; when the scrutineers attested the following return to have been unanimously made :—*President.*—The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of St. David's. *Vice-Presidents.*—His Grace the Duke of Newcastle; the most noble the Marquis of Lansdowne; Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Chester; Right Hon. Lord Grenville; Right Hon. Charles Yorke; Hon. G. Agar Ellis; Sir James Mackintosh; the Venerable Archdeacon Nares. *The Treasurer.*—Archibold Elijah Impey, Esq. *Librarian.*—The Rev. H. Harvey Baber. *Secretary.*—The Rev. R. Cattermole.

Glasgow University.—Last month, Professor Jardine intimated to the Faculty of the College, that after having discharged the duties of the professor of logic in this University during a period of fifty years, he now, from his age, and the increased numbers of his class, found the labours of teaching too great: he therefore requested that the Faculty would appoint an assistant before next Session, to whom he was ready to allow an ample remuneration. The members of the Faculty received the communication with the deepest expression of respect and attachment to their aged and distinguished colleague; who, by his eminence as a teacher, and the excellence of his character, had so long done honour to the University, and conferred incalculable benefits on thousands from every quarter of the British empire.

Pyroxylic Spirit.—About two years ago, Mr. Warburton, of London, sent to the late Dr. Marcet, of Geneva, a certain quantity of a particular fluid arising from the rectification of the acetic acid of wood. Messrs. Macaire and Marcet jun. members of the Society of Physics and Natural History at Geneva, having examined this fluid, read in the meeting of the Society held on the 16th of last October, a memoir on the subject. These two chemists have given to the fluid in question the name of pyroxylic spirit, which recalls its origin. Their observations lead them to conclude, first, that there exist at least two vegetable fluids, simple, and distinct from alcohol,

but possessing, like that liquid, the property of forming, with acids, particular ethereal spirits; secondly, that these two fluids, which they distinguish by the names of pyro-acetic spirit and pyroxylic spirit, are different from each other both in their properties and in their composition.

Organic Remains.—Cuvier, having received a sketch of the fossil discovered at Lyme, wrote to London to state his opinion that the head could not have belonged to so small a body, it being well known to geologists that fragments of different animals are frequently found lying immediately contiguous. Since that, however, he has been furnished with a good drawing; and his curiosity was so excited that he actually made a journey from Paris, in order to have a sight of it. He congratulates the British nation on having such a grand specimen, and says that the contents of the blue lyas at Lyme are so numerous and extraordinary, that he shall not be surprised at any discovery that may be made there.

Cylopterus Lumpus.—A fish not often met with in this part of the country, the Cylopterus Lumpus of Linnæus, or Lump Sucker, was lately caught by some of the fishermen, in a net at the mouth of the river Tyne. The body of this fish is angulated with bony or horny tubercles, and the colour varies much in different specimens, some being as red as sealing-wax, while others are of a lake colour, dashed over on different parts with brown. The head is obtuse, the mouth in the anterior part; the back sharp and elevated; the sucker large, and placed between the pectoral fins. This specimen was from twelve to thirteen inches in length, and the colour which predominated was green, which is unusual. It was purchased, we understand, by a gentleman of Bywell, who intends to have it preserved. Two others, one a male, measuring twelve inches seven-eighths, and weighing two pounds five ounces; the other a female, in length nineteen inches and a half, and in weight ten pounds one ounce and a half,—were taken on the 9th of April at Hartley.

London Mechanics' Institution.—Last month there was a very numerous meeting of the members of this Society, to hear the first of a Course of Lectures, which are to be given on Chemistry. The Lecturer is Mr. R. Phillips, and he never had a more delighted or more attentive audience. Not a murmur was heard through the whole lecture; and loud clapping of hands at the conclusion of various interesting experiments, and at the termination of the discourse, must have convinced him, that his hearers understood and appreciated his instruction. The sight of eight or nine hundred artificers thus collecting, after their daily toils are over, to listen to the voice of science, is something new in this metropolis, and marks an era in the history of its population that future historians will dwell on with pride.

Medical Society.—The Medical Society of London, at their last general Meeting, presented the Fothergillian gold medal for the best Essay on Curvatures and Diseases of the Spine, to R. W. Bampfield, Esq.

Political Economy.—Some of the friends of the late Mr. Ricardo resolved to establish a Lectureship in the metropolis, on Political Economy; and the first Lecture was delivered last month by Mr. M'Culloch, at the rooms of the Geological Society; the Lectures to be repeated every Monday and Thursday. The room was crowded by a most respectable audience. Mr. M'Culloch began his Lecture by pointing out the importance of the study of political economy; and observed that the accumulation of wealth could alone raise men from that miserable state of society in which all were occupied in providing for their immediate physical wants, by affording them the means of subsistence when employed in the cultivation of the mental powers, or in those pursuits which embellish life. After shewing the nature of the evidence on which political economy is founded, and remarking that the diversity of opinion among its professors was no proof that the science could not be established on a firm basis, he gave a short history of it, and concluded by paying a well-merited compliment to the memory of the distinguished economist whose name the Lectureship is to bear.

Influence of Sounds on the Elephant and Lion.—In the human ear the fibres of the circular tympanum radiate from its centre to its circumference, and are of equal length: but Sir E. Home has found that in the elephant, where the tympanum is oval, they are of different lengths, like the radii from the focus of an ellipse. He considers that the human ear is adapted for musical sounds by the equality of the radii, and he is of opinion that the long fibres in the tympanum of the elephant enable it to hear very minute sounds, which it is known to do. A pianoforte having been sent on purpose to Exeter 'Change, the higher notes hardly attracted the elephant's notice, but the low ones roused his attention. The effect of the higher notes of the pianoforte upon the great lion in Exeter 'Change was only to excite his attention, which was very great. He remained silent and motionless. But no sooner were the flat notes sounded, than

he sprang up, attempted to break loose, lashed his tail, and seemed so furious and enraged as to frighten the female spectators. This was attended with the deepest yells, which ceased with the music. Sir E. Home has found this inequality of the fibres in neat-cattle, the horse, deer, the hare, and the cat.—*Phil. Trans.* 1823.

Test of perfect Vaccination.—All parents should insist on the family surgeon's using the test discovered by Dr. Bryce, of Edinburgh. It consists in vaccinating on the other arm from the one first vaccinated. If the first has been perfect, both pustules will ripen precisely at the same time: if this does not take place, the constitution has not been properly affected, and it must be repeated. This is simple and easy, and ought never to be neglected.

New Society.—A Society has been formed at Plymouth, called the West Medical and Chirurgical Society, having for its design the acquiring and diffusing the most authentic and recent information in the profession.

Sarcophagus.—The memorable Sarcophagus, one of the finest and most perfect remains of remote antiquity, which has long been deposited in the British Museum, has been purchased by J. Soane, Esq. One of the reasons which induced Mr. Soane to purchase this extraordinary work, besides the pleasure of possessing it, was to prevent it from being removed from this country, as it was rumoured that agents from the French and Batavian Courts were here watching the event, with the hope to secure it for their respective governments. It is well known that various conjectures have prevailed respecting the original purpose of this Sarcophagus. By some it was considered as having contained the body of Alexander the Great; but the general opinion of the most learned and enlightened judges at present is, that it contained the remains of Psameticus, one of the most ancient of the Egyptian Monarchs.

Literary Fund.—On the 12th ult. the friends of this institution dined at the Free-Masons' Tavern, the Marquis of Lansdown in the chair. His Lordship observed in the course of the afternoon, that "it was known to those who heard him, that the triumphs of literature were, not unlike the triumphs of war, obtained with considerable difficulty, and many must sink down in the fatiguing march. The gratitude of the country had, however, provided a refuge for the wounded and disabled soldiers; but there was no refuge, no sanctuary for the distressed soldier of literature, excepting that which was supplied to him from the sympathies of those who were engaged, more or less, in the same pursuits; and not the least of which gratification was the being enabled to step in to the assistance of those who had laboured honourably and nobly, although perhaps unfortunately, in a cause which they whom he had the honour of addressing had assembled to support. — Mr. Thomas Moore said, that though it was "the first time he had attended this festival, he had always regarded it with feelings of the most lively description. Men engaged in literary pursuits were but too often improvident; they seemed to be careless of their own interests; and, as had been justly observed by one possessed of high attainments, 'they scattered wealth as though the radiant drop fell on every brow.' Indeed it had been the remark of all mankind 'that literary men were improvident; from this it would seem that it must have some foundation at least in truth. Genius, like Atalanta, was diverted from its pursuit; but the balls which fell in the way of life were unfortunately not golden ones. A story was told of a Poet in ancient times, who was so squalid and thin that he was obliged to carry stones in his pocket to prevent him from being blown away. The Poet of modern times shewed some of the same levity; he required ballast to keep him upright in life, but it unfortunately happened that the ballast was not often in his pocket. However, there was one instance indeed to the contrary in these days, where genius did draw upon the bank of wealth as well as of public favour; and Fortune seemed to have mistaken Parnassus for Leadenhall-street. It was an extraordinary thing, that they who edified and who lighted the world with their brilliant imaginations, should themselves be so often doomed to misery and wretchedness. It was to aid such as were not fortunate enough to acquire the comforts of life, that this Institution had been formed. It was impossible to contemplate one more important to society, more useful, or more humane to the sufferers. This object had been so well explained by others, that he should not touch upon it. But there was another object in the Institution of deep importance. It was one of the great characteristics of a free nation—and he should have spoken what he was about to deliver if that illustrious Prince had been present who was expected to preside there that day—one of the characteristics of a free nation, he would repeat, was the *independence of its literature*. A story was related of Napoleon, that when one of those sycophants who was resident in his Court was disirous of currying favour with the Emperor, he basely proposed to lay some restriction on the literature of the country. The Emperor tapped him familiarly on the shoulder, and replied, 'No, no, my friend,

let us at least keep the Republic of Letters.' There was a Republic of Letters in this country—a Republic that knew not any other patrons than the Public—that acknowledged no power but public opinion. This Republic one and all would spurn any interference with them, and trample in the dust any attempts to make them subservient to base purposes."—Dr. Yates the treasurer read his report, which was highly flattering in respect to the flourishing state of the funds.

Royal Academy of Music.—The first Anniversary dinner of this Institution took place last month at the London Tavern, the Duke of York in the chair. An orchestra having been erected at the lower end of the room for the accommodation of the pupils of the Academy, they entered, and took their respective stations: and the display of the females, uniformly attired and ranged in front, had a most pleasing and indeed a powerful effect on the whole room. The compositions they executed, both vocal and instrumental, were given with remarkable excellence. The ultimate success of the Institution is looked to by its friends and promoters as the foundation of a future excellence in the harmonic science, that, to use a comparison introduced by the Royal Chairman, will give us as distinguished a renown in harmony as in discord—in the concert-room as at sea, or in the field.

Sheffield Philosophical Society.—At a meeting of the proprietors of the Philosophical Society, last month, Dr. Knight read a very able essay on the structure and use of the Ear. A considerable discussion afterwards arose on the much-agitated question of the existence of what has generally been called "A Musical Ear." On the conclusion of the debate which Dr. Knight's paper excited, Mr. Abraham gave an account of an instrument which he had lately invented, for the purpose of extracting particles of iron and steel from the eye. From the paper which was read, it appeared that the attention of this gentleman, while engaged in preparing his apparatus for the relief of dry-grinders, had frequently been drawn to the practice of extracting particles of steel from the eyes of the workmen, by means of a penknife or a lancet, which instruments Mr. Abraham naturally considered as dangerous, particularly when used by unskilful and inexperienced persons. Having been applied to, by a young man (a die-sinker) who had had a particle of steel firmly fixed in the centre of his eye for the space of eighteen hours, Mr. Abraham applied a fine but powerful magnet, which immediately attracted the particle, and afforded the sufferer instantaneous relief. The young man had previously suffered a great deal of pain, and several attempts had been made to remove the particle with the point of a penknife. The success attendant on this experiment induced Mr. Abraham to construct an instrument which any person may use in cases of the most distressing kind—thereby affording relief to the most delicate of our senses, without the risk whch is necessarily involved in the application of a penknife or a lancet.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Institute of France.—At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, a report was read on the system of "Gas Lights," favourable to their security from explosion, with certain precautions, and that it is not prejudicial to health.—M. Arnaud Reynaud announced, on the part of the discoverer, a method of securing the magnetic needle from the action of any iron in its vicinity.—M. Arago read Observations made in New South Wales, up to the month of June 1823, by Sir T. Brisbane.—A commission appointed to examine the effect of the cutting down the woods in France, made their report;—That in thirty-four departments, containing 3,439,943 hectares of wood, only 204,092 had been cut down. That the number of departments where it was thought that cutting down the wood on the mountains had made the air or soil colder, was fourteen. That the number of departments where the opposite opinion was held, is thirty-nine. That in thirty-two departments the winters are now less cold than formerly, but longer; and the summers shorter and not so warm as sixty years ago: but this was not regarded as a constant thing in twenty-one other departments. That in twenty-eight the clearest consequences had resulted from stripping the hills of wood, in the weakening the sources, and in a diminution of the standing waters. That twenty-five departments have stated, that inundations were more frequent before 1789. That snow now falls less frequently and abundantly, and remains a less time; thus according with the diminution of the rigours of winter in thirty-two departments.

The Coptic.—M. Klaproth has recently published at Paris a letter addressed to M. Champollion jun. relative to the affi-

nity of the Coptic to the languages of the north of Asia and the north-east of Europe. The learned author of this letter, so profoundly versed in the languages of Europe and Asia, endeavours to show the affinity of the languages above mentioned with the Coptic, which is only the ancient Egyptian language written in the characters of the Greek alphabet. For this purpose, he compares a certain number of words from the Breton, from the Sclavonian, from the Chinese, from the Turkish, from the Tchowack, from the Persian, from the idioms of Caucasus, from the Latin itself; the orthography of which he shows to be very analogous to that of as many Egyptian words having the same signification. From this he would conclude that the Egyptian language could not possibly have been of African origin.

New Poem.—Great expectations have been excited with regard to a poem called "Phillipe-Auguste," about to be published by M. Parseval-Grandmaison, one of the members of the French Academy. The enlightened judges whom the author has consulted respecting his work, have been much struck with its poetical beauties, and predict that it will be singularly successful.

The Memoirs on the subject of French Antiquities have lately been so numerous and interesting, that the Minister of the Interior has ordered the publication of a collection of them.

Meteoric Iron.—M. de Humboldt some time ago communicated to the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, an extract from a letter written by M. Boussingault, dated from Santa Fé de Bogota. This traveller states that he has found in the Cordilleras of Santa Rosa, between Timja and the *plateau* of Bogota, several masses of meteoric iron, which is very ductile. The weight of one of these masses is about 3000 pounds. M. Boussingault, in conjunction with M. Flurro, has surveyed (with the aid of several of Forlin's barometers) the whole of the mountainous country which extends from Caraccas to Santa Fé. These same travellers have likewise observed with care the horary variations, and have collected a great number of chronometrical observations; and finally, of observations of the latitude.

It appears that the French clergy have not been idle in labouring for the good things of this life since the return of the *Desiré* to the throne. From 1802 to 1823 inclusive, they have managed to receive in the way of legacy for themselves or their establishments, 15,300,714 f. Of this sum only 2,900,749 f. were received from 1802 to 1816, or during thirteen years. But since that period they have pocketed in nine years 12,399,965 f.; a proof of the increase of true virtue and religion under the Bourbons! The legacies to much better purposes, namely, to the poor and to the hospitals, from 1814 to 1823, alone are, to the honour of the French people, much more considerable, amounting to 27,505,256 f.

The Society of the Lovers of Agriculture and the Arts at Lille, have proposed as prize-questions for 1824 and 1825, "What are the best means of ameliorating the state of the workmen in Lille?" And, less to their discernment and good taste, a prize for a poem not less than one hundred and fifty stanzas, the subject of which shall be, "The *Memorable* Campaign of the French in Spain in 1823."

J. J. Rousseau.—It is the custom to collect with too much avidity, perhaps, the least trifles that have come from the pen of great writers. M. F. de Neufchâteau, who himself made the same remark, has sent two articles of this kind to the *Revue Encyclopédique*. The first is on the king of Prussia, Frederic the Great, and was copied from a picture, in the writer's chamber at Montmorency, of that monarch:—

Sa gloire et son profit, voilà son dieu, sa loi!
Il pense en philosophe, et se conduit en roi.

The second is a letter, dated in 1763, to M. Guemet, recommending him a governess. It contains nothing very remarkable.

ITALY.

Monti, the greatest poet of modern Italy, is publishing a new edition of Dante, with copious notes of his own, which, after the editions already given to the world, valuable for their abstruse researches and recondite observations, will leave nothing more to be performed or desired respecting the writings of the poet of the Inferno. It was Monti who first gave the Dantesco turn to modern Italian poetry; and he produced, in his Morte di Basseville, the happiest imitation of Padre Alighieri.

M. Giuseppe Trasmondi, who has been busy in ascertaining the existence of the new muscle found in the human eye by Dr. Hermer, of Philadelphia, has discovered two nerves spreading over the same muscle. He has given a detailed description of them in his school at Rome, where he is Professor of practical Anatomy; and has added a number of observations on the functions of the eye, on its pathological condition, and on the means employed by surgery in the cure of its diseases.

Pompeii.—It is mentioned that some of the most recent excavations at Pompeii have been rewarded by very interesting discoveries.

Mr. J. P. Davis's grand picture of the Talbot Family receiving the Pope's Benediction, containing portraits of several distinguished public characters, (among others, the late Pope, Cardinal Gonsalvi, and Canova,) in all sixteen figures, as large as life, is now exhibiting with great éclat at Rome. The picture is fifteen feet high and twelve feet wide, and derives much additional interest from its possessing the last likenesses for which the late Pope, the Cardinal, and Canova, sat.

Some labourers digging in the grounds attached to the College of S. Bonaventura at Rome, near the magnificent remains of Caracalla's Baths, lately found a *terra cotta* amphora, containing several pieces of ancient jewellery, of pretty workmanship, and excellently preserved; they are all of pure gold, and together weigh about an Italian pound.

Milan.—Count Strassoldo, President of the Milan Government, has given notice, that by a decree of the Aulic chamber, the subjects of the Austrian government are forbidden to print their own works, or any others in foreign countries, without permission of the censor. This decree is also to be applicable to engravings of every kind on copper or stone; geographical works, music, and pictures included. The decree relates (says the Count) not merely to those who publish on their own account, but also to those who may execute works on account of foreigners, or may send persons into foreign countries to do such works. Such is Austrian despotism—such are its efforts to enslave and degrade the arts and the human mind. The *New Monthly Magazine* has the honour of being forbidden an entry into the states under the Hapsburgh yoke, a testimony of barbarian animosity of which it may well be proud.

GERMANY.

Dr. Goering has published at Lubeck a programme of some interesting observations on a MS. in the library at Magdeburgh, containing extracts from the letters of Seneca, and ten books of Diogenes Laertius, and of the Institutes of Justinian.

Three works relative to the Jews and their antiquities have appeared in Germany; one entitled the Sulamite at Denau, by M. Fronstel; Chapters upon Judaism, at Berlin, by Doctor Kuntz; and Jedidiah, by M. Heineman, in the same city. One of the last numbers of the Jedidiah contains some highly interesting details, both religious and moral, on Jewish Antiquities.

C. G. Hermann, born at Erfurt in 1765, died lately, aged 57. He was Superintendent of that diocese, and besides many minor works, published *Vergleichung der Theorien*, or a Comparison of the Theories of Kant and Hemsterhuis on the Beautiful; *Lehrbuch der Christlichen Religion*, &c., and he edited, from 1793 to 1800, *Erfurter Gelehrten Nachrichten*, or the Scientific Annals of Erfurt.

Secret German Societies.—It is rumoured that a religious sect, formed at Guebwiller (Higher Rhine), has been discovered to have clandestinely struck its roots very deeply among the manufacturers of that neighbourhood. Their books, and an extensive correspondence, have been seized by the proper authorities, and transmitted to the hands of justice.

NORWAY.

M. Bove, a naturalist who chiefly studies ornithology, has published a narrative of a tour in Norway, as far as Lofoden. At Seyerstad he could not induce a woman to accept any kind of payment for the dinner which he had just eaten. She led him to the window, and pointing to the surrounding country, said, "So long as the earth shall give us corn, and the sea fish, no traveller shall ever be able to say that we have taken money of him." In the isle of Tiætæ, where he landed wet through, in the middle of the night, the servants of M. Brodkorb, the proprietor of the island, conducted him, without inquiring his name, into a well-furnished and well-heated room, where he passed the night. The next morning he and his fellow-travellers were invited to breakfast with the family. A few years ago, the proprietor of the isle of Forwig caused the rudder of a boat, which had brought some travellers to the island, to be secretly taken away, in order to compel them to remain at his house till a new one could be made. The community of interests between the inhabitants, their retired situation, and the small number of travellers who visit them, afford an explanation of their manners, though without depriving them of their patriarchal and Homeric character.

M. Hansten, professor at Christiania, one of the best natural philosophers in Europe, intends to undertake a journey across Europe and Asia, under the 60th degree of latitude, for the purpose of observing the variation and the dip of the magnetic needle, the length of the pendulum, and various other phenomena. He will be accompanied by a young mineralogist, who is a good draughtsman, and is acquainted with botany.

DENMARK.

The late Count Moltke, Minister of State, has left 60,000 crowns to be given as presents to the professors of natural history, and to recompense the writers of memoirs on questions proposed by the University of Copenhagen; 10,000 crowns for the Academy of Fine Arts; and 100,000 for the education of the children of public functionaries, left at the death of their parents in a state of destitution. Besides these legacies, the Count has left donations to several charitable establishments.

Forty-seven schools in Denmark have adopted the plan of mutual instruction, and it will be speedily introduced into others.

Etymology.—In a work on the origin of Runic writing, recently published at Copenhagen, the author, M. Buxdorf, traces the sources of the Runic writing of the ancient Scandinavians in the Mœsogothic alphabet of Ulphilas. M. Buttmann, one of the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, has written a paper on the word *Minyæ.* He examines why the the Argonauts were called Minyæ; and contends that that word was never the name of a people. According to him it designated a kind of mythological nobility, and was derived from the East. *Menu* is, among the Indians, the father of the human race. He appears again in Egypt, where he is called Men, or Mènas. He is again seen in the *Minos* of the Cretans, the *Manès* of the Lydians, the *Mannus* of the Germans, and in the word *Manes.* The same subject has engaged the attention of M. Neumann, of Gottingen, who however, in a sketch of the history of Crete, maintains that the resemblance in sound of the Indian *Menu* to the Cretan *Minos*, is far from indicating any analogy between the institutions of India and Crete, which in fact were essentially different. A brief Essay on the Celtic Language by Julius Leichtlen, the Keeper of the Archives of Fribourg, and in which he examines the four words, *Briga, Magus, Durum,* and *Acum,* which form the termination of a number of Celtic nouns, concludes thus:—"I am tired of always hearing the Romans quoted when the commencement of our civilization is spoken of; while nothing is said of our obligations to the Celts. It was not the Latins, it was the Gauls who were our first instructors."

GREECE.

"On Wednesday, the 3d of June, 1818, our party, consisting of four, set out from the house of the Archon Logotheti, a rich Greek merchant at Lebadea, whose kindness and hospitality to English travellers is well known. Our object was to explore the ruins at Chæronea in Bœotia. Numerous pieces of sculptured ornaments, collected together at a fountain, the remains of a theatre, &c. we had passed the evening before, promising much subject for study; and we encouraged a hope that the spade and a little exertion would reward us with some antique specimens of art. In two hours we crossed the hills, partly by an ancient paved road, and arrived at the edge of a plain, within a quarter of a mile of Chæronea, and in sight of the fountain and theatre. Here we halted, to examine a piece of white marble that lay by the road-side, a portion only of which was to be seen, the greater part being, as we afterwards discovered, buried under the earth, which rose like a flat tumulus, or gave the idea of a platform, or base of a temple. Whilst our friend **** referred to the extracts and notes provided to direct our pursuits, the eagerness of *** had encouraged our attendants to remove the soil, when the object of our research was found to be a colossal lion's head, of bold and beautiful workmanship. From the nose to the top of the head it measured four feet six inches; and from the forehead, where broken off just above the shoulder, five feet nine inches. A part of one of the hind legs lay at some little distance, two feet three inches in diameter, together with the other parts of the statue. Arranging these masses, we decided that the attitude had resembled the one placed on the summit of Northumberland House. The earth removed contained pieces of stone and cement, that had formed a part of the foundation or pedestal on which it had been placed. Holland, in his very accurate and interesting Tour, describes the plain of Chæronea, and alludes to the victory obtained there 338 years before Christ, by Philip, over the combined armies of Athenians and Thebans, by which he gained dominion over Greece. And this author further observes, 'That nothing is here to be seen of the Theban Lion of Chæronea; but it is possibly buried under ground, and may yet reward the search of some future traveller.' Satisfied that this was the tomb of the sacred band of three hundred Thebans, who till then had never been conquered, we began to consider the best means of removing the Lion to our own Museum, where it might serve to assist the studies of the sculptor, as well as afford much pleasure to the scholar, it being evidently the very statue described by Pausanias, Chap. XL. of his 9th Book. 'Near this city (Chæronea) is a common sepulchre of those Thebans that fell in the engagement

against Philip. There is no inscription on the tomb, but a lion stands on it, which may be supposed to signify the great vehemence of these men in fight. But it appears to me that there is no inscription on the sepulchre, because the Dæmon did not permit the consequence of their courage to be such as might be expected.' Calculating that the head of this statue alone weighed upwards of three tons, and being some miles from the sea-shore, we gave up all idea of removing the whole; so carefully buried the masses, and left them till other means than those we were possessed of could be adopted; and indulged in the hope, that on our arrival in England a subscription might be set on foot for the purpose of importing this vast statue to our shores, where it would serve to remind us how the Greeks commemorated their glorious achievements, and possibly incline our Committee of Taste to pay the same or greater tribute to the memory of those bands of heroes who in like manner have fallen in defence of the honour and liberty of this country."—From an unpublished tour given in the *Literary Gazette*.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, April 13.—"Lyall's work on Russia has done us infinite mischief, and I believe we may attribute to it those suspicions which have of late appeared to attend English travellers. Some of them have severely felt the effects of these suspicions, and it will be long before they will cease. Thus a blind spy, a methodistical one, and a quaker, have lately been sent beyond the borders."

A very important work has been published by the Academy of Sciences, viz. the Accounts given by John Forzlan, and other Arabic writers, respecting the Russians in ancient times. The text is edited by Professor Frähn, who has added a German Translation, Notes, and an Appendix. 1 vol. 4to.

Russian Travellers.—Baron Wrangel, lately returned from an expedition of discovery on the shores of the Frozen Ocean, has surveyed the whole coast of the Tschukutskoi, from Cape Schalagskoi almost to Behring's Strait, namely, to the point seen by Billings, which is 120 miles (97 German miles) to the South-east of Cook's North Cape. Baron Wrangel had indeed resolved not to return to Kolymsk, till he had actually reached Behring's Strait; but as by the breaking-up of the ice he had lost not only all the provisions he had deposited in it, but likewise his whole stock of iron-ware and tobacco, which were the only means of obtaining any thing from the Tschukutskoi, he was compelled to turn back sooner. However, the circumstance that Baron Wrangel did not quite reach Behring's Strait, is not essential in a geographical point of view, as those coasts had been already surveyed by Cook. He and his companions may claim the honour of having solved the main problem, as their researches have placed beyond a doubt the existence of a passage between Asia and America, which has been so frequently disputed; and of having made an astronomical survey of the North-east coast of Siberia, which has hitherto been so imperfectly known to us. The happy result of this perilous enterprise is to be ascribed to the perseverance of the officers employed, and more especially to their prudent behaviour to the Tschukutskoi, by which they acquired the confidence and esteem of that nation, hitherto inaccessible to all strangers, and where many who have ventured among them have found their graves.

St. Petersburgh, March 17.—The Imperial Government have received the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival of Commodore Von Kotzebue in the corvette the Enterprise, at Rio de Janeiro. The Enterprise, it will be recollected, sailed last summer. The accounts are dated November the 16th. The passage out is described as having been a very quick one, and every occurrence of a pleasant nature. The officers and whole of the crew were in the enjoyment of perfect health. The corvette would wait three weeks at Rio, in order to have the most favourable circumstances for sailing round Cape Horn. Advices have also been received from Captain Lasarey, who sailed in 1824, from Van Diemen's Land; and Government are about to despatch another vessel to that quarter under the command of Capt. Doktororr, a skilful seaman, already known by his former voyage to the North-west coast of America. In the course of the summer another able officer, Captain Lieut. Lake, previously known by his having navigated, during three summer seasons, the coasts of Nova Zembla, in the Frozen Ocean, and determined a variety of interesting points respecting these latitudes, will sail again from Archangel for these regions.—The astronomical and geographical observations are to be pursued with the greatest industry, although the period for such operations, on account of the ice, is necessarily limited to a few weeks. Thus, for twenty years, have the great waters of the world been boldly navigated by Russian vessels, in all directions, with a pacific object, and to enlarge the boundaries of science.—The first brilliant circumnavigator was that indefatigable officer, Commodore Von Krusenstern.

RURAL ECONOMY.

New Method of preserving Turnips from the fly or beetle, by W. COWDRY.—Many are the nostrums put forth to destroy the turnip-fly or beetle—none of them have answered expectation: the following plan (without any additional expense or trouble) will be found to ensure on trial a good crop of turnips, or any of the brassican tribe, provided the season is any way congenial. For rightly understanding what follows it must be mentioned, that the ovum, or egg of the fly, is deposited in the ground, and remains there during the winter. As the sun increases in heat, they are brought to maturity, according to the nature and situation of the land,—in some earlier than others, as it is more or less capable of receiving and retaining the solar heat. By the land being ploughed and harrowed, the ova, or eggs of the insect, are brought to or near the surface of the earth; and, being placed so as to receive the heat of the sun, they soon arrive to the pupa state, afterwards to the imago, or perfect form, just in time to destroy the crop of young turnips. The only rational and natural method to counteract the mischievous effects of these voracious insects, is by close attention to the state of the insect in the land, and adopting the following precautions. The land being dunged and ploughed, but not harrowed, after a few days, or a week, according to the warmth of the weather, examine the land, and see if there are any of the pupa or chrysalis of the insect coming to maturity: this will not require much time, as they will be found in great numbers, near to or within an inch of the surface. As soon as it is seen they are arriving at their perfect state, and before they are likely to emerge from the skin they are enveloped in, plough the land again, so as to throw what was before the upper surface, under the furrow, and as deep as possible, whereby the pupæ will be checked, and numbers of them perish for want of sufficient sun and heat to bring them to maturity. Then harrow the land, and sow the seed, and dress it in; but, in harrowing and dressing the land, it must be done in as careful and light a manner as possible, not to bring up any of the under part of the land, where the pupa or chrysalis of the insect is. By doing this, the turnip-plant will have time to grow into the rough leaf, and be out of danger from the fly, if any should arrive at their perfect state, and make their egress out of the earth. The seed should be steeped at least twenty-four hours in water to accelerate its vegetation. The whole success of the plan will depend on particularly observing the pupa of the insect, and burying them under the furrow. Land ploughed or rafted before the winter sets in, and thereby bringing the ovum or egg near to the surface, will stand a chance of having many of the insects destroyed if the frost be severe; but, from the glutinous nature of the eggs, it appears they are capable of resisting, in a great degree, the effect of frost. Many farmers, without knowing the real cause, raise a good crop of turnips, by giving their land, as they call it, one more ploughing than necessary; and, if they chance to do this when the pupa of the fly is coming to maturity, and burying them under the earth, they succeed; but it is by mere chance, and without their being aware of the real cause. A farmer, near to the one who by chance succeeds, pursues the same plan, and fails, owing to his ploughing the land again too late or too early. It must be observed, that, after all the care taken in regard to destroying the fly, or preventing its arriving to maturity, a propitious season and kindly showers are essentially necessary to the production of a good crop of turnips. This method being altogether novel, and different from any other held out, it is hoped, as the practicability of it is easy, that the agriculturists will embrace the opportunity of trying it during the ensuing season, as there is every reason to believe, from the number of ova or eggs of the fly observed in the earth, that they will this year be unusually numerous.

Mammoth Timber.—We have now before us an account of a mammoth white oak, cut on Mr. Sager's lands in Virginia, the dimensions of which were as follows: The stump measured 4 feet 18 inches across, and 14 feet 6 inches in circumference; when dressed to haul home, 3 feet 4 inches at butt, 3 feet 2 inches at the top, and 25 feet long. It was ascertained to weigh six tons. Compared with the above, we have now growing in this parish a sassafras, which measures 13 feet in circumference, diminishing very little to the height of about 15 feet; a sweet gum, which measures 17 feet in circumference, and diminishing little in size to the height of 25 feet; and a yellow poplar, measuring at the height of 6 feet from the ground, 27 feet, and tapering gradually at least 30 feet, at which height we presume it would measure not less than 15 feet in circumference. The oak of every description grows to an extraordinary size, but we have never known any of the larger ones measured.—*American Paper.*

USEFUL ARTS.

An improved Ship's Compass, by Lieut. Littlewort.—The kinds of compasses used on ship-board, are the binnacle or steering compass, the hanging compass, suspended in the cabin to enable the captain to ascertain whether the steersman is attentive to his duty (and hence often called the tell-tale), the amplitude compass, and the azimuth compass: this latter, being for the purpose of observing the sun or other heavenly body, and thence obtaining the variation of the needle, is only occasionally employed. In merchant ships, except those of the largest class, the azimuth compass is generally dispensed with, because this instrument is costly, requires for its use a greater knowledge of navigation than masters of merchant ships are usually possessed of, and, although of great utility, is not an article of absolute indispensable necessity. The object of Lt. Littlewort is to render the hanging compass convertible into an azimuth compass, and thus to enable masters of ships to obtain at an easy cost an instrument, the utility of which is unquestioned, and the employment of which will contribute at the same time to the safety of the ship, and to their own improvement in the higher branches of navigation. Lieut. Littlewort's compass, like the better kinds of common compasses, has two cards, one light and very moveable, for fine weather; and another heavier, for use when the vessel has much motion: this latter Lieut. Littlewort has weighed by fixing on its circumference an accurately graduated silver circle; and this it is which is employed when the compass is used for azimuths. The handle by which the compass is suspended to the roofof the cabin, is capable of being inverted and of supporting the compass by sliding in a groove made in a box, which box is capable of motion, on a central pin fixed in the board on which the box stands; moveable sights and a stop are also annexed, which enables it to act also as an azimuth compass.

New Method of Paving Streets.—A patent has been granted to A. H. Chambers, Esq. of Bond-street, for a method of constructing paved carriage-ways, possessing the advantages of great durability, cleanliness, and uniformity of surface. The means employed for the attainment of these objects are as follow:—A bed of well compressed clay, with a channel for carrying off water on each side, is first laid down; upon this is spread a thin stratum of sand, which supports the ordinary granite paving-stones, care being taken to select them of equal height, and to place them not in the usual way, but with their broad ends downward: the interstices are filled with hard materials, and the whole is covered with a burnt and vitrified substance, which is incapable of being reduced, by moisture or friction, into a soluble matter. The object of this arrangement is obviously to give solidity, by keeping the direction of all superincumbent weight within the base of every separate part of the pavement, and to prevent the rising of earthy matter from beneath, or the lodging of water on the surface. An experiment of the efficacy of this invention is about to be made in Harcourt-street, Mary-le-bone; and as it involves but little additional expense, it is understood that upon its succeeding depends the general adoption of the plan in all the great thoroughfares of the metropolis.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

C. Demeny, of Paris, but now residing in London, for an apparatus, containing within itself the means of producing gas from oil and other oleaginous substances, of burning such gas for the purpose of affording light, and of re-placing the gas consumed. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. March 22, 1824.

N. Goodsel, late of New York, but now of Leigh-street, Burton-crescent, for a machine, or piece of machinery, for breaking, scutching, and preparing flax and hemp for use, upon an improved method, and threshing out the seed thereof, and which is applicable to the threshing of any other kind of grain, and also for shelling clover and other seeds. March 25, 1824.

E. Jordan, of Norwich, for an improvement in the form or construction of water-closets, or of the apparatus connected therewith. March 27, 1824.

J. Spencer, of Belper, for improvements in the construction of furnaces or forges, for the preparation of iron or steel, and for the process of manufacturing of nails and other articles from the said materials. April 7, 1824.

J. Schofield, of Rastrick, Yorkshire, for improvements in the manufacture of cloth or fabrick, which he denominates British Cashmere. April 7, 1824.

T. Ryalls, of Sheffield, for an apparatus for shaving, which he denominates the useful and elegant facilitator. April 8, 1824.

S. Hall, of Basford, for an improved steam-engine. April 8, 1824.

J. Tulloch, of Savage-gardens, London, for improvements in the machinery to be employed for sawing and grooving marble and other stone, or in producing grooves or mouldings thereon. April 12, 1824.

H. P. Burt, of Devizes, for an improvement in the construction of cranks, such as are used for bells and other purposes. April 14, 1824.

W. By, of Brighton, for a method or apparatus for the preservation or protection of books and covers. April 14, 1824.

J. Gunby, of New Kent-road, Surrey, for an improvement in the process of manufacturing cases for knives, scissors, and other articles. April 14.

D. Gordon, of Basinghall-street, for improvements in the construction of portable gas lamps. April 14, 1824.

J. Burn, of Manchester, for a new apparatus for dressing various kinds of cotton, flaxen, woollen, or silk manufactures. April 14, 1824.

T. Gethen, of Pentonville, for improvements in the machinery and process of making metallic rollers, pipes, cylinders, and certain other articles. April 15, 1824.

D. T[illegible]ge, of Liverpool, shipowner; for an apparatus, by means of which an improved method of reefing sails is effected. April 15, 1824.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ANTIQUITIES.

The History and Antiquities of Lewes and its vicinity. By the Rev. J. W. Horsfield, &c. 4to. 2*l*. 2s.

Antiquities of Shropshire. 4to. 2*l*. 2s.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &c.

A Memoir of the Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke; with specimens of his poetry and letters, &c. By James Prior, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. 16s.

Memoirs of the Rev. J. Hinton. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Memoirs of an English Countess. Written by Herself. With numerous anecdotes of her illustrious and fashionable contemporaries. 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l*. 1s.

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A Practical German Grammar, &c. By J. Rowbotham. 6s. 6d.

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FINE ARTS.

Illustrations of Sturm's Reflections. By Mr. Westall. 8vo. 1*l*. 4s.

HISTORY.

Historical Memoirs of La Vendée. By Madame de Sapinaud. 12mo.

The transactions of the war of La Vendée are of such a character as to attach a considerable degree of interest to any publication in which their history is involved. We have already noticed the Memoirs of the Marchioness de Bonchamps, to which the present volume, though inferior in point of interest, forms a companion. No one can peruse, without deep emotion, the narrations which these works convey of the heroic courage, and the cheerful endurance of every misery, in the cause to which the unhappy Vendeans devoted themselves. Much virtue and great elevation of mind were undoubtedly exhibited in this dreadful struggle; but while we join in the admiration due to many individuals of the Royalist party, and in the pity excited by their misfortunes, we are by no means willing to promote the purpose with which these memoirs are evidently written—that of reviving the public feeling in favour of superstition and of absolute monarchy. Thus we are told that God has rewarded the people of Laval, "by protecting in their country a Convent of Trappists;" amongst whom is "that saint upon earth, the Baron Geramb;" and again, that "a faithful subject must always feel an inexpressible joy in the notice of his prince."

JURISPRUDENCE.

The Slavery of the British West India Colonies delineated as it exists both in Law and Practice, and compared with the Slavery of other Countries, both ancient and modern. Vol. I. being a Delineation of the state in point of Law. By James Stephen, Esq. 8vo.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to this important work, which has been long a desideratum. It is quite time that the English public should be aware of the state of the slave codes in our West Indian possessions; for surely the scanty rights of the negro ought to be protected with double vigilance. We trust, however, that the period is not far distant, when, without danger and without sacrifice, the whole of this odious system of oppression and injustice will be abolished, and the very name of a slave-code be unknown in our islands. Of the labour and research bestowed by Mr. Stephen upon this work, no idea can be formed by those who have never undergone the drudgery of wading through the Colonial Statute-book.

The friends of Emancipation have every reason to be satisfied with the measures adopted by Government in relation to this question, so far as those measures extend; but we would exhort them to be still most vigilant in their attention to the great interests to which they have devoted themselves, and to suffer no opportunity to be lost of enforcing the extension of the proposed ameliorations, when capable of being accomplished with safety and success.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A Treatise on the Nature and Symptoms of Cataract, &c. By J. Stevenson, Esq. 8vo. 8s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Village: Sketches of Rural Character and Scenery. By Mary Russell Mitford, author of "Julian, a Tragedy." 8vo. 7s. 6d.

This is an engaging volume, full of feeling, spirit, and vivacity. The descriptions of rural scenery and rural life are vivid and glowing, and transported us from the "populous city" in which we are pent, to the pleasant places where we wandered in former days. Miss Mitford's style is well fitted for the kind of composition which she has selected. Occasionally, perhaps, it is a *little* overstrained—a little too piquant; but this is soon forgotten by the reader. If we may judge from the interesting tale of "Ellen," Miss Mitford's genius would display itself very pleasingly in a novel.

Notes on the War in Spain, detailing occurrences, military and political in Galicia, and at Gibraltar and Cadiz, from the fall of Corunna to the occupation of Cadiz by the French. By Thomas Steele, Esq. M.A. of Magdalene College, Cambridge, a Member of the Spanish Committee. 8vo.

Mr. Steele having determined to join the Constitutional Army of Spain, was charged, in con-

junction with Major Dickson, with the superintendence of the arms and military stores despatched last summer by the Spanish Committee in London to the Constitutionalists. The present volume contains the details of his voyage, and of the operations to which the author was a witness upon his landing in Spain, at the close of the late unfortunate contest, and shortly before the surrender of Cadiz. It is very satisfactory to observe the zeal and bravery displayed by such of our countrymen as took part in the Constitutional war. The conduct of Sir Robert Wilson, more especially, (of whose movements a particular account is given in the present notes,) appears to have been most exemplary. Had the freedom of his own country been at stake, his exertions could scarcely have been more strenuous. Mr. Steele has related little beyond what passed immediately under his own eye; but the interesting period of time at which he visited Spain, and the opportunities which he enjoyed of witnessing the concluding operations of the war, render his short narrative highly interesting.

The Atrocities of the Pirates; being a faithful Narrative of the unparalleled Sufferings endured by the Author during his captivity among the Pirates of the Island of Cuba, with an account of the excesses and barbarities of those inhuman freebooters. By Aaron Smith; who was himself afterwards tried at the Old Bailey as a pirate, and acquitted. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

This narrative reminds us strongly of that entertaining book of horrors, "The Buccaneers of America." We know not whether it has received any embellishments to fit it for publication, nor whether it agrees in all points with the evidence adduced on the author's trial, though we are inclined to believe that many circumstances were brought forward on that occasion, of which no mention is made in the present volume. The correspondence and communications carried on between the pirates, and the magistrates and other inhabitants of Cuba, present a dreadful picture of the state of society in that island; nor does the conduct of our own navy, with regard to these freebooters, appear to have been altogether unexceptionable. We should observe, that there is an air of romance about the story of Seraphina; and her attachment to Mr. Aaron Smith, which, while it adds to the interest of the volume, by no means increases our faith in its correctness. Upon the subject of his trial, the author is remarkably succinct, merely stating that he was tried and acquitted.

Some Account of the present State of the English Settlers in Albany, South Africa. By Thomas Pringle. 12mo.

This little work is worthy perusal by those who feel interested (and who do not?) in the state of our new colonists in South Africa. Their situation is dreadfully afflicting; their losses by bad seasons and inundations are enough to break the spirit and destroy the hope of those who have escaped with the least injury to their stock and crops. What, then, must be the state of those who have lost their all, even to the garments necessary for their protection? The climate alone seems unobjectionable; but it is probable that bad situations for locating, and a want of knowledge of the best mode of employing their farms, contributed much to increase their misfortunes. This little volume contains also a prospectus for a South African Journal.

The Chimney-Sweeper's Friend, and Climbing-Boy's Album. Arranged by James Montgomery; with illustrative designs by Cruikshank. 12mo.

Had the contents of this little volume been less interesting than they are, the name of Mr. Montgomery prefixed to it ought to secure it a favourable reception from the public. The object of the work is to collect together a variety of authentic details upon the subject of employing children in sweeping chimneys, and to expose the oppressions and cruelties to which that inhuman and unnecessary system gives rise. The remedy proposed by Mr. Montgomery is, a legislative prohibition of the practice, and the general employment of machines, with which, as he observes, ninety-nine chimneys out of a hundred may be swept. The latter part of the work, "The Climbing-Boy's Album," consists of pieces in prose and verse, written principally for the present collection, with the view of enlisting the feelings of the reader in favour of the wretched little mortals to whose service the book is dedicated. For the purpose of obtaining contributions towards his charitable labours, Mr. M. addressed a circular-letter to upwards of twenty of the favourite poets of the day, from several of whom he received copies of verses which are inserted in the "Album." It should be stated that the surplus profits of this publication are destined for the funds of the Sheffield *Society for bettering the condition of Climbing-Boys.*

The Periodical Press of Great Britain and Ireland; or an Enquiry into the State of the Public Journals, chiefly as regards their moral and political influence. 6s.

The Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica. Part II. Vol. III. 1*l*. 5s.

The Westminster Review. No. II. 6s.

The Metropolitan Literary Journal. No. I. 2s. 6d.

An Elementary System of Physiology. By J. Bostock, M.D. 8vo. 15s.

The Quarterly Review. No. LIX. 6s.

NOVELS TALES, &c.

Rosaline de Vere. 2 vols. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Shades of Character. By the author of "Michael Kemp." 2 vols. 12mo. 16s.

POETRY.

Ancient Poetry and Romances of Spain, selected and translated by John Bowring. 8vo.

The facility of versification possessed by Mr. Bowring, gives a certain ease and originality to his translations which we do not often find in collections like the present; though at the same time it may perhaps detract, in some degree, from the strength and nervousness of his versions. The volume before us forms a companion to the Russian and Batavian Anthology, and will, we have no doubt, be read with equal interest. We could, indeed, have wished that Mr. B. had pre-

fixed to his present selections some critical remarks on the early poetry of Spain, with which he must be well acquainted. We select a fine sonnet, which has much the air of an original.

"Tell me, thou common Father,—tell me why
(Since Thou art just and good) dost Thou permit
Successful Fraud securely throned to sit,
While Innocence, oppress'd, stands weeping by?
Why hast Thou nerved that strong arm to oppose
Thy righteous mandates with impunity;
While the meek man who served and reverenced Thee
Lies at the feet of Thine and Virtue's foes?

"Why (said I in despair) should vice confound
All Nature's harmony, and tower above
In all the pomp, and pride, and power of state?—
Then I look'd upwards,—and I heard a sound
As from an angel, smiling through Heaven's gate,
'Is earth a spot for heaven-born souls to love?'"
(Zaragoza, 1634, p. 330.)

Abdallah; an Oriental Poem, in three Cantos; with other Pieces. By Horace Gwynne. 8vo.

It is uncharitable to criticize with severity the productions of elegant minds that find a solace or pleasure in treading in the sweet paths of poesy, if they do not take eagle-flights into the higher region of the art. We are disposed to view the writer of Abdallah as one of this class of persons. His poem may be read with pleasure; there is much in it to please; but the author, to acquire fame, must labour more, and acquire more prominent features of originality than he exhibits in the present work, which is by no means discreditable to one who comes forward with the views and pretensions he sets forth.

Fridolin, or the Road to the Iron-Foundery: a Ballad, by F. Schiller. With a translation by J. P. Collier, Esq. author of "The Poetical Decamerone;" illustrated with eight engravings in outline, by Henry Moses, from the designs of Retsch. 4to. 8s.

It is, perhaps, the highest praise which we can bestow upon these delightful Designs to say, that they equal the Outlines from Faustus in grace, beauty, and power of conception. Nothing can exceed the artlessness and elegance of the Page's figure, and the repose and dignity of the Lady's, both of which are finely contrasted with the ferocious and sinewy workmen. The translation of the ballad by Mr. Collier is flowing and easy; and the whole is concluded by some critical remarks upon the Outlines. Mr. Retsch is said to be engaged on a series of productions of this kind from the various ballads of Schiller, and we sincerely hope that they will all of them be introduced to the English public in the same agreeable manner as the present poem.

Poetic Vigils. By Bernard Barton. 8vo.

Idwell: a Poem in three Cantos. 8vo.

A Midsummer Day's Dream. By Edward Atherstone. 8vo. 8s.

The Poetic Remains of some of the Scottish Kings, now first collected. By George Chalmers, Esq. F. R. S. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

Narrative of a Pedestrian Journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary, from the frontiers of China to the Frozen Sea and Kamtchatka, performed during the years 1820, 1821, 1822, and 1823. By Capt. John Dundas Cochrane, R.N. 8vo. 16s.

Captain Cochrane appears to be one of that singular race of men, who, like the celebrated "leg-stretcher," Tom Coriate, are born with an invincible love of locomotion. Having entered the cockpit of a man-of-war at the age of ten, he became early inured to a life of hazard and exertion; and on the conclusion of the peace, his personal energies found a vent in a pedestrian journey over France, Spain, and Portugal. He subsequently made a proposal to the Admiralty to explore the interior of Africa; a proposal which, it is to be regretted, was not more favourably received, since, from the determined resolution and hardihood displayed by him in his travels through Russia, there is every reason to believe that he might have effected some important discoveries. "I would," says he, "have accompanied the caravans in some servile capacity, nor hesitated even to sell myself for a slave, if that miserable alternative were necessary to accomplish the object I had in view."

Captain Cochrane's style of travelling through Russia and Tartary was such as few men would have ventured to adopt, and fewer still would have had the power to pursue. His journey was almost entirely a pedestrian one, over the most desolate tracts of land, with most precarious supplies of food, and exposed frequently without a shelter to the rigours of a climate from which even the natives shrunk with horror. The following instance will give some idea of the hardiness of Capt. C.'s frame. On the road to Memel, he was compelled to pass the night in the open air during a most severe frost. "I felt," says he, "as if completely undone. Putting, however, a good face upon it, I took off my shoes, hat, and jacket, and taking a spare flannel waistcoat and drawers, which I had fortunately retained in a bundle with a dry pair of worsted stockings—with this I made myself a bed, putting my feet into my hat, and pointing them towards the wind, and my shoes under my head for a pillow: then lying down and drawing my jacket over my shoulders, I slept very soundly; although, upon awaking next morning, I was both wet and stiff: but after taking some strong exercise backwards and forwards, I recovered the use of my limbs, and my health." We know not how Capt. Cochrane would have endured the burning climate of Africa, but he certainly appears to have been insensible to cold in an extraordinary degree. When the thermometer was nearly 27° below zero, he walked about the streets of Yakutsk clothed only in a nankeen surtout, trowsers of the same material, shoes, and worsted stockings, without being sensibly incommoded by the cold. He may indeed well assert, that he has never seen the strength of his constitution equalled.

The details of Captain Cochrane's Journal, occupied as it is with descriptions of a country with which we are very imperfectly acquainted, are of a highly interesting character. Upon the whole, the impression which he gives of the cha-

racter of the people through which he passed, is of a favourable nature. The Russians possess many highly valuable qualities, but the barbarism in which they are still plunged frequently prevents the developement of them. Wherever an opportunity of improvement is afforded them, the Russians industriously avail themselves of it; and the rapid strides which they have already made in civilization, are an earnest of their future progress. Still they possess many of the gross and barbarous habits of a rude people; and in some parts of Capt. C.'s narrative, we could fancy ourselves amongst the Esquimaux. Like the natives of all cold climates, they eat to an excess of which we can scarcely form an idea. Some of these incomparable gluttons far transcend the Esquimaux, whom we had conceived to possess the most capacious stomachs in the world. We cannot forbear mentioning a delicacy which Capt. C. met with amongst these people, and with which he was much delighted—raw fish frozen. "Spite of our prejudices, there is nothing to be compared to the melting of raw fish in the mouth; oysters, clotted cream, or the finest jelly in the world, is nothing to it." In some parts of Siberia the peasants appear to be in a most degraded condition. It was the invariable practice of the Cossack who accompanied Capt. C., when he ordered horses at a village, to enforce his commands by beating the unfortunate peasants, "pulling them by the hair, ears, and nose; and this without the least apparent necessity or provocation." We regret that our limits will not permit us to give a better idea of the contents of Capt. Cochrane's Journal.

It is to be hoped that the energy and resolution manifested by this enterprising traveller will not be suffered to lie dormant. The man who was "never so happy as in the wilds of Tartary," must be in heart a wanderer, and we would gladly see him sustained and encouraged in the prosecution of his arduous enterprises.

The Private Journal of Captain G. F. Lyon, of H. M. S. Hecla, during the recent Voyage of Discovery under Captain Parry; with a map and plates. 8vo. 16s.

To those who have read Capt. Parry's Journal, the Diary of his companion cannot, of course, convey any great variety of novel information. All the main incidents of the narrative, as may be expected, are the same in both volumes; but the Journal of Capt. Lyon is, upon the whole, a more entertaining book. This arises from the absence of those nautical details which it was necessary for the commander of the Expedition to notice, and from the peculiar character, in other respects, of the present Journal, which was merely intended for the amusement of the writer's own family. Capt. Lyon, however, has been prevailed upon to present it to the public at large, to whom it will prove as entertaining as it doubtless did to the individuals for whose perusal it was originally destined. In all those minor anecdotes and incidents which were perhaps not sufficiently important to find a place in the ponderous quarto of Capt. Parry, the Journal before us is particularly rich. Our old friends the Esquimaux furnish a variety of most entertaining anecdotes, which, however, by no means add to our favourable opinion of their character. Captain Parry's Esquimaux were really cleanly, in comparison with Capt. Lyon's; who likewise gives some new and extraordinary instances of their gastric powers. When Capt. L. was desirous of making himself particularly agreeable to his visitors, he used to bestow upon each of them a mould-candle, which was devoured with the greatest relish. Upon one occasion, as an especial favour, he permitted an Esquimaux to eat the piece of yellow soap with which he had been washing his hands, and the delicious morsel was immediately *bolted* by his guest. It is a singular fact, that these savages eat until the repletion produces almost the same effect upon them as excessive drinking upon an European, as the following anecdote will shew.

"We found on the 3d that the party who had been adrift had killed two large walruses, which they had carried home during the early part of the night. No one, therefore, came to the ships, all remaining in the huts to gormandize. We found the men lying under their deer-skins, and clouds of steam rising from their naked bodies. From Kooilittiuk I learnt a new Esquimaux luxury:—he had eaten until he was drunk, and every moment fell asleep, with a flushed and burning face, and his mouth open: by his side sat Arnalooa, who was attending her cooking-pot, and at short intervals awakened her spouse, in order to cram as much as was possible of a large piece of half-boiled flesh into his mouth, with the assistance of her fore-finger; and, having filled it quite full, cut off the morsel close to his lips. This he slowly chewed; and as soon as a small vacancy became perceptible, this was filled again by a lump of raw blubber. During this operation the happy man moved no part of him but his jaws, not even opening his eyes; but his extreme satisfaction was occasionally shewn by a most expressive grunt, whenever he enjoyed sufficient room for the passage of sound. The drippings of the savoury repast had so plentifully covered his face and neck, that I had no hesitation in determining, that a man may look more like a beast by over eating, than by drinking to excess. The women having fed all their better-halves to sleep, and not having neglected themselves, had now nothing to do but to talk and beg as usual."

The Esquimaux method of feasting is described by Captain Lyon with a particularity which is equally amusing and disgusting (p. 143). It was in vain that the strangers attempted to reform the taste of the natives, and to give them something like European habits of cleanliness. They declared the smell of lavender-water "very bad," and persisted in preferring candle-ends and oil to coffee and gingerbread. The plates which accompany this volume are curious, and apparently very characteristic.

Extracts from a Journal written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, in the years 1820, 1821, and 1822, by Captain Basil Hall, R.N. author of "A Voyage to Loo Choo. In 2 vols. 8vo.

The intense interest which has been excited in the public mind by the transactions now in progress throughout South America, would ensure a favourable reception to such a work as Captain Hall has here presented us with, however moderate its literary pretensions might be. But it is with

pleasure that we add, that the Captain has fully supported in these volumes the reputation which his former work obtained for him; and that the ability and intelligence with which he has performed his task are seconded by a degree of liberality and good feeling which reflect the highest credit upon him, and make his Journal one of the most valuable and pleasing productions which have lately issued from the press. Our information on the actual state of things in these newly-regenerated countries has been hitherto very inaccurate and vague; and it is delightful to find, when the necessary information is laid before us by an honest and impartial observer, that the prospects afforded by existing circumstances are such as may warrant every lover of liberty, and of the human race, in looking forward with confidence and joy to the future destinies of the Western world. The struggle has been terrible, but is now about to close; the price of freedom has been liberally paid; and these great nations are about to sit down and consolidate the stupendous work. For this, nothing is requisite but that they should not be interfered with. But if, by fraud or force, the absolute governments of Europe should attempt to renew the horrors of civil war, and to throw these vast regions again into convulsions, for the purpose of subjecting them once more to the dominion of priestcraft and of despotism, we do not hesitate to say, that such an attack upon the happiness and liberty of so many infant nations would be the greatest political crime which tyranny ever meditated. That it can ever prove successful, we do not believe. Nor is there much reason to doubt that its failure must eventually draw down an exemplary punishment upon the heads of the aggressors. But we would willingly hope, that the idea of so wild a crusade will be abandoned; and that under the auspices of our own Government, and of every State which is or calls itself free, these countries may be enabled to avail themselves of all their natural advantages, and to establish such forms of government as may seem best to themselves.

We ought to add, that the details of Captain Hall's Journal are full of interest and amusement; and introduce us to scenery and society of a perfectly novel nature. We have only room for the following extract, containing a description of a Mexican Tertulia:—

"Across the upper end of a large room, and for some distance along the sides, were seated the ladies, about twenty in number, in a compact line, and glued, as it were, to the wall. Sometimes, in the course of the evening, a gentleman succeeded in obtaining a station amongst the ladies; but he was generally an intimate acquaintance, or a very determined stranger. In one corner of the room was placed a small stone table, on which stood a dingy tallow-candle, the feeble glimmer of which gave a dismal light to the room; but, by an incongruity characteristic of the country, the candlestick was large and handsome, and of massy silver. Behind the light, in a glass case, was displayed an image of the Virgin, dressed up as Nuestra Senora de Guadaloupe, the patron Saint of Mexico, almost suffocated with a profusion of tawdry artificial flowers. The line of ladies on one side reached to the door, and, on the side opposite, to a table half-way along the room, on which were placed wine and water, gentlemen's hats and ladies' shawls. Against one of the corner tables there rested a guitar; and it seldom happened that there was not some person present ready to play a popular tune, or to accompany the ladies, many of whom sung very prettily. This occasional music went on without interrupting the conversation; indeed, the sound of the guitar amongst the Spaniards or their descendants is so familiar, that it acts more as a stimulus, a sort of accompaniment to conversation, than as an interruption.

"At the further end of the room was a card-table, where most of the gentlemen played at a game called Monté. The space in the middle of the room seemed to be allotted as a play-ground for the children of the house, and those of many removes in consanguinity. The nurses, too, and the old servants of the family, used the privilege of walking in and out; and sometimes they addressed such of the company as happened to be seated near the door. It may be remarked here, that in all those countries a degree of familiarity is allowed between the servants and their superiors, of which in England there is no example in any rank of life.

"The entrance to the room was from a deep verandah, or, more properly speaking, a passage open to the court and flower-garden, in the centre of the quadrangle forming the house.

"It occurred to me during the evening, that if a person were suddenly transported from England to this party, he might be much puzzled to say where he had got to. On entering the house, by an approach not unlike the arched gateway of an inn, he would turn into the verandah, where he would in vain inquire his way from one of the boys playing at bo-peep round the columns, or scampering in the moon-light amongst the shrubs in the centre of the quadrangle: nor would he gain more information from the girls, who would draw up and become as prim and starch as possible the moment they beheld a stranger, and would pout at him, and transfix him with their coal-black eyes, but could not be brought to utter a single word.

"Mustering courage, he might enter the drawing-room: in an instant all the gentlemen would rise and stand before their chairs like statues; but, as neither the mistress of the house, nor any other lady, ever thinks of rising in these countries to receive or take leave of a gentleman, our friend would be apt to conceive his reception somewhat cold. He could have no time to make minute remarks, and would scarcely notice the unevenly-paved brick floor—the bare plastered roof, through which the tiles might be counted—indeed, the feebleness of the light would greatly perplex his observations. The elegant dresses, the handsome looks, and the lady-like appearance of the women, would naturally lead him to imagine he was in respectable company; but when he discovered all the ladies smoking segars, and heard them laughing most obstreperously, and screaming out their observations at the top of their voices, he would relapse into his former doubts; especially when he remarked the gentlemen in boots and cloaks, and some with their hats on. Neither would his ideas be cleared up by seeing the party at the other end of the room, engaged in deep play,

amidst a cloud of tobacco-smoke. And were he now as suddenly transported back to his own country, it might be difficult to persuade him, that he had been amongst an agreeable, amiable, and well-bred people—in the very first society—in the Grosvenor-square, in short, of the city of Tepic."

The Wonders of Elora; or a Narrative of a Journey to the Temple and Dwellings excavated out of a Mountain of Granite at Elora in the East Indies, &c. By J. B. Seely, Captain in the Bombay Infantry, &c. Vol. I. 8vo. 16s.

Mementos, Historical and Classical, of a Tour through France, Switzerland, and Italy, in 1821 and 1822. 2 vols. 8vo.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Œuvres de Descartes, publiées par M. V. Cousin. 9 vols. 8vo. (Works of Descartes, published by M. V. Cousin.)

Descartes proved himself a man of genius at least in one of his works, "Le Discours sur la Methode;" but, unfortunately, in his other productions he abandoned the very method to arrive at truth which he himself had pointed out, and wandered into the wildest speculations and most untenable theories. But even in the developement of these barren and useless conjectures, there are many passages that may be studied as models of French style. Descartes was the master of Pascal, one of the first writers in the language. The publication of the present edition is another effort by M. Cousin to naturalize in France the vague, extravagant, but poetical philosophy (if philosophy it can be called) of Plato and the Germans. And, strange to say, this project is rather favoured than discouraged by the Jesuits; not out of a love for philosophy, but, convinced as they are that some system of the kind is necessary to satisfy the present speculative thirst of the French youth, they prefer seeing them occupied with the vagaries of Plato, Descartes, and the Germans, rather than with the more philosophical writings of Condillac, Cabanis, and Destut Tracy. One of their partisans has just published an attempt at refutation of Cabanis's celebrated work, entitled "Rapports du Physique et du Moral de l'Homme.

Ourika; ou la Negresse. Par Madame la Duchesse de ———. 1 vol. (Ourika; or the Negress. By Madame la Duchesse de ———.)

This romance has one incontestable merit, that of being short; for though spread over one hundred and eighty pages, by the help of large type and abundant margin, it might easily have been compressed into thirty or forty moderate pages. The author is the Duchess de Duras; and for a first essay in authorcraft, she has shewn not a little *savoir faire* in preparing the means of success. At first Ourika was read in a few select companies, to which were admitted by special favour some literary characters, but with a strict injunction not to divulge the secret. This, of course, they took as it was meant, and trumpeted forth the praises of Ourika to all who were willing to listen to them. An impression was then struck off for private distribution, and solely amongst the author's friends. Soon after, the little literary journals began to whisper mysteriously about the beautiful but black Ourika; and at length it was announced that a copy had been stolen or seduced from the fair and modest author, and that it was actually in the hands of the printer's devils. Curiosity was thus skilfully heated to the point of ebullition, when L'Advocat, the fashionable bookseller, advertised Ourika for publication, the profits to go to a charitable institution. These precautions would do honour to the most experienced book-maker, and met with the success they had so ingeniously prepared. Some thousand copies were sold in a very short time. The story is simple and tolerably well told, with here and there a slight tincture of affected sentimentality, and what the French call *precieux;* but on the whole, for a first attempt, and that by a Duchess, it is rather a creditable production. There are, however, a thousand and one stories of equal merit written by female hands, many of which are infinitely superior. The chief incidents are founded on facts. The celebrated Chevalier de Boufflers brought with him into France a little negro girl, four years old, whom he gave to one of the ladies of the court. The child was pretty for a negress, and, gaining on the affections of her mistress, was by her brought up with all the refinement of a young Frenchwoman of rank. Ourika, arrived at woman's estate, becomes passionately enamoured of one of the relations of her protectress; but, finding that her colour forms an invincible obstacle to her union with him, she forsakes all the refinements and luxuries of an European existence, settles upon the object of her unrequited attachment a large fortune which had been left her, and hurries back to her native island, to weep over her unfortunate hue. The noble authoress, encouraged by the success of this simple story, is preparing for publication another, called "Valere," the hero of which is not black like Ourika, and yet he is in the same unpleasant predicament —he cannot be beloved!—but this for a reason which the romance will tell, but which we dare not set down here.—Since the extraordinary success of Ourika, some of the young *literati* are observed to be in high favour and frequent conference with some of the younger Duchesses of the Fauxbourg St. Germain, which seems to prognosticate that we shall have a succession of tales and romances by noble and female hands. One is already talked of by the Duchess d'Aumont, under the title of "La Bouteille de Pacarek, ou Le Dejeuner Royal."

Histoire de la Révolution Française. Par M. Mignet. 1 vol. 8vo. (History of the French Revolution. By M. Mignet.)

In the midst of the numberless Memoirs that have recently appeared upon the French Revolution, M. Mignet has ventured to present to the

public attention this general picture of the progress of that event, from the fall of Louis XVI. to the restoration of Louis XVIII. This book, though not devoid of some glaring errors, is yet apparently the work of a sincere and truth-seeking mind, and one of the best and most satisfactory publications that have appeared upon the subject. M. Mignet, either seduced by or succumbing to the reigning taste of the day, has indulged a little too much in an oracular tone, and his style, therefore, sins but too often against simplicity. He is an *eleve* of M. R. Collart, one of the most distinguished members of the Chamber of Deputies; and, like him, exhibits the contradictory qualities of close and logical deduction, followed at no great distance by obscurity and useless amplification. His patron, M. R. Collart, being ambitious of ministerial honours, has probably rendered M. Mignet somewhat timid in certain parts of his narrative, and has prevented him from boldly telling the truth relative to the instigators and encouragers of the attempts upon the life of Napoleon. But, even with these drawbacks, the book well deserves being read by all those who take an interest (and who is there that does not?) in the great event of which it treats. Some of the portraits of the leading characters of the time are sketched with conciseness and energy, particularly those of Sieyes, Mirabeau, and Dumouriez.

Histoire d'Italie, de 1789 à 1814. Par Botta. 5 vols. 8vo. (History of Italy, from 1789 to 1814. By M. Botta.)

The author of these volumes, M. Botta, is a very upright and disinterested character; for he was director of the Piedmontese Republic, and has not enriched himself: and yet money was then to be made by taking care of the public weal, for M. Somariva, who was at the head of the administration of the Republic of Milan, retired from his public labours with the moderate fortune of thirteen millions of francs. As M. Botta took part in most of the events which he relates, he is consequently accurate as to facts; but this, we regret to say, is almost his only merit as a historian. Being inveterately classical, he has sought to model his style upon that which was in vogue in Florence towards the middle of the fourteenth century. At that period, neither artillery, printing, representative governments, public credit, nor principles of political economy, were even dreamed of; and yet M. Botta has thought proper to write the very recent history of his country, without employing any word or phrase which is not to be found in the mouths of the Tuscans of 1350. This is what is called having a pure and classical taste, in Italy. M. B. has published two editions of his History. Of the one in Italian, there has been printed but two hundred and fifty copies. It is, from the cause above assigned, almost unreadable. The French edition is likely to have a certain success, from the character of the author and the situation which he filled, though he is evidently deficient in the talents necessary for writing history. He becomes irritated at and declaims against events, instead of studying their causes, and describing their effects. The time is come when history should be written with the same philosophical calmness as a treatise on chemistry. The inquisition, ultraism, despotism, &c. should, like poisons, be analysed; and their antidotes pointed out with as little ruffling of the temper as Sir Humphry Davy feels when examining the deadly qualities of arsenic or acetate de morphine. M. Botta has not looked upon his task from this high point of view. M. B. is also the author of a History of the Independence of the United States, and a still-born epic poem, entitled "Camillo."

Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de Raphael. Par Quatremere de Quincey. 1 vol. 8vo. (History of the Life and Works of Raphael. By Quatremere de Quincey.)

This is a work of infinite pretension, but very little real merit. The author is not even familiar with what is pretty generally known in Italy of Raphael and his works. To have a satisfactory account of this great artist, we must await the publication of the work of the ingenious and patient Padre Pongileoni, who for the last three years has been occupied at Urbino, the native place of Raphael, in collecting and preparing materials for a history of his life and works. M. Quatremere being a kind of amateur sculptor, and having passed much of his time in the society of artists, has acquired a certain command of technical phraseology, which, mixed up with a pompous display of metaphysical *reasoning* (so called by courtesy) upon the *beau ideal*, appears to the great majority of readers very profound, because it is unintelligible. As a life of Raphael was wanting in literature, M. Quatremere's book, dull and incomplete as it is, will be read; but the fact is, that there is more real information and sound philosophical reasoning upon the genius of Raphael in the thirty pages consecrated to him by the Jesuit Lanzi,* in his History of Painting, than in the huge octavo of M. Quatremere.

A New Dictionary, Italian and English, English and Italian; with a French Translation. By Stefano Egidio Petroni, Member of the Grand Italian Academy, and John Davenport. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l*. 16*s*.

A work of this kind has long been wanted, on account of the poverty of Baretti's Dictionary, and the introduction of numerous words into the Italian language which are not recognized by the Della Cruscan Lexicography. The first part of this Dictionary contains above 15,000 words more than the corresponding part of Baretti's, and the superiority of the second is proportionate. But the chief excellence of the present work consists in the *accentuation*, by which the true pronunciation of every Italian word is clearly indicated, and the introduction of the irregularities of verbs, doubtful plurals of nouns, and other peculiarities of the language. The literary celebrity of Signor Petroni, the author of the "Napoleonide," the translations of "La Fontaine's Fables," and of "Gil Blas," the "Introduction to Dante, Ariosto, and Tasso," and several other popular works, guarantees the fidelity of this Dictionary, which appears to have been very carefully executed.

* This account of Raphael by Lanzi will be found in the "Histoire de la Peinture en Italie," by M. Beyle, author of the Life of Rossini, &c.

LITERARY REPORT.

The Ashantees.—We understand that Mr. Dupuis, late his Britannic Majesty's Envoy and Consul at Ashantee, is about to publish a Journal of his residence in that kingdom, which is expected to throw considerable light on the origin and causes of the present war. It will comprise also his notes and researches relative to the Gold Coast and the interior of Western Africa, chiefly collected from Arabic MSS. and information communicated by the Moslems of Guinea.

A second edition, revised, of the Private Correspondence of the Poet Cowper, may be expected in a few days.

Mr. Loudon, the author of the popular "Encyclopedia of Gardening," is about to follow up that work by an Encyclopedia of Agriculture; or the Theory and Practice of the Valuation, Transfer, Improvement, and Management, of Landed Property; and the cultivation and economy of the animal and vegetable productions of agriculture, including all the latest improvements: a general history of agriculture in all countries, and a statistical view of its present state, with suggestions for its future progress in the British Isles.

Lieut. Morgan has in the press the Emigrant's Note Book, with recollections of Upper and Lower Canada during the late war.

An Essay on the beneficial Direction of Rural Expenditure, is announced by R. A. Slaney, Esq.

A work is in the press, to be published for the benefit of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, entitled, Testimonies to the Memory and Genius of Richard Wilson, R. A. with some account of his life, and remarks on his landscapes; to which are added, various observations respecting the pleasure and advantage to be derived from the study of Nature and the Fine Arts: collected and arranged by T. Wright, Esq.

W. Buchanan, Esq. has in forwardness at press, Memoirs of Painting, in two vols. 8vo.: containing a Chronological History of the different Collections of Pictures of importance which have been brought to Great Britain since the French Revolution; together with Remarks, historical and critical, on the Art in general; designed to assist the amateur in forming a correct Taste and Judgment in regard to Painting, and to aid him in the knowledge of the Genuine Works of the Great Masters.

Major Gray's African Travels, from the Western Coast to the Niger, in 1818-1819-20, and 21, are preparing for publication.

Captain King's Survey of the Coast of Australia, between the years 1817 and 1822, is getting ready, under the sanction of our Secretary for the Colonies.

The Tour in Asia Minor, from the able pen of W. M. Leake, Esq. is another of the publications expected before the end of this season.

Mr. T. L. Busby's first number of the Costume of the City of London, dedicated by permission to his Majesty, will be published in a few days.

Mr. White, Lieutenant in the United States' Navy, has in the press A Voyage to Cochin China.

Mr. Harris Nicholas has in the press a small work, intended for the use of Antiquaries, Historians, and the Legal Profession; containing Tables that shew *exactly* the year of our Lord corresponding with the year of the Reign of each Monarch; an Alphabetical and Chronological Calendar of Saints' Days and other Festivals on which ancient records are dated; Tables shewing on what Day of the Month and Week each Moveable Feast, &c. occurred; an Account of all Provincial Registries of Wills, with a List of the Parishes in each Diocese subject to peculiar Jurisdictions; and a full Description of the Contents of all the Works published by the Commission for the Preservation of the Public Records; and much other useful matter.

Mr. Egan, professor of the harp, has in a state of forwardness, an Historical Essay on the Harp.

Mr. Farey, Jun. engineer, is about to publish A Treatise on the Steam Engine; Historical, Practical, and Descriptive; in 1 vol. 4to. With plates.

The Principles of Medical Science and Practice, deduced from the Phenomena observed in Health and in Disease. By Hardwicke Shute, M. D. &c.; in 1 vol. 8vo. is in the press.

Memoirs, Anecdotes, Facts, and Opinions, collected and preserved, by Miss L. M. Hawkins, are shortly expected.

The Author of Conversations on Botany is about to produce Conversations on Geography and Astronomy, illustrated with Plates, Wood-cuts, &c.

The connoisseurs in good eating will speedily be enlightened in the mysteries of the art of French Cookery, by M. Beauvilliers' Genuine Parisian Restaurateur.

A little work, illustrative of the sentiments of the Two Parties of the Church of England, is now in the press, entitled The Two Rectors.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from April 1 to April 30, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To	1824.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To
April 1	26	46	29,81	29,55	April 16	37	44	29,32	29,26
2	33	45	29,09	29,69	17	39	46	29,36	29,67
3	29	43	29,89	29,98	18	34	52	29,88	30,08
4	40	51	30,01	30,23	19	29	57	30,15	30,17
5	28	51	30,32	30,35	20	31	75	30,24	30,21
6	34	49	29,34	29,35	21	32	60	30,07	29,86
7	35	48	30,1[illegible]	30,04	22	48	62	29,79	29,86
8	33	51	30,16	30,12	23	44	51	29,55	29,18
9	33	51	29,99	29,84	24	44	58	29,86	30,02
10	34	42	29,34	29,39	25	37	62	30,07	29,93
11	29	41	29,31	stat.	26	47	62	29,69	29,47
12	28	47	29,31	29,47	27	41	60	29,69	29,84
13	28	56	29,54	29,71	28	51	58	29,85	29,78
14	28	53	29,77	29,79	29	48	70	29,72	29,63
15	28	54	29,76	29,64	30	48	65	29,59	29,74

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather which the last month has afforded, the present aspect of agricultural affairs is in no way calculated to engender doubt or apprehension. The wheats have improved in their appearance with unusual rapidity, and the country now presents such an extensive breadth of luxuriant foliage as induces the most flattering anticipations of ultimate productiveness; and from the number of wheat-ricks of last year's growth, which are still outstanding, as well as from the information we have been able to obtain with respect to the quantity of corn of our own growth now in hand, there is abundant reason to conclude that the supply will prove fully equal to the consumption till the new corn is fairly on the market, and consequently that, without fraud or collusion, the bonded wheat may still retain its present situation beyond the period for taking the next average. Early sown barley and oats upon the stiff lands have suffered from the late dripping and cold weather, but upon the less retentive and mixed soils the plant is unusually healthy and well-looking: indeed, taken in the whole, although the seeding season has been throughout particularly unfavourable to the introduction of the grain, and the sowing materially protracted in consequence thereof, yet the present appearance of the plant is even better than we have sometimes observed it to be under more congenial seasons.

Upland feed is even now plentiful, and the clover and nonsuch layers unfailing without exception; and should the growth be accelerated by warmer weather, we may expect that the hay-crop of the ensuing summer will be of greater bulk than has been harvested for many years past—a circumstance of no small importance; for, in consequence of the short supply of turnips and the unusual quantity of artificial food that has been expended for grazing this spring, (and to which hay is an indispensable condiment) the old stock is more completely exhausted than is commonly the case.

The sowing of mangel-wurzel commences towards the end of May. The present season has not been favourable for preparing the land for the reception of the seed, but the root is getting much in request amongst the graziers, and we observe a more extended cultivation every succeeding year.

The meat-markets have recently experienced an advance in the price of provision, as have those of store-cattle, sheep and wool. Oak-timber also, and oak-bark, have each improved a little in value since last year.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, April 17th, 67*s* 2*d*—24th, 65*s* 3*d*—May 1st, 65*s* 5*d*— 8th, 63*s* 3*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	2*s*	8*d*	to	4*s*	0*d*
Mutton	3	4	to	4	4
Veal	3	0	to	4	8
Pork	3	4	to	5	0
Lamb	4	0	to	5	8

POTATOES.—Spitalfields P. T.

Marsh Champ.	3*l*	10*s*	to	0*l*	0*s*
Ware	2	10	to	3	0
York Kidneys	3	15	to	4	0
Scotch Reds	3	10	to	3	15

HAY AND STRAW, per Load. *Smithfield*,—Old Hay, 110s to 120s 0d—Inf. 80s to 100s—Clover, Old, 115s to 126s—Inf. 90s to 110s—Straw, 40s to 48s. *St. James's.* —Hay, 70s to 126s —Clover, 100s to 126s—Straw, 33s 0d to 51s. *Whitechapel.*—Clover, 110s to 135s —Hay, 100s to 120s—Straw, 42s to 48s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 26th ult. 231. Three per Cent. Reduced, 94$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$.—Three per Cent. Consols, 95$\frac{1}{4}$ 94$\frac{3}{4}$.—Old Three and a Half per Cent. 101 : New, 100$\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$. —Four per Cent. 107$\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$.—Long Annuities, 22$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{11}{16}$.—South Sea New Annuities, 94$\frac{3}{8}$.—India Bonds, 73 76 pm.—2d. Exchequer Bills, 1000*l.* 21 30 pm.—Consols for Account, 95$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, May 24, 1824.

SINCE our statement of last month, nothing of particular interest has occurred in this market. The mania for new schemes has somewhat abated, and the sale of Foreign Stocks has become extremely dull at their late high prices. In goods, the transactions remain exclusively limited to what are required for consumption; and our export trade, both of British manufactures and of Colonial produce, has of late not been quite so brisk as usual, owing to the large stocks already on hand abroad.

COFFEE has fluctuated a little during this month, but is now again at former prices. The rise this article has experienced in the markets of the Netherlands has produced no lasting effect here, and the chief demand has been for the Baltic. Jamaica, good ordinary, 56s. to 60s.; middling, 70s. to 75s.; good to fine middling, 80s. to 102s.; St. Domingo, 61s. to 62s.; middling Dominica, 70s. to 75s.; Cheribon, 60s. to 65s. The stock in the West India Docks is increased to 12,000 hhds. and 23,000 bags.

SUGARS have continued very flat during this month, as the refiners buy but sparingly; but in the price of British plantation or foreign sorts no variation has occurred. The present quotations are: Jamaica Moscovado, 52s. to 70s. per cwt.; Havannah white, 33s. to 38s.; yellow, 24s. to 28s.: Brazil white, 30s. to 34s.; yellow, 22s. to 26s. The bill now before Parliament allows sugar from the Mauritius at the same duty as from the West Indies.

COTTON.—At the sale in the India House on the 21st inst. 6000 bales realized the following prices: Bengal, middling to fair, 5$\frac{1}{8}$d. to 5$\frac{3}{4}$d.; Surate, ordinary to good fair, 5$\frac{1}{4}$d. to 6$\frac{1}{4}$d.; Madras, good fair, 6$\frac{3}{8}$d. to 6$\frac{3}{4}$d. In general, Cottons are depressed. Bowed Georgia, 8d. to 9$\frac{3}{4}$d.; Fernamb. 10$\frac{3}{4}$d. to 11$\frac{1}{2}$d.

RUM is held with more firmness, in consequence of the late contract with Government. Jamaica, 1s. 7d. to 2s. 2d. per gallon; Leeward Island, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; Stock, 24,000 puncheons. Brandies are very heavy at 2s. 8d. per gallon on arrival.

SPICES sold low at the last Company's sale, and the greater part of what was offered met no buyers. Pepper 5$\frac{1}{2}$d. to 6$\frac{1}{4}$d.; 1st Cinnamon, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 9d. per lb.; Nutmegs, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d.; Mace, 4s. 7d. per lb.; Cassia Lignea, 6*l.* 10s. to 7*l.* 17s. per cwt. Pimento is stationary at 7$\frac{1}{2}$d. to 7$\frac{3}{4}$d. per lb.

INDIGO.—Since last sale 6d. per lb. advance has been paid for the better sorts.

SILK.—No alteration in prices, although the demand is very trifling.

OILS.—Pale South-Sea Whale Oil sold 21*l.* 10s. to 23*l.* per tun; Greenland of this season's fishing 20*l.* to 21*l.*

TALLOW.—New yellow Candle Tallow, 34s. 3d. to 34s. 6d. per cwt.; old, 32s. 6d. to 33s. There is very little doing in this article.

TOBACCO.—a public sale was lately attempted, but was withdrawn, as the proprietors would not submit to a reduction at which alone sales have been lately effected. We continue therefore the former quotations nominally.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM APRIL 17, TO MAY 15, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

AUSTIN, W. H. Old Broad-street, merchant (Wallbrook
Austin, J. Devonport, linen-draper (Tink
Barnet, C. Barlow Mews, horse-dealer (Reynolds, Carmarthen-street
Bentley, J. Leeds, stuff-merchant (Lee
Betts, J. T. Temple-place, distiller (Rusbery, Charterhouse-square
Bochsa, N. C. Bryanstone-street, musical-composer (Mayhew, Chancery-lane
Bottrell, R. Wood-street, merchant (Huchison, Crown-court
Bowes, J. Battersea, carpenter (Brooking, Lombard-street
Brown, T. Chelmarsh, farmer (Wood, Wolverhampton
Broady, W. Old Jewry, woollen-warehouseman (Fisher, Bucklersbury
Burrell, W. Wakefield, merchant (Foljambe and Dixon
Clark, T. S. Kentish-town, bookseller (Steel and Nicol
Cooke, T. Banbury, mealman (Tims
Corbett, B. O. Friday-street, linen-draper (Parken, New Boswell-court
Corfield, C. W. Norwich, currier (Francis and Turner
Coulson, S. Falsgrave, horse-dealer (Sandirth, Hull
Critchley, M. Crooklands, coal dealer (Southwood, Preston
Crole, D. Old Broad-street, stock-broker (Southwood, Preston
Cross, W. Liverpool, currier (Tomlinson and Co. Basinghall-street
Crooke, H. Burnley, cotton-spinner (Show and Artindale
Crosby, W. Myton, merchant (Scholefield, Hull
Dacre, G. H. Jerusalem Coffee-house, merchant (Blunt and Co. Broad-street-buildings
Dale, T. Holborn, coach-master (Whitton, Great James-street
Davis, S. Devonport, grocer (Sole
Davis, W. Lewisham, corn-dealer (Fleming, Old Jewry
Dawe, J. Hellington-mills, miller (Tink, Devonport
Douthwaite, C. Pancras-lane, London, wine-merchant (Smithson, Old Jewry
Durham, J. Lambeth-marsh, oilman (Leigh, Charlotte-row
Eaton, G. Upper Thames-street, stationer (Hughs, Dean-street
Edey, E. L. Charing-cross, coffee house-keeper (Carpath, Furnival's Inn
Ella, S. Noble-street, shoe-maker (Steel and Nicol, Queen-street
Emans, W. Barnsbury-row, Islington, stationer (Brough, Shoreditch
Featherstonhaugh, M. G. Bishopwearmouth, merchant (Thompson
Flashborn, G. Wakefield, victualler (Carrs and Barkfield
Foster, J. Tring, victualler (Grover and Smith, Hemel-Hempsted
Gilbert, J. A. George-lane, merchant (Rush, Crown-court
Gilpin, J. J. Westbury, surgeon (Edwards, Trowbridge
Graham, M. Union-street, glass-dealer (Leigh, Charlotte-row
Gruneison, C. Lower Cumming-street, Pentonville, merchant (Paterson and Peile, Old Broad-street
Gunther, E. Beaumont-street, hosier (Ross and Cook, New Inn
Harris, T. Egg Buckland, butcher (Elworthy, Devonport
Haselden, J. Grub-street, horse-dealer (Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe
Hassel, R. Birmingham, blacksmith (Black, Clifford's Inn
Heyden, W. Liverpool, coach-maker (Wilson, Walsall
Hodson, J. Liverpool, timber-merchant (Statham and Leicester
Holbrook, J. Derby, grocer (Adlington and Co. Bedford-row
Holgate, G. and T. Burnley, bankers (Buck
Jackman, W. Horsforth, corn-miller (Stables
Jackson, W. High Holborn, victualler (Browning, Hatton-court
Jepson, J. Congleton, spirit-merchant (Smith, Bristol
Johnson, W. Worksop, coal-dealer (Owen
Keast, J. East Looe, money-scrivener (Elworthy, Devonport
Kennedy, H. Leighton, carpenter (Faithful
Kerbey, O. J. Finch-lane, stockbroker (Taylor, King-street
Lansley, W. Andover, carpenter (Clement, Southampton
Lee, J. and Sanders, P. Whitechapel, rag-merchants (Isaacs, Mansel-street
Lewis, C. T. Ebley, grocer (Short, Bristol
Manifold, J. Kendal, skinner (Wilson, Kendal
Marrel, J. Peckham, commission-agent (Freeman and Heathcote
Middleton, M. Wolverhampton, tailor (South, Wolverhampton
Morgan, J. Bedford-street, victualler (Young, Mark-lane
Narraway, J. Bristol, feltmonger (Browne and Watson
Nelson, J. Cheltenham, tea-dealer (Evans and Shearman
Palling, W. Old South Sea House, merchant (Steel and Nicol, Queen-street
Parkes, M. Haly Hall, near Dudley, flint-glass maker (Mott, Essex-street, London
Petty, R. Manchester, joiner (Low and Coates
Plaw, J. New Kent-road, grocer (Watson and Son, Bouverie-street
Proctor, J. Wardour-street, wine-merchant (Macdougall, Lincoln's Inn Old-square
Ramsden, R. Wandsworth, coach-proprietor (Fisher, Bucklersbury
Rees, B. Haverfordwest, draper (Clarke, Bristol
Rhodes, J. Heywood, house carpenter (Halsail, Middleton, near Manchester
Roberts, T. A. Montford-place, coal-merchant (Pownal, Staple's Inn
Roscow, H. Pendleton, brewer (Dicas, Manchester
Sargent, G. F. Marlborough-place, patent-leather dresser (Hartley, New Bridge-street
Sandison, W. Cook-street (Tanner, Fore-street
Sawtell, T. Somerton, innkeeper (Broadmead, Langport
Scholefield, R. M. Bradford, manufacturer (Fisher and Sudlow, Thavies Inn
Seymour, C. Huddersfield, tailor (Allison
Shackles, W. Hull, linen-draper (Dryden and Joyce
Sintems, W. F. Langbourn-chambers, merchant (Birch and Garth, Martin's-lane
Slograttt, J. jun. Bath, hosier (Carey and Cross, Bristol
Smith, P. Petticoat-lane, spirit-merchant (Fox and Prideaux, Austin Friars
Smith, A. Beach-street, timber-merchant (Robinson and Hine, Charterhouse-square
Sudbury, W. Reading, coach-maker (Smith
Twaddle, W. C. Hertford, draper (Sharp, Temple
Wall, J. Brentford Butts, broker (Blake, Great Surrey-street
Welsby, W. Manchester, innholder (Whitehead
Whitehouse, J. jun. and W. N. Wolverhampton, factors (Robinson
Whiting, T. Oxford, mercer (Miller, Ely-place
Wilcock, T. Bath, cabinet-maker (Hollings
Wild, J. Burslem, victualler (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread-street
Wise, S. and Brenchley, C. St. Mildred's-court, paper-maker (Oldbadeston and Murray
Wood, J. Redcross-street, currier (Watts, Dean-street
Wood, H. and J. and J. Chandos-street, haberdashers (Beverley, Temple
Wreak, J. Sheffield, saw-maker (Brookfield
York, A. Birmingham, baker (Simcox

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Kay, printseller, Edinburgh
G. Allan, baker and innkeeper, Fruchie, Fife
A. and M. Neilson, tea-dealers, Glasgow
S. Cousin, silk and yarn merchant, Paisley
T. Haygarth, furniture-dealer & commission-agent, Edinburgh

DIVIDENDS.

AVERY, J. Barnstaple, May 27
Banbury, C. H. Wood-street, May 8
Beaumont, J. Hunter-street, May 25
Bligh, G. W. Bath, June 8
Boultbee, J. Peterborough, May 12
Bradbury, G. Hadley, May 25
Brennand, T. Bread-street, May 29
Bridgman, E. L. Fish-street-hill, May 29
Butterbee, P. F. Norton, May 18
Capon, J. B. Bishop's Hull, June 4
Chadwick, D. E. Holborn-hill, May 5
Chambers, T. Liverpool, June 8
Clarke, R. Newport, May 15
Cock, W. and G. Canterbury, June 8
Coleman, R. Liverpool, May 26
Colston, D. E. Islington-road, May 25
Crowther, W. Charles-street, May 1
Cuming, A. Tything of Whistmas, May 22
Cunningham, J. Birmingham, May 21

Dawson, G. and Walmsley, J. Liverpool, May 27
Davenport, J. Stockport Etchells, May 31
Daw, W. High Halden, May 26
Dowling, W. King-street, May 29
Eastwood, R. Leeds, June 2
Edwards, J. Elder-street, May 8
Eives, J. Canterbury, May 22
Emery, J. Clerkenwell, June 5
Evans, B. P. Freeman's court, June 5
Farrell, J. Prospect-place, May 8
Firmin, J. Bulmer, May 21
Fisher, F. jun. Leicester-square, May 11
Garrs, W. Grassington, June 7
Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-str. May 1. 8. 22
Goulden, J. Goulden's-place, Hackney-road
Grant, J. Coleman-street, May 22 29
Gray, T. March, Ely, June 3
Green, J. and J. Warminster, May 31
Greetham, T. Liverpool, May 24
Hamilton, W. New City-chambers, May 29
Hargreaves, J. Liverpool, May 12
Hatfield, H. Abingdon-row, May 1
Hawkins, J. U. Bermondsey, May 25
Hewson, J. and Robinson, W. Carlisle, June 3
Hicks, H. and Woodward, S. W. Bankside, June 5
Hollander, L. A. Winchester-street, June 5
Honeyborne, J. Kingswinford, June 1
Hopwood, J. Chancery-lane, May 4
Hosking, V. Walton, near Aylesbury, June 5
Horn, H. Rotherhithe, May 29
Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, May 29
Jerry, J. Kirton, May 10
Jones, D. Brighton, May 17
Joseph, M. Liverpool, June 4
Keast, W. St. Erny, May 19
Kenifeck, P. Bristol, May 10
Leigh, G. Wincham, May 19
Levitt, O. Hull, June 12
Littlewood, J. Rochdale, May 22
Lyney, J. jun. Limehouse, June 12
Muckle, J. Watling-street, May 29
M'Nair, A. Abchurch-lane, May 22
Minchin, T. Verulam-buildings, May 29
Nightingale, T. Watling-street, June 12
Norton, D. S. Uxbridge, April 24
Oldfield, J. Edgeware road, May 25
Parker, G. Birchin-lane, May 22
Parry, T. Seaton, R. and Armytage, J. Manchester, May 17
Peet, G. and J. Gutter-lane, May 25
Pelham, J. sen. Chart, May 8
Philips, T. A. Ardwick, May 26
Piercey, J. and Saunders, R. Birmingham, May 28
Pile, M. jun. Sidmouth, June 1
Pinkerton, T. Birchin-lane, May 25
Plaw, R. Riches-court, May 4
Potts, T. jun. Sunderland, May 17
Rivolta, A. Brook-street, May 22
Roach, R. S. Bishop's Waltham, May 24
Robertson, G. Wapping, May 11, 18
Rook, J. Bishopgate-street without, May 18
Saunders, J. Duke-street, May 22
Sharpus, R. Davies-street, May 22
Slaughter, T. Seal, May 22
Smith, J. W. and Townley, T. Manchester, May 19
Staniforth, W. Little Eastcheap, June 5
Stevens, D. G. Harlow, May 18
Spitta, C. L. Malling, F. and G. and Spitta, H. A. Laurence Pountney-lane, May 4
Street, J. F. and W. Bucklersbury, May 4 11
Thiessen, A. H. Barnard-street, May 15
Thurbon, J. March, June 3
Townsend, E. Maiden-lane, May 8
Wade, D. P. Hadleigh, May 22
Walker, B. West Smithfield, April 27
Walley, T. Liverpool, May 26
Warren, P. Warminster, May 27
Wathen, C. Salter's Hall court, June 5
Warwick, T. O. and Aldred, J. Rotherham
Webster, J. Tower-street, May 22
Weeks, J. Exeter, May 22
Wetton, J. James, W. and Payne, T. Wood street, May 10, June 12
Whellier, T. Exeter, May 17
Whitaker, W. and J. Wakefield, June 10
Williams, L. Nicholas-lane, May 29
Williams, L. Fenchurch street, May 29
Wilkins, G. Tower street, May 22
Wilson, R. and F. Oxford-street, May 22
Withers, W. Cheltenham, May 12
Wise, J. Wellingborough, May 10
Worth, J. and J. Trump-street, May 8

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

City Police—A Committee for improving the Police of the City of London has been sitting for some weeks, and the system is about to be completely remodelled. By the returns made to the Committee, it appears that the number of persons apprehended by the officers of the City Police Establishment, exceed the number taken into custody by *the whole* of the Ward officers and constables of the City. Regulations have been proposed by Mr. Alderman Wood, which the Committee have resolved to adopt immediately. The inefficient officers will be discharged, and the most active will be placed under the new regulations. It has been determined, notwithstanding the objections advanced against it, that the City Police shall wear blue coats and trowsers, and yellow waistcoats, with buttons having the City Arms thereon. Each member of this "Police Corps" will have a station assigned to him, where he will have to patrol; and the chief ground for this measure is, that it will prevent the commission of crime: the thief having the officer in sight, and knowing him, it is thought, will be deterred from violating the law. The City will be divided into six districts, in which police stations will be appointed. The first at the Mansion House, the second at London Bridge, the third at Aldgate, the fourth in Fleet-street, the fifth in Bishopsgate-street, and the sixth at the top of Skinner street. The patrol at each station will have to give a report of the occurrences in their district every hour, written in a book and signed; which book will be in the care of a superior officer, whose duty it will be to see that the reports are regularly entered and signed, and that the patrol do their duty according to the regulations. It is believed that this new system will not only cause the detection of offenders, but will be the means of preventing street-robberies, burglaries, &c. which have latterly been so common in the City.

Improvements.—Fleet-street and the Inner Temple are to be considerably improved and altered. The improvements contemplated are the pulling down the houses in Mitre court, Fleet-street, and Ram-alley, adjoining the West side of Serjeant's Inn, which will make a spacious and handsome entrance to the Inner Temple from Fleet-street: the difficulties in making these improvements are, the proprietors of the houses and ground asking large sums for the sale of their property. The Benchers of the Inner Temple also have it in contemplation to throw open to a public and uninterrupted view the Temple Church, which is celebrated for its ancient architecture. The difficulties in accomplishing this object are also the purchase of the chambers and other buildings which surround the church, in addi-

tion to the value of some chambers belonging to a public body, for which they demand 900*l.*

Metropolitan Literary Institution.—The Friends of this Institution dined last month at the London Coffee-house; at which Mr. Thompson gave "The immortal memory of the brilliant genius of Lord Byron." In the course of the evening, Mr. Edge informed the meeting that the duplicates of his library, which consisted of 17,000 volumes, should be at the service of the Institution, and that he had many valuable works which he would present to the Society.

King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands.—His Majesty is of very gentlemanly appearance, and but for the darkness of his complexion, which is of very deep copper colour, might pass for an Englishman, having in every respect correctly adopted our costume. The Queen is a fine full-grown lady, remarkably well made, and possesses an open and very agreeable countenance, not devoid even of sweetness and sensibility, with good eyes and teeth, and is by no means deficient in gracefulness of manner or elegance of demeanour. The royal suite are eight in number, composed of the Governor, his wife, Admiral of the Fleet, Treasurer, Secretary, Steward, and two menial servants. On their way to this country they touched at Rio Janeiro, and during their stay were presented to the Emperor of Brazil, at a Court Levee; when the Emperor was pleased to present the King with a most elegant sword; and in return the King presented the Emperor with a most curious cloak or mantle, made of the richest materials of his islands, the outside of which is of feathers of rare birds, of the most beautiful colours.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Charles Sumner to succeed the Rev. Dr. Carr, as Deputy Clerk of the Closet—The Rev. William Vansittart, to a Prebendal Stall in Carlisle Cathedral—The Rev. W. Lyall, appointed Archdeacon of Colchester, in the room of Dr. Blomfield, promoted to the See of Chester—The Rev. R. Harkness, B.A. to the perpetual Curacy of Brampton, Derby—The Rev. J. Harvey, B.C.L. to the Rectory of Finningley, Nottinghamshire—The Rev. E. Brown, M.A. to the Rectory of Sheering, Essex—The Rev. N. Dodson, M.A. to the Vicarage of St. Helen, Abingdon, and the Chapels of Radley and Drayton, Berks—The Rev. C. H. Redding, B.C.L. Second Master of Winchester College, to the Rectory of Rowlston, otherwise Rolston, Wilts—The Rev. W. St. John Mildmay, to the Rectory of Mottistone, with the Vicarage of Shorwell annexed, Isle of Wight—The Rev. Charles Carr, A.M. to the Rectory of Headbourne Worthy—The Rev. C. Benson, M.A. Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford, and late Hulsean Lecturer, to the Rectory of St. Giles, Middlesex—The Rev. R. Roberts, A.M. to the Vicarage of Blyton, Cambridgeshire—The Rev. William Chester, A.M. to the valuable Living of Walpole St. Peter, Norfolk—The Rev. R. C. Pole, M.A. to the Rectory of Radbourne, Derbyshire—The Rev. Thomas Cooke, M.A. to the Vicarage of Brigstock cum Stanion—The Rev. C. H. Lutwidge, B.A. to the Vicarage of Othery, Somerset—The Rev. William Spooner, A.M. to the Rectory of Acle, Suffolk.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Major-General William Nicolay to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Dominica, in the room of the Earl of Huntingdon, resigned.—William Julius St. John Arabin and Arthur Wilde, Esqrs. are sworn in as Serjeants-at-Law.—Marquis of Ely to be Custos Rotulorum of co. Wexford, vice Flood, deceased.—Mr. Justice Best, to be Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Naval.—Lieut. Rideout, to his Majesty's ship Gloucester; Lieut. Henslow, to the Thetis, vice Rideout.—The Right Hon. Lord Napier, to command the Diamond.—Lieut. Cotton, has been promoted to the rank of Commander.—Lieut. Joseph Camilleri has been appointed to the Ætna bomb vessel, and Lieut. J. Fletcher to the Albion, *vice* Camilleri.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Dundalk.—Sir Robert Harry Inglis, of Milton Bryan, in the County of Bedford.

Borough of Lancaster.—Thos. Greene, Esq.

Borough of Penryn.—Robert Stanton, Esq. of Colebrook House, in the county of Middlesex.

Borough of Huntingdon.—James Stuart, Esq. in the room of the Earl of Ancram, now Marquis of Lothian.

Married.] At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, on the 24th ult. G. Beamen, esq. of Dean-street, Southwark, to Mary Anne, only daughter of Mr. Offley, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Chalfont Blackden, esq. to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Rev. George Worsley.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, H. G. Ward, esq. to Emily, second daughter of Sir John Swinburne, bart.—At Mary-le-bone New Church, the Rev. W. White, M. A. to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Serjeant Marshall.—At Clapham, T. R. Mimpriss, esq. of Pennsbury, to Eliza, second daughter of John Black, esq.—At

Dorking, Mr. W. D. Clarke, of Berners-street, to Phœbe, eldest daughter of W. Phillips, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Marquis of Exeter to Miss Isabella Poynts.—At Clapham, S. Wilson, esq. to Mrs. Devis.—At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, Mr. J. T. Dallimore, of Fleet-street, to Anna Clari, youngest daughter of Joseph Smith, esq.—Louis Cohen, esq. of New Broad-street, to Florette, eldest daughter of the late Assur Heyser, esq.—At St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, Mr. E. J. Newcomb, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late J. Newcomb, esq.—At St. Margaret's Church, the Rev. A. F. Luttrell, to Jane, the youngest daughter of William Leader, esq. M. P.—At St. Pancras Church, T. Pilkington, esq. of Habberley, to Harriet Alice Watkins, widow of Major Watkins.—At St. James's Church, Sig. Bertioli to Finetta Caroline Goff.—At Sunbury, R. G. Shaw, esq. of Tottenham, to Martha, youngest daughter of C. W. Barkley, esq.—At Hampstead, C. Holford, esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Edward Toller, esq.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. W. Bentley, of Ely Place, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Mr. T. Botten, of Shoe-lane.

Died.] In Nassau-street, Soho-square, B. C. Cocker, esq.—At Duncroft-house, near Staines, Samuel Jerram, esq.—At the Blenheim Hotel, Major Patrick Hamilton.—At Camberwell, Alexander, eldest son of John Scriven, esq.—In Highbury-place, W. Harryman, esq.—At Holloway, T. Biddell, esq.—In Portland-place, Lady Dalling, widow of the late General Sir John Dalling, bart.—Mrs. Oliver, of Brentford.—Jane, wife of Mr. W. D. Haggard, of Union-place, Blackheath-road.—At his house, Pentonville, Richard Gifford, esq.—In South Audley-street, T. Gore, esq. jun.—At Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, on his 86th birth-day, J. Mitchell, esq. formerly of the Royal Navy, one of the few surviving officers who sailed round the world with Admiral Byron.—At Kentish Town, Mrs. P. Franklyn.—Mrs. Hammond, the wife of W. Hammond, esq.—At Southampton-place, Euston-square, Mrs. Augusta Schutz.—At Kentish Town, Mrs. A. Hardcastle.—At Tooting, Surrey, Jane, relict of the late John Lyall, esq.—Sophia, daughter of James Wetherby, esq. of Oxenden-street.—At Esher, Surrey, Henry Swan, esq. M. P. for Penryn.—In Keppel-street, the Rev. C. C. Chambers, Rector of Holmpton and Winwick.—In Lower Brook-street, the Hon. Robert Fulke Greville—At Clapton, John Pearson, esq.—At her house, Brompton, Mrs. Bond, of Hendon.—At Twickenham, Richard Twining, esq.—At his house in King-street, Bryanston-square, Major William Martin.—At his house in Winchester-row, John Lack, esq.—At her house in Dover-street, Mrs. Chambers.—Ann, wife of Mr. W. Yewd, of New North-street, Red Lion-square.—In Fitzroy-street, John Cooper, esq.—Mr. J. Barton, of Fort-place, Bermondsey.—At her house at Strand-on-the-Green, near Kew, Mrs. Anne Trimmer.—Mr. Thomas Benson, late Proprietor of Garraway's Coffee-house.—At his house in Belgrave-place, George Yeats, esq.—At his residence in Wigmore-street, Alexander Strong, esq.—At Islington, the Rev. G. Strahan, D.D. Prebendary of Rochester, Rector of Kingsdown, in Kent, and upwards of 50 years Vicar of Islington.—Robert Davidson, esq. of Islington-green.—At the house of her son, Somers Town, Mrs. Alice Smith.—At Stow Bardolph, Mr. H. Capon.—At Lambeth, William Messing, esq.—Anne, wife of Mr. B. Rolls, of Pentonville.—John Farley, esq. of Thornton Heath.—At Camberwell, W. Weston, esq.—John Stayner, fourth son of Charles Bosanquet, esq. of Hampstead-heath.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

LORD BYRON.

At Missolonghi, on the 19th of April, of an inflammatory rheumatic fever, the Right Hon. Lord Byron. His Lordship had recovered from an attack of illness, brought on by perturbation of mind in February last, but living very low, and moreover exposing himself to cold and wet, he became indisposed with symptoms of inflammation: refusing to be bled, the disorder made a rapid progress, and in ten days he was no more. Thus has terminated the earthly career of a great spirit, while engaged in supporting by his person and influence one of the noblest causes that the annals of humanity ever exhibited to the world. Of Lord Byron's literary character there will be time enough to take a review hereafter. His works remain, while the genius that inspired, and the hand that penned them, are alike chilled for ever! Dying at the moment when his countenance was of essential service to the Greek cause, and to those public principles which it is the true glory of the age to see rapidly establishing themselves in the world, the event is deeply to be deplored. Had Lord Byron, how-

ever, died in the field in support of the cause he had undertaken, the event could scarcely have been more glorious for himself. We have much of profession among us, and of good wishes in the cause of freedom, from those who are able to benefit it essentially; but professions and wishes are cheap; the instances of such as have the means, and put them in practice, are rare indeed. Lord Byron, however, was not one of these—he threw his whole heart into the cause, and sealed his sincerity in it, and his own immortal honour, by his death on the scene of action. The Greeks deeply deplored his loss, and issued the following proclamation on his decease:—

"The present days of festivity (Easter) are converted into days of bitter lamentation for all: Lord Byron departed this life about 11 o'clock in the evening of this day, in consequence of a rheumatic inflammatory fever which lasted for ten days. The death of this illustrious personage is certainly a most calamitous event for all Greece, and still more lamentable for this city, to which he was eminently partial, of which he became a citizen, and of the dangers of which he was determined personally to partake when circumstances should require it. His munificent donations to this community are before the eyes of every one, and no one amongst us ever ceased, or ever will cease to consider him, with the purest and most grateful sentiments, our benefactor." It then directs that all public offices, including all courts of justice, should be shut for three days; that all shops, except those for the sale of provisions and medicine, should be closed; that all dances, customary at that season of the year, and that all kinds of public amusements, should cease during the same period; that a general mourning should take place for twenty-one days, and that funeral ceremonies should be performed in all the churches. The mourning, in consequence, was deep and universal.

Had he survived, there can be no doubt he would have as ardently pursued the only glorious career for a soldier, that in the cause of liberty, as he had before climbed the steep of imperishable fame as a poet. His Lordship's personal virtues, for he possessed many and great ones, and his failings, for who is there without their proportionate share? we have no room to enter upon here; a brief mention of his biography is all for which we can afford space.

George Gordon Byron was born in 1788. The peerage descended from Sir John Byron, who, with six of his sons, fought at Edgehill in the royal cause. The subject of this memoir was the grandson of the Hon. John Byron, well known as a naval commander under Lord Anson; and the son of John Byron, noted for a *crim. con.* affair with the Marchioness of Carmarthen, whom, after being divorced, he married. On her death he married Miss Gordon, an heiress in the county of Aberdeen, and died at Valenciennes, in August 1791. The Poet succeeded to the title and estates of William, the fifth Lord Byron, in 1798, when he was but ten years of age. His Lordship's mother died in 1811. Here it may be as well to contradict authoritatively, a report recently circulated in the newspapers, by those who view his Lordship's love of freedom as a crime—men who have been renegades from every party, and are worthy of trust by none, namely, that Lord Byron designed Donna Inez in Don Juan, for a portrait of his mother. This is utterly false; Mrs. Byron never forfeited the affection of her son; he divided his purse and his society with her at Newstead, from the moment he formed his establishment there; and though, perhaps, as a mother she might have chided any instance of wildness in him, she was remarkable for reverencing the talent he even then exhibited. It is not true, then, that he was a heartless son, but the very reverse. The character of Donna Inez does not resemble that of the late Mrs. Byron, who never had nor made pretensions to being a "learned lady." Lord Byron in early life resided in Aberdeenshire, and was always much attached to its romantic scenery. Lachin y Gair will henceforth be a sacred spot. His frame, which was considered delicate, was invigorated among these mountains, and the freedom of a true mountaineer ever held possession of his mind afterwards. In 1798 he was sent to Harrow School, of which, through his life, and of Dr. Drury, his preceptor, he always spoke with strong regard. At sixteen he became a student at Trinity College, Cambridge. At nineteen he took up his residence at Newstead Abbey, and in about a year afterwards embarked at Falmouth for Lisbon, and travelled in Spain, Portugal, and his beloved Greece. He returned to England, after an absence of nearly three years, and the two first Cantos of "Childe Harold" made their appearance a few months afterwards. To this Poem in rapid succession followed the "Giaour" and the "Bride of Abydos," two Turkish stories; and while the world was as yet divided in opinion as to which of the three pieces the palm was due, he produced his beautiful Poem of "The Corsair." On the 2d of January, 1815, his Lordship married, at Seham, in the county of Durham, the only daughter of Sir

Ralph Milbanke Noel, Baronet, and towards the close of the same year his Lady brought him a daughter. Within a few weeks, however, after that event a separation took place, for which various causes have been stated. His Lordship, while the public anxiety as to the course he would adopt was at its height suddenly left the kingdom with the resolution never to return. He crossed over to France through which he passed rapidly to Brussels, taking in his way a survey of the field of Waterloo. He proceeded to Coblentz, and thence up the Rhine as far as Basle. After visiting some of the most remarkable scenes in Switzerland, he proceeded to the North of Italy. He took up his abode for some time at Venice, where he was joined by Mr. Hobhouse, who accompanied him in an excursion to Rome, where he completed his "Childe Harold." At Venice Lord Byron avoided as much as possible any intercourse with the swarms of his countrymen whom idleness or curiosity drew thither, and who laboured to obtain introductions to him. To several literary persons, however, he was accessible, as well as to old friends. When he quitted Venice, he visited several other Italian cities, and afterwards resided in Tuscany, where he was joined by Mr. Shelly and Mr. Leigh Hunt. After leaving Tuscany, he sojourned at Genoa, and from thence proceeded to Greece, to take that part in the cause of freedom so honourable to himself, and glorious to his memory. The friends who were near him at the time of his decease, in addition to Prince Mavrocordato, were Mr. Parry, who had organized the artillery and engineer corps for the Greeks at Missolonghi, Mr. Bourke, and Count Gamba. The letters from the last named gentleman first communicated the intelligence to Lord Sidney Osborne, who forwarded it with the kindest attention to the friends of Lord Byron in England, and proceeded from Corfu to Zante, to make whatever arrangements might be necessary respecting his remains. Lord Byron had succeeded, his friends are informed, in stirring up among the people of the part of Greece in which he had resided an almost inconceivable enthusiasm. His exertions were incessant in their cause, and the gratitude of the people was proportioned to them. His influence was not lessened by being employed often to procure humane and even kind treatment towards the Turkish captives. Lord Byron resembled an ancient Greek in many points: as has been observed, "he reminds us of those better days of Grecian story when valour bowed at the shrine of wisdom, and never appeared more engaging than when scattering incense over the tomb of genius. Enslaved and degraded as the Greeks have become, they are still the descendants of that wonderful race that first gave elevation to the human mind; and if there be one pageant more sublime than another, it is undoubtedly the funeral of an illustrious foreigner consigned to the tomb amidst scenes and associations such as exist in no other country—who merits the regrets he so spontaneously calls forth—whose pall is supported by warriors who hoped to have fought or fallen by his side—whose bier is strewed with flowers, and his requiem chaunted by the vestals of liberty, and his funeral knell answered by echoes that may have smote the ear of Socrates and Plato. That such a distinction awaits all that remains of the noble author of 'Childe Harold' we can as little doubt as that he richly deserved it. Even when a mere boy his Lordship was a perfect enthusiast in the cause of Greece. Again and again he braved all the perils of Turkish jealousy to linger amidst scenes which his youthful studies had taught him to revere—he climbed Parnassus—swam the Hellespont—bathed his burning brow in the waters of Helicon—penned sublime verses on the plains of Marathon; and, in a word, resigned himself so completely to classic association, that he seemed a Greek in spirit, though a Briton in name." His numerous works are too recently before the public to need recapitulation here. His memoirs of himself, which were in the hands of Mr. T. Moore, for some mysterious reasons, as, report says, there was nothing in them to injure his reputation, have been destroyed.

MR. BELZONI.

At Gato, near Benin in Africa, on the 3d of December, Mr. G. Belzoni, so well-known for his Egyptian Tombs. He was so far on his way into the interior, endeavouring to reach Houssa, when a dysentery put an end to his valuable life. He was buried at Gato the day after his decease, and a board with the following inscription was placed over his grave.

"Here lie the remains of
G. BELZONI,
Who was attacked with dysentery at Benin
(on his way to Houssa and Timbuctoo),
On the 26th of November, and died at
this place
December 3, 1823.

The gentlemen who placed this inscription over the grave of this intrepid and enterprizing traveller, hope that every European visiting this spot will cause the ground to be cleared, and the fence round the grave repaired, if necessary."

Mr. Belzoni had been landed by Captain Filmore, R. N. at Benin; (whose polite attention to Mr. Belzoni, and to the interests of science, forms such a contrast to the treatment of Mr. Belzoni in another quarter by English agents.) Captain Filmore exerted himself arduously in assisting the intrepid traveller, and discharged a man from his vessel who was a native of Houssa, that he might accompany Mr. B. on his route. The following extract of a letter contains most of the late particulars respecting this enterprising and scientific individual. It is dated from British Accra, January 7.

"On the night of the 24th of November, he, Mr. Belzoni, left us with Mr. Houtson for Gato. On parting with us, he seemed a little agitated, particularly when the crew (of the brig which brought him), to each of whom he had made a present, gave him three loud cheers on leaving the vessel. 'God bless you, my fine fellows, and send you a happy sight of your country and friends!' was his answer. On the 3d of December I received a letter from Mr. Houtson, requesting me to come to Benin, as Mr. B. was lying dangerously ill, and, in case of death, wishing a second person to be present. I was prevented going, not only by business, but a severe fever, which had then hold of me. On the 5th, I had a second letter from Mr. H. with the particulars of Mr. B.'s end, and one from himself, almost illegible, dated Dec. 2, requesting me to assist in the disposal of his effects, and to remit the proceeds home to his agents, Messrs. Briggs, Brothers, and Co. America-square, London, together with a beautiful amethyst ring he wore, which he seemed particularly anxious should be delivered to his wife, with the assurance he died in the fullest affection for her, as he found himself too weak to write his last wishes and adieus.

"At the time of Mr. Belzoni's death, Mr. Houtson had every thing arranged with the King of Benin for his departure, and, had his health continued, there is no doubt he would have succeeded. Mr. Belzoni passed at Benin as an inhabitant, or rather native of the interior, who had come to England when a youth, and was now trying to return to his country. The King and Emegrands (or nobles) gave credit to this, Mr. Belzoni being in a Moorish dress, with his beard nearly a foot in length. There was, however, some little jealousy amongst them, which was removed by a present or two well applied; and the King of Benin's messenger was to accompany Mr. Belzoni with the King's cane, and as many men as were considered necessary for a guard and baggage carriers. The King's name is respected as far as Houssa, and he has a messenger, or ambassador, stationary there. On Mr. Belzoni's arrival at Houssa, he was to leave his guard there, and proceed to Timbuctoo, the King not guaranteeing his safety farther than Houssa, and Timbuctoo not being known at Benin. On his return to Houssa he would make the necessary preparations for going down the Niger, and despatch his messenger and guard back with letters to his agents and to Mr. John Houtson; the messenger to be rewarded according to the account the letters gave of his behaviour, and the King to receive a valuable stated present. This was the plan, and I think it would have proved fortunate had Mr. B. lived. The distance from Benin to Houssa is not so great. The King gave the following account of the route:—From Benin to Jaboo, six days' journey; Jaboo to Eyoo, three; Eyoo to Tappa, nine; Tappa to Nyffoo, four; and Nyffoo to Houssa, three. I am sorry I cannot find the memorandum I made of this, but I think I am correct. Between Nyffoo and Houssa, the 'Big Water' is to be crossed, considerably above Tangara, at which place it is tremendously rapid and wide; farther down the natives of Benin know nothing of it, except that it runs to the southward. I wish it was a settled point. Mr. B. began to waver in his opinion of the Niger being a branch of the Nile, after having seen one or two of these rivers in the bight of Benin."

Mr. Belzoni was a native of Padua, and had known England many years. He first visited Egypt with a view of erecting hydraulic engines for the Pacha, to assist in irrigating the country. In stature he was above six feet and a half, and possessed of great bodily strength. His manners and deportment were marked by great suavity and mildness, and he had a genuine love for science in all its branches. He was brave, ardent, and persevering in pursuit of his objects; and his decease at the moment of a strong hope of success must be deeply felt by all who estimate the true interests of science and the light of discovery at their due value.

BARON MASERES.

Died last month at the age of 93, Francis Maseres, Cursitor-Baron of the Exchequer. He was of a French refugee family that had been the victim of the atrocious edict of Nantes. He was educated at Kingston-upon-Thames, under the Rev. Dr. Woodesson, and was afterwards a Fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge; and in 1752 he obtained one of the Chancellor's medals there, the other being conferred on the late Rev. Dr. Porteus. He removed

from the University to the Temple, and his first appointment was that of Attorney-general of Quebec. On his return to England he was made Cursitor-Baron of the Exchequer. He very early displayed that profound knowledge of mathematics, to the peculiar study of which he had devoted himself, and to which he was, no doubt, excited by the many celebrated names which in this department of science have done honour to that celebrated University. He published as early as 1759 a work on the negative sign, in which he argued against the received doctrine of negative quantities; and some time afterwards published his valuable collection of the "Scriptores Logarithmici," in six vols. 4to; a work on Life Annuities; and several historical works, among which were May's History of the Parliament, and Ludlow's Letters. It was to the liberal and enlightened patronage of Baron Maseres that the public are indebted for the Rev. John Hellins's valuable translation of Donna Agnesi's "Instituzioni Analytiche." It had been translated many years before by the then late Professor Colson, the ingenious Commentator on the Fluxions of Newton. Baron Maseres, who in his early life had known Colson, and had reason to infer from his conversation that he had written a treatise on the higher geometry which he had never published, was desirous of discovering this manuscript and of giving it to the world. In his search he found, not the work he looked for, but the translation just mentioned; and after removing some pecuniary difficulties, which without such generous assistance would probably have for ever withheld it from the world, he obtained a copy of it, and put it into the hands of Mr. Hellins, who undertook to become its editor, and under whose inspection it was printed in 1804. His mind, as might naturally be expected, was early imbued with the hatred of every thing like religious persecution. To literature he was a staunch friend, and few were more liberal in its encouragement, having printed many very heavy and valuable works for their authors at his private expense. A list of his own publications will be found in the Dictionary of Living Authors. Baron Maseres was never married, and has left no very near relatives behind him. He died at his house at Reigate in Surrey, to which he had been removed some time before the event.

R. P. KNIGHT, ESQ.

On the 28th of April, died suddenly, at his house in Soho-square, in consequence of an apoplectic seizure, R. Payne Knight, Esq. of Downton Castle, and formerly M.P. for Ludlow. This gentleman has long been distinguished in all the literary circles of England and Europe: with very little assistance from teachers, he deservedly ranked in the first class of Grecian scholars of the present day, and was deeply conversant in all subjects of literary antiquity. He was eminently skilled and generally consulted in every material point of *vertu* and taste in the metropolis; he rebuilt the family mansion at Downton, and disposed the adjacent grounds in the best style of classic decoration and fine effect; and he erected a museum in Soho-square for his splendid collection of ancient bronzes, medals, pictures, and drawings. Mr. Knight was also a poet, and as such displayed vigour of mind, with ease, learning, and taste. He was a well-qualified and gratuitous contributor to the Edinburgh Review, his ample fortune placing him above all considerations of pecuniary recompense. He was ready to afford information on all subjects of learning which were submitted to his judgment; and his observations were always marked by intelligence and acuteness. He was anxious to cultivate the acquaintance of those, who, like himself, were distinguished by their knowledge and talents in the Fine Arts. Uvedale Price, Esq. the author of Essays on the Picturesque, &c. was his particular friend; he was also very intimate with the late Sir Joseph Banks and Mr. John Kemble. Some literary communications which took place between Mr. Knight and Mr. Kemble on the state of dramatic performances, and the estimation in which actors were held in ancient Greece (some of whom were Ambassadors, and even Legislators), would, if published, be found well worthy of general attention, not only on account of the theatrical taste of the present period, but as meriting a place in the records of general literature. From his deep researches into the most abstruse and difficult subjects of Heathen Mythology, some persons who were not sufficiently learned to understand the nature, application, and objects of those researches, have supposed that Mr. Knight's moral and religious principles were feeble and unfixed; but whoever has read the preface to his last production, "the Romance of Alfred," must have discovered how very erroneous was that opinion. Mr. Knight represented the borough of Ludlow in several successive Parliaments. In politics he was a genuine Whig, lamenting "the wasteful profusion of the British Governments" commencing with that of Mr. Pitt, but combining loyalty to the Sovereign with a strict regard to the rights and interests of

the People. In his manners he was reserved, but not repulsive; warm in his friendships, and social in his disposition. He expired in the 76th year of his age, unmarried, and leaving, as reported, to the British Museum (or in other words, to the British public) his invaluable Collections f 50,000*l.* value), including a volume of wings by the inimitable Claude, which cost Mr. Knight 1500*l*; and bequeath- other large possessions to his bro- A. Knight, Esq. President of the Horticultural Society, and to his T. A. Knight, Esq. jun.—Thus terminated the life of a gentle- , in his own language, "was ately in the indulgences of iety, and the contemplative of studious retirement."

REV. T. MAURICE.

ne British Museum, in his 70th , the Rev. Thomas Maurice, the author of "Indian Antiquities," the "Ancient and Modern History of Hindostan," of the admired Monody to Sir William Jones, and of the Poems called "Richmond Hill," "Westminster Abbey," &c. &c. He had for some years held an appointment as one of the Librarians of the British Museum; and, since its first establishment, was a constant writer in the British Critic, though a very liberal man in his intercourse with society. His habits, as a *bon-vivant*, had, however, impeded his preferment in the church, and impaired his health and constitution. He was a man of undoubted learning and laborious research; and proved, by his works, to be possessed of considerable genius.

RIGHT HON. SIR THOMAS MAITLAND.

At Malta, Jan. 17th, of apoplexy, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, G.C.B. Lieutenant-general in the army, Colonel of the 10th foot, a Privy Counsellor, Governor of Malta, Commander of the Forces in the Mediterranean, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and Knight Grand Cross of the Ionian Order. He was the third son of James seventh Earl of Lauderdale, by Mary daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Lamb, Bart. who died July 18, 1789, but one month before the death of his father.

SIR. T. PLUMER.

Lately Sir Thomas Plumer, Master of the Rolls, a man of extraordinary professional acumen, displayed on many important occasions, and particularly in his defence of the late Lord Melville during the impeachment. When at the bar, Sir Thomas (then Mr.) Plumer gained considerable credit for his defence of Arthur O'Connor, who (with Coigley and another) was tried for high treason at Maidstone. This circumstance materially increased his practice and reputation. In 1806, Sir Thomas was appointed Solicitor-General by Mr. Fox; and, on the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, he was nominated to that office, which he filled until the retirement of Sir William Grant from the Mastership of the Rolls, when Sir Thomas was appointed to succeed him.

FIELD-MARSHAL WREDE.

In Bavaria, after a long and painful illness, aged 63, Field-Marshal Wrede. He was originally a lawyer, or land-steward, and possessing great military dispositions, was recommended by Count Rumford to the then Elector of Bavaria, who gave him a commission. In the war of 1788 he commanded the detached corps in Carelia; in 1806-7 he commanded a division sent against the French; and in 1809 he headed the army of the North destined to act against Russia. In 1810 he was intrusted with an embassy extraordinary at Paris. He was instructed to submit certain proposals of the States-General then assembled at Crebo, to the King; and he was the first who acquainted the Diet with the result. His Majesty (the present King) had ordered due preparations for the funeral of the Marshal, when, on opening his will, it was discovered that he wished his body to be interred without pomp at his country-seat, and carried to his grave by the peasants. He has left behind two sons, one of whom is Aide-de-camp to the King, and the other has been appointed an Officer of Ordnance.

CAPT. R. W. PARKER, R. N.

Last month, in Limerick, of a liver affection, Captain R. W. Parker, R.N. This gentleman was the friend and companion of Lord Cochrane, with whom he performed one of the most brilliant achievements recorded in our naval annals, when his Lordship commanded the Speedy, which captured the La Gama. The Speedy was but a sloop of war, with about 70 men and 16 guns; the La Gama was a frigate, carrying 44 guns, with a crew of 350 men. After the Speedy had exhausted her ammunition, she locked her rigging in that of the La Gama, and boarded. Lord Cochrane and Captain Parker, (then his Lordship's first Lieutenant,) with the brave men who followed them, fought on the Spanish deck until they carried the frigate.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Dunstable, Mr. E. T. Nichols to Miss K. Crawley.

Died.] At Leighton Buzzard, Miss E. Bevan—At Bedford, Mr. J. Langley.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Windsor, Mr. J. Chandler to Miss A. Brian.

Died.] At Eton, Mrs. J. Brown—Mrs. Tomkins—Mrs. Cutler, 87—At Hurley, Mr. J. Holgate—Mrs. Coxhead—At Windsor, Mr. Sexton—Mrs. Stephenson—Mrs. Matchwick, of Burghfield—At Abingdon, Mr. C. Dundas.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Miss A. Grace—Mr. Hyriott—Mrs. Bailey—At Great Marlow, Miss Rolls—At Ravenstone, Miss Godfrey—At Long Crendon, Mrs. Stringer—At Denham, Mrs. Fountain.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A Cambridgeshire Horticultural Society has been established at Cambridge. Lord Hardwicke is patron, the Duke of Rutland president, and Earl De la Warre one of the vice-presidents of the Society.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. S. York to Miss S. Herlock.

Died.] At Cambridge, the Rev. C. Farish—At Newmarket, Mrs. Potter—At Ely, Mrs. Claxton—Mrs. Storks—At Haddenham, Mrs. Papor.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. J. Knight to Miss M. Jones—Mr. Weaver to Miss A. Davies—At Farndon, Mr. J. Halmark to Miss Bithel—Mr. T. Blinston, of Lymm, to Miss Bowker—At Davenham, W. Cockerill, esq. to Miss E. Dudley—At Weaford, the Rev. J. Peel to Miss A. Swinfen—At Stockport, Mr. C. May to Miss A. Sims—At Tarporley, Mr. Mainwaring to Miss Warren—At Bowden, R. Marsland, esq. to Miss S. Starkie.

Died.] At Northwich, Mr. J. Ollier—At Gateley, G. F. Newton, esq.—At Hough, Mrs. Hill—At Chester, J. Drake, esq.—Mrs. J. Lowe—Miss Seaville—Mrs. Bowen—Mrs. Parsonage—Mrs. Wettenhall—Mrs. Bush—Mr. T. Rowe—Mrs. White—At Macclesfield, G. Pearson, esq.—At Tarporley, J. Hewett, esq.—At Longnor, Mrs. Mather—At Congleton, W. Johnson, esq.

CORNWALL.

A party of sailors belonging to his Majesty's cutter Nimble, on the preventive service, then lying off the Land's-End, commanded by Lieut. Goldsmith, lately came on shore for the purpose of removing from its situation that great natural curiosity, the *Logan* (rocking) *stone;* which object they were unfortunately enabled to accomplish. This mass of granite, which is nearly 100 tons weight, was one of those objects that excited the curiosity of every visitor to the western part of Cornwall: it stood on the summit of a mass of rocks at the Land's-End, and was so poised on a natural pivot, that the force which a man could exert was sufficient to cause it to vibrate. In this situation it remained, from a period antecedent to our authentic historic records, until the visitors above-mentioned, in sheer wantonness, removed it from its place. This act of *Vandalism* has excited the greatest indignation at Penzance, and in every part of Cornwall.

Married.] Mr. W. Hicks, of St. Columb, to Miss K. Hicks—At St. Breock, Mr. W. G. Higgs to Miss M. Menhennick—At Constantine, E. Williams, esq. to Miss Noye—At Helston, Mr. Clarke to Miss Silvester—At Falmouth, Mr. James to Miss M. Karkeet—At Penryn, Mr. R. Williams to Miss Johns—At Launceston, Mr. Geake to Miss Wise.

Died.] At Penzance, Mr. J. Edwards—Mrs. Coulson—At Launceston, Mr. Grylls—At St. Mary's, Scilly Islands, Mrs. Woolcock—At Trenant Park, Vice-Admiral Sir E. Buller—At Penhale, Mrs. Nickell—At Bodmin, Mr. T. Cradock.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Brigham, Capt. R. Irving to Miss Wilson—At Millom, Mr. R. Tyson to Miss S. Whinfield—Mr. J. Jackson to Miss M. Hodson—At Carlisle, Mr. B. Conly to Miss B. Martin—Mr. J. Minshull to Miss E. Peal—At Sebergham, Mr. J. Clarkson to Miss E. Oliver—At Penrith, Mr. W. Demsey to Miss E. Armstrong—At Dearham, Mr. J. Bird to Miss M. Rogerson.

Died.] At Eden Terrace, Mr. J. Wannop—At Linstock Castle, Miss Bonstead—At Carlisle, Mr. R. Robinson—Mrs. J. Hutton—Mrs. Forster—Mrs. Delany—Mr. J. Embleton—Mrs. M. Ruddish—Mrs. M. Boyd—Mrs. M. Little—Mrs. M. Sargenson—Mr. J. Gibbons—At Holmhead, Mrs. Ewart—At Penrith, Mrs. A. Pattison—Mr. J. Wilson—At Scotby, Mr. T. Scarrow—At Workington, Capt. W. Mordy—Mrs. J. Boyd—At Whitehaven, Capt. H. Ward—Mrs. M. Kilton—Mrs. Shammon—Mrs. Fisher—Mrs. Flinn—At Cockermouth, Mrs. A. Stretch—Miss Stoddart—At Longhead, Mr. J. Dand.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Barnes, of Derby, to Miss Jackson—At Aston-upon-Trent, the Rev. J. A. Radford to Miss T. E. Dawson—At Sawley, Mr. J. Orchard to Miss A. Laughton—At Derby, Mr. S. Bott to Miss Johnson.

Died.] At Ashford, Mr. J. Drinkwater, 81—At Birch-house, Mr. J. Morley—At Fleet-house, Mr. Woolley—At Derby, Mrs. Bainbrigge—Mrs. Callow—At Stretton, Lady Cave—Mr. G. Hutchinson, of Ticknall.

DEVONSHIRE.

A general meeting of the subscribers to the Bude Harbour and Canal was lately held at Exeter. From the report, and the observations of gentlemen present, it appeared that the southern line of canal between Tamerton-bridge and Druxton-bridge is to be commenced immediately; and the chairman reported a gradual increase of trade, and that the strong probability was that shares would ere long sell at a premium; there are already one hundred boats on the line of canal; and what is termed the "sand season" is just commenced at Holsworthy, which it is expected will attract many visitors. The extent of the Canal, when opened, will be thirty-six miles.

Married.] At Southmolton, the Rev. J. Hodgkin to Miss C. Stowell—At Exeter, Mr. H. Luke to Miss M. Helon—The Rev. T. Sturges to Miss A. Smith—At Ottery St. Mary, Mr. F. A. Cleeve to Miss M. A. Chapple—At Honiton, Mr. J. Braddick to Miss Hurford—At Collompton, Mr. C. Upham to Miss Stewart—At Topsham, the Rev. M. Munday to Miss M. Patch.

Died.] At Exeter, Miss Spencer—Miss H. J. Bowring—Miss M. Pierce—At Totness, Mr. G. W. Prichett—Miss Wimberley—At Crediton, Mrs. Phillip—At Berry, Mr. J. Tope—At Horner, near Morley, Mr. Manning—At Tiverton, the Rev. J. Barne—At Honiton-house, Southmolton, Mrs. Southcombe—Near Plymouth, Mrs. Gennys—At Stonehouse, Mrs. Rotheram—At Thornhill, Mutley, Plymouth, Mrs. Robinson.

DORSETSHIRE.

An Act of Parliament has received the Royal Assent for making a Turnpike-road from the town of Cerne-Abbas to Charminster, and from the former to Totnell-Corner, near Sherborne; and another road, branching out of the last road, through Lion's Gate, extending into the present road leading from Dorchester to Sherborne. This measure will be a great accommodation to the neighbourhood, and to the public in general, particularly during the winter season, as the present road leading from thence to Dorchester is in some parts (near Cerne) occasionally rendered impassable by snow, whilst in the vale travelling is not impeded.

Married.] At Buckland Newton, Mr. R. Caines to Miss E. Foot—At Yeovil, Mr. L. Sugden to Miss H. Winsor—At Bridport, J. Wilshire, esq. to Miss A. Hardy—At Burstock, Mr. J. Hallett to Miss E. Paul — At Lyme, Mr. Stark to Miss Bennett.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mr. R. Dibsdall—At Yeovil, Miss Hooper—At Poole, Mrs. D. Merryweather—At Charmouth, Mrs. Shute—At Castle Hill, Mrs. E. M. Foy—At Stoke Abbot, Mrs. Payne—At Loders, Mr. J. Hansford.

DURHAM.

A great national undertaking has been brought forward in the North, for which a bill has been brought into Parliament, without attracting that great interest which it is sure to attain when the particulars are published. It is proposed to open coal-mines in a district of nearly 100 square miles, situated in the North-west of the county of Durham, where it is ascertained there are coals. A railway runs down to the coast, and as there is a descent to the shore, the coals will be shipped at a small expense in the vicinity of Stockton: the plans are already laid down for this great undertaking.

Married.] Mr. R. Rountree, of Sunderland, to Miss Beautyman—W. H. Longstaff, esq. of Stockton, to Miss E. D. Franks—At Durham, the Rev. R. Douglass to Mrs. Bailey.

Died.] At Chester-le-Street, Miss C. Elliot—Mr. J. Willey—Mr. C. Swinburn — At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. M. Nesham—At Sadberge, H. Douglas, esq.—At Gateshead, Mr. G. Cook—Mrs. Scott—At South Shields, Mr. T. Young—At Alnwick, Mrs. Henderson—At Cater-house, near Durham, Mr. W. Craggs—At Tynmouth, Mr. J. W. Robinson—At Middleton Bath-house, Mr. W. Methuen—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Douglas—Miss A. Turner—At Stockton, Mr. J. Metcalfe.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Braintree, Mr. C. Nunn to Miss E. Brooks — At Maldon, Mr. J. Sadd to Miss Granger—Mr. H. Knightbridge to Miss S. Crooks, of Chelmsford—At Pebmarsh Church, Mr. H. T. Jones to Miss S. Murrels—M. Beale, esq. of Stratford, to Miss D. M. Complin.

Died.] At Rochford, Mrs. Wise—At Colchester, Mrs. Wright—At Rivenhall Parsonage, the Rev. S. Western—At Chadwell, Mrs. Green—At Great Bardfield, Miss E. Bellingham—Mr. Pate, of Epping—At Earl's Colne Priory, the Rev. T. Curwardine—At Walthamstow, W. M. Raikes, esq.—Mrs. Johnson, of Little Baddow—At Little Bardfield, Mr. H. Smith.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Stroud, Mr. W. Rowland to Miss A. M'Farlan—Mr. H. White to Miss A. Tanner—D. H. Collins, esq. of Shirehampton, to Miss C. Smith—Mr. Wills, of Cheltenham, to Miss Adey—At Dursley, Mr. G. H. Tombs to Miss E. A. Richards—At Bristol, Mr. J. Naish to Miss A. Wedlake—At Berkley, Lieut. J. Spier to Miss C. Jenner—At Olveston, T. Grace, esq. to Miss E. Hill—At Minchinhampton, Mr. W. B. Baker to Miss J. Joy—At Cheltenham, Mr. C. Compton to Miss C. Chatford.

Died.] At Clifton, J. H. Brown, esq.—At Gloucester, A. Saunders, esq.—Mr. E. Weaver—Mrs. Jackson—The Rev. B. Heming—At Foley Place, Mrs. Brown—At Cirencester, Mrs. Austin—Mrs. M. Jennings—Mr. T. Kendall—At Siddington, Miss E. Wood—At Cheltenham, W. Butler, esq.—Mrs. Packwood—At Bristol, Mr. O'Neil—Mrs. Ware—Dr. Brown—At Fishponds, Mr. Cox.

HAMPSHIRE.

A vast increase has taken place of late years in the buildings and population of Southampton. Since April 1821, the increase of houses has been no less than 637. In April 1821, there were 1864 houses; in April 1824, 2501; in addition to which there are 52 now building. The number of houses erected during the last three years far exceeds that of the preceding seven years, the increase from 1814 to 1821 being 359.

A very curious discovery has taken place in Winchester. As some workmen were lately digging amongst the ruins of Wolvesley Castle, they found an entrance into a large vault; it was perfectly square, and contained many pillars, quite perfect and beautifully carved. In the middle of the vault was a box of very thick brass, containing coins, three of which are found to be gold, and the rest silver: the three golden ones bear the head of Canute; the silver are so mutilated, they could not be made out.

Married.] At Appleshaw, Mr. S. Fisher to Mrs. F. H. Willis—At Beaulieu, H. Robinson, esq. to Miss J. Westbrook—At Alresford, the Rev. R. H. Lancaster to Miss J. Davies—At Andover, Mr. J. Cooper to Miss E. Locke—At Ellingham, near Ringwood, Mr. Fowler to Miss E. Hollis—At Chichester, Mr. F. Cole to Miss M. T. Bruce—At Southampton, Mr. E. Lowman to Miss Bellinger—At Millbrook, Mr. J. Munday to Miss F. Stride—At Portsmouth, Mr. J. E. Taylor to Miss S. R. Scott—At Gosport, the Rev. R. Bingham to Miss F. C. Barton.

Died.] At Over Wallop, Miss Hindes—At Portswood, Mr. T. Macklin—At Lyndhurst, Mrs. Leach, 73—At Romsey, Mrs. Moody—At Gosport, Mr. G. Parmeter—At Winchester, Mrs. Silver—A. Crawford, esq. M.D.—At Southampton, Mrs. Dent—Mr. R. Watson.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] T. Robinson, esq. to Miss F. Boughton, of Poston Court—At Ross, J. C. Armstrong, esq. to Miss S. Critchley—Mr. J. Barrett to Miss S. Woodward—Mr. W. Bennett, of Hereford, to Miss A. Pitt.

Died.] At Bromyard, Miss H. M. Walker—At Hereford, the Rev. T. Jennings, 87—T. Russell, esq.—Near Leominster, Mr. J. Weyman.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

A meeting was held last month at Hitchin to consider the expediency of extending the navigation of the Ivel from Biggleswade to Hitchin, pursuant to an Act obtained for that purpose in the year 1756: resolutions were passed for carrying the object of the meeting into effect. From information furnished by a gentleman present at the meeting, the sum of 35,000*l.* will be required to complete the proposed navigation. There is at present a surplus arising from the tolls from Tempsford to Biggleswade of about 1000*l.* per annum, available towards payment of the interest of the 35,000*l.* capital required; and the tolls to Hitchin, in addition to that sum, will also leave a surplus of 465*l.* in liquidation of the debt, after paying five per cent. interest on the 35,000*l.* capital. The communication will, in all probability, ultimately be extended from Lynn to

London, by Hitchin through Hertford or Ware (only sixteen miles) to the river Lee.

Married.] At Hertford, Mr. J. Baker to Miss Taylor—At Hertingfordbury, the Rev. W. M. Marcon to Miss S. Hickman.

Died.] At Cheshunt, Mrs. Hooker—At Hertford, Mrs. Moore.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Taylor—Mrs. Jellis—At Hartford, Miss Aylmer.

KENT.

A Bill has been presented in the House of Commons "for lighting the towns of Greenwich and Deptford, in the county of Kent, and parts adjacent, with Gas." A Bill has also been presented "for the more effectually improving the navigation of the river Medway, from Maidstone to Halling.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Pringner to Miss R. Philpot—Mr. E. Godfrey to Miss A. Radcliffe—Mr. J. Swinnock to Miss G. Roalfe—At Dover, Mr. Wood to Miss Smith—Mr. A. Bishop to Miss M. Langley—At Preston, next Faversham, Mr. J. Wise to Miss E. Stevens—At Folkstone, Mr. G. Fox to Miss S. Castle—Mr. J. Marsh to Miss E. Grant—At Boughton Alcoph, Mr. T. Godden to Miss A. Jenner—At Wingham, Mr. D. Ralph to Miss Hawkins.

Died.] At Canterbury, Miss A. Bane—Mrs. Foot—Mrs. A. Couchman—Mrs. Fellows—Mr. Vincer—Mr. F. Wood—At Barham, Mr. H. Foster—At Dover, Miss A. Hall—Capt. H. Bazeley—At Minster, Thanet, Mr. Z. Drayson—At Chatham, Miss E. Thorpe—Lieut.-Col. Lee—Lieut. James, M. A.—Mrs. Chase—Mrs. Oakshot—At Clevehouse, Monkton, Mrs. Bushell—At Folkstone, Mrs. Smith—At Hawkhurst, Mr. S. Funnell—At Farleigh, Mr. Lewis—At Greenwich, Capt. Samuel Arden—At Frinsted Place, Mrs. T. Pattenson—At Ashford, Mr. J. Pickard—At Woolwich, Mr. G. Stewart—At Faversham, Miss Coulter—At Maidstone, Mrs. Brown—At Bromley, Mr. C. Henwood—At Keston, near Bromley, T. H. Masterman, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

A plan has been for some time in agitation for laying down a rail-road from Birmingham to Manchester and Liverpool, and a meeting of iron-masters and others interested has been held at the Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton, to consider its practicability; when it was determined to apply to Parliament for powers to carry the proposed plan into effect, and upwards of 100,000*l.* were subscribed for that purpose.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. Colebeck to Miss Edwards—The Rev. W. Ford to Miss M. A. Rymer—At Liverpool, Mr. E. Jones to Miss M. Hope—Mr. J. Taylor to Miss Bellin—Mr. T. Burrows to Miss A. Hamer—Mr. Barker to Miss S. Baylis—J. Whitley, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss J. Greenhall.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. G. Norris—R. Carson, esq.—At Manchester, Mr. T. Hitching—Mr. J. Gregory—Mrs. Long—Mr. R. Elgar—Mrs. Gilby—At Bolton, Mr. J. Cragg.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Coleorton, Mr. J. Charlesworth to Miss Pym—Mr. J. Ison, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss M. Rose.

Died.] At Hinckley, Mr. R. Brown—At Leicester, Mr. J. Yates—At Long Clawson, Mr. R. Goodacre, 76—At Ashfordby, near Melton Mowbray, Mrs. H. Burneby—Mr. D. Wagstaffe, of Barkstone—At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Corner—Mr. T. Judd.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A numerous meeting has been held at Wisbeach to consider plans for a bridge over the river Nene at Long Sutton Wash, and for the improvement of the Nene to the sea; Lord W. Bentinck in the chair. None of the plans proposed were adopted.

Married.] At Sleaford, Mr. Edwards to Mrs. M. Beecham—At Boston, Mr. T. Sand to Mrs. M. Showler—Mr. T. Plant to Miss E. Howall—Mr. R. Newcome, of Falkingham, to Miss E. Long—At Lincoln, Mr. T. Cooper to Miss Martin—Mr. W. Walker to Miss Steel—At Stamford, J. Lamb, esq. to Miss A. M. Michael—W. Whitshed, esq. to Miss S. Phillips—The Rev. F. Swan, of Sausthorpe, to Miss S. Linton—At Tathwall, Mr. Rowe to Miss Brent—At Horncastle, Mr. W. Harfold to Miss Porter.

Died.] At Market Rasen, Mr. W. Morris—At Lincoln, Mr. W. Mawer—Mrs. Harrison—Mrs. Fardell—Mr. G. Moss—Mrs. Lunn—At Louth, Mrs. King—At Epworth, Mrs. Bernard—At Killingholme, Mrs. Easton—At Stamford, Mrs. De Marveilleux—At Deeping Gate, Mr. F. Sisson—At Deeping St. James, Mrs. Swift—At Spalding, Mrs. Lovely.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. Hallen to Miss E. Jones—At Lanfoist, near Abergavenny, Mr. W. Edwards to Miss M. Harris.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. D. Peak to Miss A. Panley—Mr. J. Page to Miss Bishop—Mr. W. Denmark to Miss S. Caryl—Mr. J. Potter to Miss F. Lushy—Mr. J. Farthing to Mrs. Cooper, of Wiverton—Mr. T. D. Liston to Miss M. Brooks—At Lynn, T. Wrightup, esq. to Mrs. Billing—Mr. Tooke to Miss M. Goskar—At Costessy, Mr. Barwell to Miss L. M. Bacon—At Great Dunham, Mr. T. Mathers to Miss Pond.

Died.] At Westacre, Mrs. Wales—At Caister, F. Neale, 100—At Costessy, Mrs. Buck—Mrs. Copenson—At Aylsham, Miss Fennel—At Norwich, Mr. Hitchin—Mrs. M. Butler—Mrs. Spalding—Mr. J. Baker—At Felbrigg, Mrs. Windham—At Eaton Lodge, Mrs. Yallop—At Whitwell, Mr. D. Elmer—At Yarmouth, Mrs. A. Rising—Mrs. E. Colls—Miss A. Mully—Mrs. M. Last—Mr. B. Fox—At Fincham, Mrs. Forby—At Geldestone, the Rev. P. Houghton—At Hoveton-house, Mrs. Blofield—At Lyng, Mr. J. Hamerton—At Blakeney, Mr. S. Gidney, 92—At Swaffham, Mr. Kiddall—At Diss, Mr. J. Davy, 77—At Downham Market, T. Scott, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Etcon, Mr. T. Cleaver to Miss E. Childs—At Corby, Mr. Bradshaw to Mrs. Sharman—At Northampton, Mr. J. Hewitt to Miss M. Fitzhugh—At Beauchief, Mr. E. Gillbee to Miss H. Hawkesley—At Cold Higham, Mr. J. L. Cooke to Miss M. A. Butcher—At Wellingborough, Mr. B. Mather to Miss A. Woolston.

Died.] At Welton, Mr. T. Olerenshaw—At Bugstock Mills, Mr. W. Loweth—At Buntingford, Mr. R. Ellis—At Northampton, Mr. J. Macquire.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Among the improvements in Newcastle the removal of Blackett-street, is to be commenced immediately; and in its place is to be erected an elegant square, the front elevations to be of stone, and to be executed according to a uniform and settled plan.

A survey has recently been made by Mr. Telford of a new line of road from Greta-bridge, through Cumberland and Northumberland, to Hawick, which will shorten the distance between London and the northern metropolis about thirty miles. This line will pass Hermitage Castle, and through the Duke of Buccleugh's property in Liddesdale, and continue on through Sir William Elliot's property, and pass within view of the woods and pleasure-grounds around Stobs Castle, till it reaches Hawick.

Married.] Mr. T. Hallowell, of Woodhorn, to Miss M. Laidler—Mr. J. Armstrong to Miss E. Forster—Mr. G. Dryden to Miss C. Hutchinson—Mr. J. Jackson to Miss M. A. Coxon—At North Shields, Mr. W. Stratford to Miss A. M. Glendinning—Mr. J. Tate, of Warkworth, to Miss E. Clark

—At Knaresborough, Mr. S. Wilks to Miss A. Mountain.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Werge—Mr. D. Todd—Mr. W. Ball—Mrs. J. Brown—Mrs. Snow—W. Thomas, esq.—E. Hetherington, esq.—Mrs. Thompson—Mr. J. Turner, 90—Mr. R. Kay—At Warkworth, Mrs. Carr—Mrs. Forster—John Head, esq. of Paudon-house—At Heworth Mill, Miss D. Ellington—At Alnwick, Mr. A. Lee—Mr. R. Forster.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A public meeting was held last month at Nottingham, for the purpose of forming an artisan's and mechanic's library there; when resolutions were entered into to promote the object, and fourteen gentlemen entered as shareholders, besides numerous subscribers.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. R. Rowleston to Miss E. Hollis—Mr. G. Marriot to Miss R. Shaw—Mr. J. Hawkins to Miss M. Mason—Mr. W. Roworth to Miss J. Reddish—Mr. T. Lewis to Miss T. Brown—Mr. T. Taylor to Miss H. Trueman—Mr. J. Lamb to Miss S. Webster—At Mansfield, Mr. S. Emerson to Miss S. Woodworth—Mr. T. Warren to Mrs. Gilighan—Mr. J. Parsons to Miss M. Siddons—Mr. C. Stanton to Miss Jenkins—At Mansfield Woodhouse, Mr. Beckett to Miss C. Booth—At Newark, Mr. W. W. Greaves to Miss F. B. Watson—Mr. J. Becher to Miss E. Frecknell—At Ashborne, Mr. S. Gregory to Miss M. Hall—At Chesterfield, Mr. J. Coates to Miss S. Silcock.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. W. Cook—Mr. W. Maltby—Mr. C. Harding—Mrs. Varney—Mr. W. Langley—Mr. S. Foreman—Mr. Bingham—Mr. J. Allen—At Basaston, Mr. A. Spur, 85—At West Retford, the Rev. E. Youle—At Syerston, Mr. G. Wood—At Farnsfield, near Mansfield, Mrs. Duffield—At Newark, Mr. W. Ringrose—At Mansfield, Mrs. R. Rooth—Mr. J. Frost—Mrs. E. Baker—At Collingham, Miss E. Tinley—At Elston, near Newark, Mr. W. Gelthorpe, 78—At Epworth, Mrs. Barnard, 90.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held at Thame respecting a new line of road, to improve the communication between Oxford and London, by passing through Thame from Wheatley Gate to West Wycombe, and avoiding the Stokenchurch and Dashwood hills; when a sub-committee was appointed to report the best means of carrying the same into effect.

Married.] At Henley, Mr. W. Stapleton to Miss Knight—At Fawley, near Henley, Mr. J. Grey to Miss A. Hardy—At Oxford, the Rev. J. Hanbury to Miss S. Bobart.

Died.] At Banbury, Mr. W. Judd, jun.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Seaton, Mr. R. Cliff to Miss E. Cliff—At Belton, Mr. Godfrey to Miss Jelley—At Manton, Mr. Tindale to Miss M. Lightfoot—At Glaston, Mr. Osbourn to Miss Porter—Mr. J. Jackson, of Oakham, to Miss E. Paines—Mr. T. Swingler, of Langham, to Miss S. Hickman.

Died.] Mr. W. Langford, of Belton—At Oakham, Mr. Rouse—At Hambleton, Mrs. Fryer—At Whissendine, Mrs. Rose—At Uppingham, Mr. T. Goodrich.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Lang to Miss Ridgway—Mr. Wall to Miss Asterley—Mr. Williams to Miss Deakes—At Great Ness, Mr. J. Lloyd to Miss Canlin—At Sheriff Hales, Mr. B. Slaney to Miss M. Smith—Mr. W. Parry, of Ellesmere, to Miss Gibbons—Mr. W. J. Wall, of Wellington, to Miss Birds, of Hadley—Mr. F. M. Birds to Miss Prince—At Bridgnorth, Mr. J. Trevor to Miss E. Stringer—At Ashford, Mr. A. Vaughan to Miss Williams.

Died.] At Burcote, in Worfield, Mrs. Hardwick—At Ludlow, Mrs. Jones—Miss E. Wright, of the Slades—At Neen Savage Vicarage, Mrs. Hayton—At Bishop's Castle, S. Drew, esq.—At Yockleton, Mr. Tudor—At Barford, Mr. M. Montgomery—At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Hunt—At Onslow, Mrs. Wood.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Temple Coombe, Mr. J. Garratt to Miss M. Wallis—At Bath, Mr. J. Stothert to Miss S. Kelson—Mr. W. H. Connery to Miss M. Hopkins—Mr. B. Atkinson to Miss C. Batt—Mr. Headfort to Mrs. Saunders—Mr. T. Bartlett to Miss E. Broom—J. W. White, esq. of Martock, to Miss M. A. E. Patten—At Bridgwater, Mr. J. Leaker to Miss Edwards—Mr. R. Follett, of Dunster, to Miss L. Dunsford.

Died.] At Chew Magna, the Rev. R. Phillips—At Bishport-house, B. Page, esq.—At Bedminster, Mrs. Davey—At Staplegrove, near Taunton, Mrs. Chappell—At Bridgwater, Mrs. Sykes—Mrs. Drake—Mr. E. Tinsley—At Bath, Mrs. Thorpe, 90—J. Chopin, esq.—Mr. E. Sharland—Mrs. Sandford—Mrs. Evans—Mrs. Appleby—J. Bush, esq.—Capt. A. Nesbitt, R. N.—Col. E. Madden—Mrs. Hastings—Miss F. J. Alcock—The Rev. J. P. Coffin, 89—Mrs. A. Wingrove—Mrs. A. Fanshawe—J. Micklethwaite, esq.—The Right Rev. R. Beadon, D. D. Bishop of Bath and Wells, 87—At Taunton, Mrs. London—At Claverton Mill, Mrs. Martin—At Wells, Mrs. Coles—At Stawell, Mrs. Daubin.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The additional tunnel through Harecastle-hill was commenced last month. It is calculated to occupy the labour of five years, during which several hundred men must be employed. The expense has been calculated at a guinea per inch—the distance being about one mile and three-quarters, or 2880 yards, which alone will make 103,680 guineas. The total expense has been calculated at a quarter of a million sterling. Shafts will be sunk and steam-engines will be erected for the raising of the earth, &c. at different points of elevation—the tunnel averaging about seventy yards in depth from the surface of the hill. The Grand Trunk Canal was only begun in 1767, and finished in 1777; yet such is the richness of the Company, and the business of the canal, that the cost is no object compared to the advantage to be gained.

Died.] At Lichfield, the Rev. W. Madan.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. S. B. Jackaman to Miss S. A. Mason—Mr. Keeble to Miss M. Stockens—At Dallinghoe, Mr. J. Burrows to Miss M. Woolnough—At Woodbridge, Mr. Haddon to Miss H. Hall—The Rev. Sir T. Miller to Miss M. Holmes, of Bungay—At Bury, Mr. J. Burton to Miss Potter—Mr. J. Proctor, of Clapton-hall, to Miss Proctor.

Died.] At Bungay, Mrs. Asten—At Lowestoft, Mr. J. Gray—Mrs. Smith—At Ipswich, Mr. J. Baker—At Rochford, Mrs. Wise—At Bury, Miss A. Fordham—Mrs. E. Addison—At Monks Eleigh, Mr. S. Chaplin—At Halesworth, Mrs. A. Sugate, 80—At Barmingham Park, Mrs. Boby—At Beccles, Mrs. Cunningham.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Chichester, the Right Rev. J. Buckner, Bishop of Chichester, 90—Mrs. Lyall, of Findon.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Bell, of the Grove House, Shropshire, to Miss E. Redding.

Died.] At Leamington, Mrs. Potts.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. D. Hodgson to Miss Blond, of Lyth, near Kendal—At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. M. Bell to Miss Tiplady.

Died.] At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mrs. Tatham, 97—Miss Coply—Mrs. J. Parkinson, of Kirkland—J. Bateman, esq. 76, of Tolson Hall.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] J. W. Lukin, esq. of Kinson, to Miss A. B. Hugo—At Trowbridge, Mr. T. Applegate to Mrs. Bendy—At Somerford Keynes, R. W. Cox, esq. to Miss Mortimer—Mr. Carson, of Warmin-

ster, to Miss Charlton—At Westbury, Mr. J. Cooper to Miss E. Wilkins—At Potterne, Mr. Oram to Miss Giddings—At Christian Malford, Mr. J. Peyler to Miss Ferris.

Died.] At Stapleford, Mr. R. Loader—At Salisbury, Mr. W. Whitchurch—Mr. J. Hedding—At Marlborough, the Rev. F. Henchman—At Laverstock, Mr. H. Cross—At Trowbridge, Mr. J. Burgess — At Bishopstrow, near Warminster, Mr. Hooper—At Westbury, Mrs. Shapcott—At Ford, Mrs. Blake—Miss Charlton, of Stourhead—At Devizes, Mrs. Legg — At Warminster, Mrs. Throng, 96.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Fricker to Miss A. Osborne, of Broadway—At Worcester, E. Phillips, esq. to Miss J. Long.

Died.] At Evesham, Mr. G. New—At Upton-on-Severn, Mr. R. Walker—Mr. Clarke—At Great Malvern, Mrs. Bellers.

YORKSHIRE.

The subscription to the Central Market, Leeds, already amounts to upwards of 20,000*l.* although none have been admitted but those who originally put down their names; and if it had been left open, the subscription would have doubled that amount.

A discovery was lately made of a Roman brick and tile kiln, upon the estate of B. H. Allen, esq. at Slack, in the parish of Huddersfield, twenty inches from the surface of remains of Roman antiquity. The tiles are perfect, together with many of the tubes or pipes for conducting (as is supposed) the heat from the fire to the kiln, where the bricks, tiles, &c. were burnt. The tiles are twelve inches long by five, and some by six inches broad and one thick, and chequered; and the tubes are about twelve inches long, and are at the end six inches three-eighths by five, and are chequered on two sides. The most material thing found is a piece of brick or tile impressed ◠ H IIII BRE, the C and part of the O being effaced—thus proving that the Fourth Cohort of the Roman Legion was stationed at Slack. Camden states, that at Grimescar, near Huddersfield, bricks have been dug up with this inscription—COH IIII BRE.

Married.] Mr. S. Wilkes, of Sowerby, to Miss A. Mountain—At Halifax, Mr. D. Jennings to Miss F. Murgatroyd—J. Nusson, esq. to Miss M. Emmet—T. C. Stewart, esq. to Miss M. Prescott—At Bradford, T. G. Hall, esq. to Miss C. Croft—Mr. T. Ludlam to Miss R. Redman—Mr. Rea to Miss M. A. E. Atkinson—At Pontefract, S. B. Hamer, esq. to Mrs. Swabey—Mr. J. Kay to Miss M. Wood—T. Hall, jun. esq. to Miss F. Hepworth—At Wakefield, Mr. Horsfall to Miss Goulton—Mr. W. Berry to Miss E. White—At York, Mr. J. Dodds to Miss A. Calton—At Huddersfield, Mr. T. Ridgway to Miss S. Shires—At Selby, Mr. T. Houfe to Miss Pattrick—At Leeds, Mr. G. Alderson to Miss M. Holmes—At Gomersal, Mr. J. Rhodes to Miss M. Fearnley—Mr. S. Kidd to Miss H. Irving, of Hull.

Died.] At Leeds, Mrs. Lister—Mrs. Rogers—Mrs. Dunderdale — Mr. W. Bywater—Mr. A. Storey—Mrs. Dixon—Mr. J. Gilpin—At Ripon, Mr. Stevenson—At Thornton, S. Wainwright, esq.—At Skipton, W. Chamberlain, esq.—At York, the Rev. J. Ellis—Mr. J. Cowling—J. Saunders, esq.—At Selby, Mr. J. Simpson—Mrs. Coulman, 88—At Stainland, near Halifax, Miss M. Hodgson—At Doncaster, Mr. J. Turner—At Guiseley, Mrs. Pickles—At Wakefield, Mr. J. Hall—At Halifax, Mr. E. Gledhill—Mr. J. Jagger—Mrs. H. Aked—At Hull, E. Codd, esq.—Mrs. Aspinall—At Bradford, Mrs. Shores—At Burnley, Mrs. Massey—At Spring Wood, near Huddersfield, Mrs. Watkinson—At Rastrick, Mrs. Turner, 84—At Pontefract, Mrs. Lambert.

WALES.

Married.] At Carngwch, near Pwltheil, Mr. G. Williams to Miss C. Evans—At Llanbelig, Mr. W. Thomas to Miss J. Price—At Wrexham, co. Denbigh, Mr. J. Jones to Miss Turner—At Llanvihangel, Rhydithon, Mr. C. Edwards to Miss E. Moore—At Glasbury, Radnor, Mr. J. Jones to Miss E. James—Mr. W. Edwards, of Llanfoist, to Miss M. Harris—Mr. E. Jones, of Ruthin, to Miss M. Hope.

Died.] At Bangor, Mrs. Webster—At Hay, Mr. T. Howells—At Carmarthen, the Rev. T. Hancock—At Bwlch, T. Williams, esq.—W. Robins, esq. of Velindra-house, near Cardiff—At Bishop's Court, near Langhare, Mr. T. Rees, 81—Mr. T. Rogers, of Holywell—At Gerno, Cardigan, L. Parry, esq. At Carnarvon, Mr. A. Pilleon—Mr. E. Richardson—At the Boatside, Radnor, W. Watkins, esq.—At Gogarth, J. Hughs, esq. 76—At Llandovey, Mr. D. Evans—At Tenby, J. Bennet, esq.—After a short illness, Edward Jones, Bard to the Prince of Wales, aged 72. Mr. Jones was a native of Merionethshire, in North Wales. He published, about thirty years ago, a work entitled "Relics of the Bards," which contains much valuable historical information; also a collection of Welsh Airs, arranged for the harp, an instrument which Mr. Jones performed on after the manner of his forefathers,—that is, he played the treble with his left hand, and bass with his right. Mr. Jones possessed a library of rare books, both MSS. and printed, many of which he had lately disposed of.

SCOTLAND.

As a gratifying proof of the increasing prosperity of the port of Leith, the receipt of the Customs there, for the quarter ended on the 5th of April, exceeds that of the corresponding quarter of last year by upwards of 10,000*l.*; and is besides the greatest revenue ever known in the April quarter at that port.

Married.] At Leith Walk, Mr. W. B. Mackenzie to Miss A. G. Anderson—J. Gibson, esq. to Miss J. Wilson—Mr. W. N. Grant to Miss A. Miller—At Edinburgh, Mr. T. Calder to Miss E. Russel—J. Tait, esq. to Miss M. A. Sitwell—Lieut. J. Eddington to Miss M. Campbell—The Rev. A. Lind to Miss M. Whillas—M. N. Campbell, esq. to Miss A. A. Macklachlan—At Kirkaldy, H. S. Nixon, esq. to Miss C. Fergus—At Memus, W. Witherspoon, esq. to Miss S. White—At Norriston, Lieut. D. Robertson to Miss Macfarlane—At Balmungie, J. Small, esq. to Miss M. A. Lindsay—At Rothsay, J. Stewart, esq. to Miss A. Oliphant.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Miss H. Balfour—Mrs. A. H. Marshall—Mrs. Douglas—Mrs. H. Affleck—Lieut.-Col. Gerard—W. Carlyle, esq.—Mr. T. Menzies—Miss M. Young—Mrs. Alexander—Mrs. M. M. Moncrieff—At Leith, Mrs. M. Gray—At Linlithgow, Mrs. Liston—At Greenlaw, near Penicuick, R. Renton, esq.—At Paisley, Mrs. M. W. Malicaster—At Bowness, Mrs. L. Cowan—At Dumbarton Castle, Major-General J. Ferrier—At Glasgow, Mrs. Grant—At Duddingstone-house, Lady C. A. M'Donald—At Aberdeen, C. Donaldson, esq.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, Mr. J. Reilly to Miss Stokes—T. Keck, esq. to Mrs. De la Donespe—J. Kelly, esq. of Bruff to Miss C. Cusack—G. Tyrrell, esq. to Miss E. Haslett—H. W. Liddiard, esq. to Miss A. Garraway—Mr. G. Mullen to Miss E. Orson—At Ballymena, W. Beggs, esq. to Miss M. Gibson—Mr. G. Scott, of Newry, to Miss M. Marshall—At Drumveichy, T. H. Jones, esq. to Miss A. Perry—At Donnamon Church, L. Ormsby, esq. to Miss J. M. Mills—At Belfast, R. A. King, esq. to Miss T. Tennant.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. T. Browne — Mrs. Munce—Mrs. Brownlow—Mrs. Hamilton—J. Lynch, esq.—S. Gorman, esq.—At Owenstowne-house, H. Upton, esq.—At Cullenswood-house, Mr. J. Gold—At Ballyrean, co. Limerick, the Rev. T. Westropp—At Limerick, Mrs. Hogan—At Michelstown, Cork, P. Raymond, esq.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

JULY 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Imperial Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 24th of May, Lord Liverpool moved the first reading of certain bills for restoring the forfeited peerages to J. F. Erskine, as Earl of Mar; J. Gordon, as Earl of Kenmure; J. Drummond, as Earl of Perth, &c. These bills were read for the first time. The Marquis of Lansdowne moved the second reading of the two bills for placing the English Catholics on the same footing as the Irish, in respect to the holding civil offices. Lord Colchester moved that the bill be read that day six months. The Earl of Westmorland, the Bishop of Lichfield, and the Earl of Liverpool, supported the measure; and Lord Redesdale, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Lord Chancellor, opposed it. The House divided on each bill: For the first,—contents, 100; non-contents, 138—majority 38. For the second, contents, 109; non-contents 143—majority 34. On the 25th the Marquis of Lansdowne moved for an account of the oaths required for excise officers. On the 26th a Committee was appointed to search for precedents for the best mode of verifying the titles to which the forfeited peerages were to be restored. On the 28th there was no business of moment transacted; but on the 31st Earl Grey presented the Petition agreed to by the Catholics in February. Lord Cawdor moved resolutions, declaring the Welsh Courts unequal to the due administration of justice; and that more Judges were required.—The Lord Chancellor opposed the motion, while the Marquisses of Bute and Lansdowne supported it.—A division took place, contents, 6; non-contents, 14—majority against the motion, 8.

June 1st.—The Wool Importation Bill was passed, and the Earl of Harrowby brought up the report of the Committee for enquiring into the state of the disturbed districts in Ireland, and recommending the continuance of the Insurrection act. The Scotch Entail Estates Bill was passed. On the 2nd, nothing of moment occurred in the House. On the 3rd, on the second reading of the Irish Insurrection Act, Lord Clifden lamented the continuance of a system that rendered such a bill necessary. On the 4th, some unimportant business was gone through, and the house adjourned to the 9th; when Earl Grosvenor introduced a bill to amend the present Game Laws. On the 10th, the Bishop of Raphoe presented a Petition from Kilmore in Ireland, praying that such parishes as chose to do so might maintain their own poor. The bill for the continuance of the Insurrection Act was passed; and a bill to establish a joint stock company for working the Irish mines was read. On the 11th, on the second reading of the Game Laws' Bill, the Lord Chancellor opposed it, on the ground that game was not property, and the bill was lost without a division. On the 14th, on the reading of a bill for regulating the County Courts, Lord Ellenborough and the Lord Chancellor opposed it; and it was ultimately lost, Lord Redesdale declining to press it to a division. On the 15th, the Salt Duties Repeal, and several other Bills, were read a third time, and passed. The Scotch Judicature Bill was passed. The Equitable Loan Bill was strongly opposed by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Redesdale, and the Earl of Westmorland; but on a division—contents, 17; non-contents, 14—it was read a second time. On the 16th the Earl of Liverpool moved the second reading of the County Gaol Amendment Bill. This bill requires as a *minimum*, three divisions in every gaol—one for debtors, another for unconvicted prisoners, and a third for convicts. Lord Suffield stated that he considered this too low a *minimum*, and urged, that in the most populous counties, and most productive of crimes, Magistrates would be disposed to go no further than the law required. He thought that persons charged with misdemeanours ought to be separated from persons charged with felonies. He moved, as an amendment, that *four* be the *minimum*. The Earl of Liverpool said, the *minimum* of three had been adopted at the recommendation of a Committee of the other House. The bill left it open to Magistrates to ascend in the scale, according to the circumstances of each particular county. After a division of 16 to 7, the bill passed. On the 17th, the Royal Assent was given to the Restored Scotch Peerages Bills; and the New Churches Bill was read a second time. On the 18th the Bankrupt Laws Amendment Bill was passed, and Lord Holland moved for a Bill to enable the Duke of Norfolk to exercise his office of Hereditary Earl Marshal, without taking the oaths of abjuration or supremacy. The Irish Clergy Residence Bill was passed. On the 21st the Earl Marshal's Bill was

passed. The Slave Trade Laws Consolidation Bill was passed. The House divided on the passing of the Insurrection Act—contents, 10; non-contents, 3. On the 22nd, several appeals were heard, and the Irish Mining Company's Bill passed. On the 23rd, the Duke of Leinster moved the third reading of the Dublin Equitable Loan Bill, but on the ground of the lateness of the session, and the necessity of bringing forward some measure to arrest the progress of Joint Stock Companies, the bill was thrown out. On the 24th, the Marquis of Lansdowne inquired as to the intentions of ministers towards the South American recognition. To which Lord Liverpool answered, that there was no tie between this country and Europe that prevented it from recognizing those States—that England was perfectly free to do so, that having failed to induce the government of Spain to recognize their independence, we were no longer restrained by any consideration on her behalf—and finally, that means had been taken, by sending out commissioners, to ascertain how those countries were circumstanced, and to obtain information on which ministers might act, according to their judgments, consistently with the interests of the country. Lord Holland moved that the minutes of the protests of the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Abingdon against the Earl Marshal's Bill should be read; on which he moved that the Lords who had dissented should be allowed to confine their dissent to such reasons as they thought proper. On the 25th the King went in state to the House, and closed the Session with the following speech from the Throne:—

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,* — "I cannot close this Session of Parliament, without returning to you my warmest acknowledgments, for the diligence and assiduity with which you have applied to the several objects of public interest that have been submitted to your consideration.

"I deeply regret the painful necessity under which you have found yourselves, of renewing, for a further period, measures of extraordinary precaution in Ireland.

"I entirely approve of the inquiries which you have thought proper to institute as to the nature and extent of the evils unhappily existing in the disturbed districts of that country, and I have no doubt that you will see the expediency of pursuing your inquiries in another Session.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and you may rely on my endeavours being invariably directed to the maintenance of general peace and the protection of the interests and extension of the commerce of my subjects.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,* — I thank you for the supplies which you have provided for the service of the present year, and especially for the grants which you have so liberally made in furtherance of the interests of Religion, and in support of the splendour of the Crown.

"I am fully sensible of the advantages which may be expected to arise from the relief which you have afforded to some of the most important branches of the national industry.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,* — I have the greatest satisfaction in repeating to you my congratulations upon the general and increasing prosperity of the country.

"I am persuaded that you will carry with you into your respective counties the same spirit of harmony which has distinguished your deliberations during the present Session, and that you will cultivate among all classes of my subjects those feelings of content and attachment to the constitution, upon the continuance and diffusion of which, under Providence, mainly depend not only individual happiness, but the high station which this kingdom holds among the nations of the world."

House of Commons.—On the 24th of May, upon the House going into a Committee on the Beer Duties Bill, Mr. Maberly moved that it be read that day six months. The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the bill; Mr. Maberly's amendment was negatived by a majority of 99 to 32. The County Courts Bill was passed. On the 25th Mr. Lambton presented a petition from Mr. Buckingham relating to a series of grievances sustained from a Mr. Adams, formerly a censor of the press, but who on the departure of the Marquis of Hastings filled the functions of Governor-general. Sir J. Newport moved for a Committee to inquire into the subject of first fruits in Ireland—the motion was rejected by a majority of 85 to 71. On the 26th Alderman Heygate moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the penalties upon Usury. On the 27th Mr. Hume moved for returns of the commitments by Magistrates in London and Middlesex, it appearing that of 18,000 persons committed during the last seven years, 11,000 had been acquitted. The motion was negatived. The Warehousing Wheat Bill was committed; a clause moved by Mr. Ellice to exempt Canada Wheat was agreed to. On the 28th the Beer Bill was passed: and counsel heard against the Marine Insurance Bill. On the 31st Petitions were presented praying the House to enter into an inquiry respecting the trial of the Missionary Smith. Mr. Brownlow presented a petition against the Catholic Association of Dublin. Mr. Brougham, presenting a petition from the Catholic Association, expressed his dissent from its contents. The Game Laws Amendment Bill, moved by Sir J. Shelley, was lost by a majority of 120 to 113.—*June 1st*,—The Equitable

Loan Company's Bill passed the House after a division 40 for and 32 against. Mr. Brougham then rose, and after a long and eloquent speech, in which he took a minute and forcible view of the notorious injustice exercised towards Mr. Smith, moved that an address be presented to his Majesty, stating that the House viewed with deep regret the violation of law and justice in the case of Mr. Smith, and praying his Majesty to adopt the necessary steps for securing such a just and humane administration of the law in Demerara, as may be sufficient for the protection of the white population, as well as the negroes themselves, from oppression. Mr. W. Horton opposed the motion, and attacked the conduct of Mr. Smith, and vindicated the tribunal that condemned him. Sir J. Mackintosh supported the motion for the address, as one of the most unjust and abominable that had ever disgraced the administration of law. Mr. Scarlett condemned the conduct of Mr. Smith, and vindicated the colony of Demerara. He charged Mr. Smith with being guilty of misprision of treason.—After a long debate the House adjourned. On the 2d June, the London Debt Reduction Bill was opposed, and a division took place on the third reading—Ayes, 25 : Noes, 6.—The House adjourned.—This adjournment arose from a ludicrous circumstance,—a balloon passing over the House, so many members left it to look at the aëronaut, that when the above division took place, there were not 40 members present! On the 3d a petition was presented by Mr. Hume against prosecutions for religious opinions, and the sale of books adverse to commonly received opinions. The House went into a Committee on the Vagrant Bill, which with one amendment was reported. On the 4th the New Churches Bill was brought up, on which Colonel Davies moved that it be read that day six months.—The House divided for receiving the report 42, against it 9. On the 5th the Combination Laws' Repeal Bill and Vagrants Bill were passed. On the 9th, to which the House adjourned, the Coal Market Debt Bill was lost by a majority of 35 to 30. Mr. Canning laid on the table a copy of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and the King of the Netherlands. On the 10th, petitions were presented from different towns complaining of the treatment of Mr. Smith the missionary, also against the impressment of seamen ; and Mr. Hume moved a resolution to pledge the House to take the subject into consideration during the next session. The House divided for the motion 38—against it 108. On the 11th, the Marine Insurance Bill, after a division of 51 to 39 against it, was reported. Mr. Brougham was struck in the lobby of the house by a person named Gourlay, who was thereupon taken into custody. The adjourned debate respecting the treatment of Mr. Smith, the missionary at Demerara, was then resumed. Dr. Lushington took a review of the evidence, and contended that it clearly proved Mr. Smith to have had no idea of an intended revolt, and that the unfortunate missionary was not the cause of the disturbance. He concluded with a spirited peroration, claiming for all classes of his Majesty's subjects in Demerara the protection of English justice. Mr. Tindal, in opposing the motion, delivered an able argument on the Dutch law, by which he stated misprision to be equal to treason, and observed that under that law the planters would have been Mr. Smith's judges ; from which considerations he inferred that the trying of the prisoner by martial law was favourable, and not prejudicial to him. Mr. J. Williams maintained that martial law was in truth no law at all, and deprecated the sanction of the House being given to an act of gross injustice, under colour of whatever law it might have been perpetrated. The Attorney-General might not have come to the same conclusion as the members of the Court Martial, but there was no ground to think their judgment malicious or corrupt ; and without some such motive they would not deserve the strong censure conveyed in the motion. Mr. Wilberforce defended the character of Mr. Smith, whom he said he must ever regard as a martyr to the faithful discharge of his duties as a Christian teacher. Mr. Canning professed not to be sufficiently versed in the Dutch colonial law to know how far it might justify the sentence passed on Mr. Smith, but thought the conduct of that individual, if not highly criminal, yet certainly blameable, in not revealing to the local authorities all he knew of the intentions of the slaves. He disclaimed on the part of Government any indifference towards the interests of religion, and gave full credit to Mr. Brougham for the manner in which he had brought the subject before the House ; but thought the censure which was called for by Mr. Brougham's motion not justified by the circumstances of the case. The Right Hon. Gentleman was followed by Mr. Denman, in support of the motion. Mr. Brougham then replied, and the House divided, when there appeared, for the motion 147 ; against it 193—Majority against the motion 46. On

the 14th, after the presentation of several petitions on various subjects, Mr. Maberly moved that the report of the Land Tax Redemption Bill be received, upon which he founded a motion which was negatived without a division. Mr. Goulburn moved the second reading of the Irish Insurrection Act.— Mr. Robertson moved that the bill be read that day six months.—Mr. J. Smith seconded the amendment.—Col. Davies supported, and Lord J. Russel opposed the motion. Mr. Abercromby opposed the motion. Mr. Peel asserted the necessity of it for another year; several other members spoke in favour of it, and the House divided, 112 for, and 23 against it. Mr. Hume divided the House on the third reading of the New Churches Bill, 95 being for, and 20 against it.—A second division took place for the third reading, 85 for and 15 against it. The Marine Insurance Bill was then read a third time, and passed. Sir J. Mackintosh presented a petition from 117 merchants of London, trading to South America, praying that the House would do its best to obtain the recognition of American independence. The Hon. Member went at some length into the situation of England and the South American States, and earnestly pressed the recognition of their independence. Mr. Canning, in animadverting on the speech of Sir J. Mackintosh, stated that the condition which his Majesty's Ministers had reserved of affording Spain the opportunity of leading the way in the recognition of the South American States had ceased, and that this country was now free to act on its own views of the subject. He deprecated further discussion on the subject then, as persons had been sent out to ascertain the state of the South American Colonies now free, and further discussion would tend to retard rather than accelerate the object in view. Mr. Wilberforce presented a petition from Carlow respecting the West India Colonies, on which a short discussion took place on West India affairs. The Irish Magistrates Indemnity Bill was read, after a division of 39 for, and 2 against the motion. On the 16th, there were not members present to form a house; but on the following day, several petitions were presented, and the House went into a Committee on the East India Possessions Bill, and Mr. Hume proposed that the bill be read that day six months, which was negatived. On the 18th, the presentation of sundry petitions gave rise to desultory debates; and the House divided on the third reading of the Irish Insurrection Bill, 52 for, and 14 against the motion. The Bill accordingly passed. On the 21st, Mr. Maberly moved for a return of the amount of the tax levied on public offices. The House went into a Committee on the Irish Corporations Bill. A motion for papers relative to the dismissal of Dr. Thorpe from Sierra Leone by Mr. Hutchinson, and one respecting the proceedings of the Recorder's Court at Bombay in regard to barristers, were negatived without a division. On the 22d there was no debate worthy of record. On the 24th, after the presentation of several petitions, and Sir H. Parnell having inquired whether it was the intention to assimilate the Irish currency to that of Great Britain, being answered that the measure was not lost sight of—Mr. Hobhouse presented a Petition from the debtors in Horsemonger Gaol, Surrey, complaining of the extraordinary system of rigour adopted towards debtors in that prison, and also alluding to the treatment of Mr. O'Callaghan, who had been sentenced to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 20*l.* for assaulting, under circumstances of great provocation, a parson named Saurin, who had conducted himself in an insulting manner to some ladies under the petitioner's protection. Mr. Denison, a Magistrate for Surrey, agreed in many points respecting the New Gaol Act, under which the prison was governed. He had no sooner heard of the treatment the petitioner received, than he visited the prison and removed the restrictions as far as he could, immediately, as it was never contemplated that Mr. O'Callaghan for such an offence should be placed under them. Lord Eastnor, who presided on the trial of the Captain, stated that he was not aware of the nature of such regulations, or their applying to him; the petition, together with that of the jury who tried Mr. O'Callaghan, in his behalf, was ordered to be printed. Mr. C. Hutchinson moved that the evidence before the Select Committee appointed for inquiring into the causes of the disturbed state of Ireland, be laid before the House. On the motion of Col. Trench, the House was counted, and only thirty-seven members being present, it adjourned to the following day, when it was prorogued.

Ireland still exhibits the spirit of party at every point where the opposing disputants can come into contact. At Innismere a quarrel having taken place between two men, a Catholic and Protestant, it grew speedily into a more extended affair, in which the Protestants were worsted. Their friends instantly assembled with fire-arms, bayonets, and other weapons, attacked the Catholics, and many were wounded; and it was not until the

Magistrates headed the military that order was restored. This assembling with arms must seem extraordinary to Englishmen, who even in such quarrels would never think of using murderous weapons unless their antagonists possessed them also. A Disarming Act, without distinction to parties, seems as necessary as the Insurrection Act. The Grand Orange Lodge has thought proper to omit the celebration of the 12th of July this year, and so far merits commendation. A document has appeared in the Leinster Journal, stating that 1*s*. 8*d*. is demanded from the people in Kilkenny for passes to be out before sunrise where the Insurrection Act is in force!

Many of the Spanish refugees in England are said to be in a state of great distress; upwards of two hundred have expressed a wish to assist in liberating South America, had they the means of proceeding thither. They state that the government of Spain, if willing, cannot protect them from the priests, and that portion of the mob whom they employ and excite to assassination.

THE COLONIES.

Despatches have been received from Major Chisholm at Cape Coast Castle, confirming the previous statements of the death of Sir C. M'Carthy. They were brought by Captain Laing, of the Royal African Colonial Corps. The first is a letter from Major Chisholm, followed by a detail of the unfortunate causes of the defeat of our troops, which was principally ascribed to a want of ammunition. The new Dutch governor, Major Last, at Elmina, had changed the disposition of the colony towards the English, and Major de Richlieu, the Danish governor on the Coast, had rendered us every assistance in his power. It appears that the naval force on the station had also suffered dreadfully from sickness, but had given unceasing attention to its duties. The most important despatch is that inclosed from Major Rickets, of which the following are extracts:—

"Marched from Djuquah, at seven o'clock in the morning of the 9th of February, with one company of the Royal African Colonial Corps, eighty strong; one company of volunteers, sixty-eight strong; three companies of militia, one hundred and seventy strong, making a force of three hundred and eighteen; besides two hundred Commendas, two hundred of Appia's people, and a company of natives of Cape Coast, about forty strong, making a total of four hundred and forty, which were ordered to follow us; this, with the troops which marched under my command, made a force of seven hundred and fifty-eight strong. Bansoo, a village distant about seventeen miles from our camp at Djuquah, was the place at which we were directed to halt. His Excellency having marched on by himself, we overtook him about half way; the road, or rather tract, was excessively bad, in consequence of which we did not arrive till a late hour on the evening at Bansoo, much fatigued."

The 10th, 11th, and 12th, were consumed in marching through swamps, and over a dreadful country, to a village called Daraboosie. From thence, after encountering great difficulties in keeping his allies together, and having obtained a supply of ammunition, they reached Adoomansoo on the 20th, about four miles from Assamacow, where the action took place after Sir C. M'Carthy had posted his men.

"About two o'clock on the 21st, the Ashantees, 10,000 in number, marched up to the opposite bank of the *river*, when the action commenced with determined vigour on both sides, and lasted till nearly half past four o'clock; it was reported before four o'clock that the regulars, volunteers, and militia, had no ammunition left, only twenty rounds per man having been previously issued to them; on which I immediately went to the Ordnance Storekeeper, Mr. Brandon, who had received His Excellency's positive orders always to have forty rounds for each man packed up in kegs, and which were always to accompany him; but he acquainted me that he only had with him one small keg of ball and one of powder, which was immediately issued to the men, but which, it may be supposed, did not last very long. The enemy perceiving that our fire had become slacker, attempted to cross the river, and succeeded: they had frequently attempted the same thing before, but were repulsed with great slaughter: they at the same time sent a very considerable force round our flanks to cut off our retreat, which they completely succeeded in doing, from their superior numbers. The whole now became one scene of confusion, the enemy having intermixed with us. In my retreat I observed His Excellency a considerable distance before me; soon after which some guns were fired from the direction in which he was going, and there was a general rush back of the people who were following him, but after which I saw no more of his Excellency: the people took different directions, and a number of the wounded men followed me into the thickest parts of the woods, through which, with the assistance of a Wassawman, who undertook for a reward to guide us, we travelled the whole of that night and half the next day, frequently going a considerable distance through a stream of water, for the purpose of hiding our track. When we got into the wood leading to Assamacow, and proceeded about five miles, a party of the enemy was reported to be before us; we therefore retreated, and got into another path leading to the same place: but we had not proceeded above three miles when we had again to retreat, as a party of the enemy was just before us. Just about sunset I fortunately fell in with a party of Wassaws, who were in search of their

wives and children, whom the Ashantees had taken; they said they were going towards the Boosom-pra, and that they would conduct me over to it. We however slept in the woods, and about three o'clock in the morning we commenced our march. We observed a number of infants lying in the bush gasping for breath, the Ashantees having taken their mothers to carry their plunder, and obliged them to throw their children away: we, however, recovered a number of the women, and killed about twenty of the enemy. I unfortunately lost my shoes in the mud on the 22d, and had to travel the whole of the 23d without shoes, a distance of about thirty miles. I shall say nothing of the hardships I underwent, as you could be able to judge from the state in which you found me on the 24th.

"Before I close this, I conceive it my duty to state, that the conduct of the company of the Royal African Colonial Corps, the volunteers and militia, was highly creditable: in short, they behaved bravely. It was reported that Quashie Yaccoom's people (the Wassaws) left the field early in the action. Annexed is a return of our loss in killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy's loss must have been very great, as one of our balls, from their crowded state, must have killed or wounded two or three at a time. The force we had engaged (including the Dinkeras and Wassaws) did not amount to two thousand. The Commendas were not in the action.—Killed. Officers—Captain Heddle, Royal Cape Coast Militia. Men—number not ascertained (see return of Missing). Wounded. Officers—Capt. Ricketts, 2d West India Regiment, Brigade Major to the Forces, slightly — Ensign Erskine, Royal African Colonial Corps, slightly. Men—2d West India Regiment, orderly serjeant to Commander of the Forces, 1; Royal African Colonial Corps, 17; Royal Cape Coast Militia, 58; Royal Volunteer Company, 14:—total 90. Missing. Officers —His Excellency Brigadier General Sir C. M'Carthy, Ensign Wetherill, Dr. Beresford Tedlie, T. S. Buckle, Esq. Capt. Jones, Captain Raydon, Capt. Robertson, Mr. Brandon, Acting Ordnance Storekeeper—supposed to have been killed.—Men—2d West India Regiment, orderly to the Brigade Major, 1, Royal African Colonial Corps, 41, Royal Cape Coast Militia, 81, Royal Volunteer Company, 54—total 177—supposed to have been killed or lost in the woods. The enemy made many prisoners, one of whom, Mr. Williams, had been liberated."

The new governor of Demerara, Sir B. D'Urban, has issued a proclamation in his Majesty's name to the slaves, placing the intentions of the British government towards them in its true light; commanding them to be obedient, and *ordering all persons having the charge of slaves* to make known the same to them immediately. Had the late authorities condescended to have done this, explicitly and clearly, it is more than probable there would have been no insurrection. The Barbadoes newspapers still exceed the bounds of decency in their comments on the proceedings at home. They shew the planters to be still in a ferment at the idea of any interference with their property. Mr. Smith, they contend, if he did not suffer capitally, should have been sent to the Hulks for life. The "Barbadian," (it is not a misnomer to say "The Barbarian") a newspaper published in that Island, has loaded the New Monthly with two columns of abuse, for the support it has given, weak as it may be, to the cause of humanity. Such an attack from such a quarter may well provoke a smile of mingled pity and contempt on our part. The Ashantees will doubtless be at us next! The spirit of semi-civilization exhibited by the Slave owners in some of the West India Islands, upon the question of Slave Amelioration, is of itself a triumphant reply to their vituperation, in the view of every enlightened European community.

FOREIGN STATES.

The sudden and unexpected downfall of Chateaubriand was announced in Paris in a most unexpected manner. He had, with his wonted consistency, covertly opposed his colleagues in office on the project of law for reducing the interest of the national debt. Supported by the Ultras, the clergy, and the Russian interest, he went too far, and fell. The first clause of that law being negatived in the Chamber of Peers by a majority of 120 to 105, it was expected M. de Villele must resign. This minister, however, is more firmly seated in office than ever; and the British policy is said to have established itself on the downfall of the Russian with Chateaubriand. The Spanish government had applied to France for five ships of war, to be employed against South America, which were refused, and information of the request transmitted to the British Cabinet; France as well as England, it is now stated, being inclined to leave the question entirely to Spain herself and her own resources. The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a law for augmenting the military and maritime force by 60,000 men annually.

The details of a conspiracy at Lisbon, and the re-establishment of the King's authority, we have not space to narrate.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

Our last report exceeded the usual limits as much as the account of the performances of the month which succeeded will fall short of the space generally occupied by our critique. In fact, we have no new operas to comment upon; the whole month has passed in repetitions of pieces performed over and over again in this and previous seasons; and were it not that some of our readers might conceive the house to have been shut up, or ourselves to have played truant, we might as well have been silent for once. "Tancredi," "Otello," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," were the standing dishes of four long weeks, whilst the benefits of Madame Catalini and Madame Vestris, equally barren of novelty, gave us "Figaro" and "Don Giovanni."

Zingarelli's opera, "Romeo e Giulietta," is under rehearsal, and Rossini's "Semiramide" is promised; but the new opera of the latter, "Ugo, Rè d'Italia," is so little in a state of forwardness, that our hopes of its being brought out this year will, in all probability, be disappointed. Thus, then, the season is drawing to a close; a season, of which the presence of Rossini, and the numerous and expensive engagements of performers, had given great promise, while, at this late stage of its progress, "Zelmira" has been the only opera with which the audience of the King's Theatre had not been long familiar; and thus the advantages of a six months' residence of the Maestro himself are as yet problematical, or at all events not on the side of the public.

Thanks to a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, *one* novelty, however, has presented itself during the month at the King's Theatre *before* the curtain. Their Majesties of the Sandwich Islands honoured the house with their presence when "Tancredi" was represented, a box being, by command, appropriated and regally decorated for their reception. There was King Rheo Rhio (stated to imply "Dog of Dogs," in the Sandwich idiom), his consort Kameameha, the Govenor, Boki by name, and his spouse, who occupied the front of the box, besides some attendants in the rear whom we could not sufficiently distinguish from our seats in the pit. The musical system in force at these islands, if we may credit the accounts of travellers, is limited to a scale of no greater range than our major third, within which small compass, however, a variety of enharmonic sounds of minute difference are inserted. It is, therefore, no matter of surprise, that a composition, framed upon the European gamut, so widely different, should have failed to make a powerful impression on his Majesty's feelings. Neither Madame Pasta's cadences, nor the fiorimenti of Madame de Begnis, appeared at all to awake the sensibilities of the illustrious strangers. But rhythm is at home under every zone, and rhythm is essentially and preferably conspicuous in martial tunes. The marches in "Tancredi," therefore, were the only compositions at which the King manifested any visible tokens of satisfaction, by nods of the head, as measured and regular as if they had been timed to Maelzel's metronome; thus affording practical evidence of a feeling of rhythm and symmetry being a portion of human nature and organization.

Dancing likewise is so universal a characteristic of the human being—perhaps proceeding from the innate sense of rhythm just mentioned—that instead of defining man to be an animal that laughs, as some philosopher has done, we might venture to design te him as an animal that dances—untutored of course, lest we get bears and other trained pretenders within our classification. The ballet, therefore, at the King's Theatre, naturally engrossed the attention and partialities of our South-sea visitors. Her Majesty Kameameha, indeed, on first seeing some doubtful attitudes, is stated to have expressed an inclination of withdrawing; upon which Mr. Boki, the governor and royal counsellor, is said to have observed, with the prudence peculiar to him, that as the exhibition did not appear to give the slightest umbrage to the numerous assemblage of British fair of the highest degree of *moral* and *mental* cultivation, her Majesty's scruples might well be discarded, as proceeding from a *mauvaise honte*, quite out of place in such a place. Queen Kameameha, thus tranquillized, soon exchanged her scruples into sensations of such exquisite enjoyment, that bursts of laughter involuntarily escaped her lips repeatedly, and attracted the attention of the audience as much and more than the performances on the stage. The costume of the queen, as well as of the spouse of the governor, was a white silk dress of European fashion, scarlet silk sash, and head-dress of the same colour, ornamented with silver spangles and embroidery. The king and governor were attired in European evening costume. The measles, we are informed, have since attacked the royal visitors, and the queen lies dangerously ill at this moment.

A new ballet, called "Le Page Inconstant," has recently been produced at the

King's Theatre. Its plot is stated to be founded upon the "Marriage of Figaro," and the music to be chiefly selected from Mozart's "Figaro." The ballet was well recived; but as we were prevented from attending its representation, we are as yet unable to give an opinion upon its merits.

Private Exhibition of Mr. Erard's Patent Pianos.—Mr. Erard, the inventor of the double-movement harp, has, for a considerable time, directed his attention to the improvement of that most beautiful of all musical instruments, the pianoforte. A more scientific and ingenious construction of the hammers, and the machinery that gives them motion, appears to be the chief source of superiority in these above the common pianos. Such of our readers as may be inclined to learn the details of this interesting piece of mechanism, would do well to visit Mr. Erard's, where the inspection of the instruments themselves would give them a more definite idea at one glance, than the most elaborate description on paper. We must, however, confess that though Mr. Erard junior had, with the greatest civility, given us an insight into the mechanism of his pianos, we never troubled ourselves to think how they were made, when their beautiful tones first filled our ears. We had often before heard Miss Bisset, the daughter of the late Dr. Bisset, who, upon this occasion, undertook to display the advantages of Mr. Erard's invention; but never were so charmed with the effect of her excellent fingering as on that morning. The lightness of her touch was not dimmed by a confused resonance; but while the most transient notes were perfectly distinguished by the ear, they seemed blended in one continuous strain as if proceeding from a wind or bow-instrument. A soothing softness and a torrent of heart-thrilling sounds were alternately produced by the inspired artist, whose animated countenance expressed, not only the unassuming confidence of highly cultivated genius, but that pleasurable certainty, which none but musicians can know, that the exertion of her surprising powers was not in danger of being marred by any imperfection of the instrument. One of the peculiar advantages of Mr. Erard's piano is the certainty with which the vibrations of the hammers correspond to the minutest and most delicate motions of the fingers. This was clearly perceived in the distinctness and smoothness of the rolling notes, which are struck by gliding the four fingers in repeated succession over the same key. Our musical treat was completed by the performance of the young Hungarian Lizt, a real prodigy of early musical genius. We do not mention him, however, to enter upon his merits, to which it would be difficult to do justice in a cursory and incidental notice, but as a proof that the effect of the new piano is not exclusively produced by a certain kind of touch, or a peculiar manner of playing.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

MR. MUNDEN.

The 31st of May will be long remembered in the annals of the stage; for on that day Munden quitted it for ever. His purpose was announced at the commencement of the season, but his energy was so unbroken, his spirits so fresh, and his humour so mellow, that we could scarcely believe he would fulfil it. He persevered, however, in his resolution, in spite of the remonstrances of his friends and the regrets of the public, and, after playing a few of his happiest parts, in his happiest manner, took his last leave at his benefit, before one of the most brilliant audiences which ever graced a theatre. The pit, the galleries, and the slips were crowded almost to suffocation at the opening of the doors; the three circles of boxes were lined with elegantly dressed ladies, and the very lobbies were filled with a number of eager amateurs, who watched for the chance of catching one more glimpse of the old and true comedian whom they could never see again. He played Sir Robert Bramble in the "Poor Gentleman," and Dozey in "Past Ten o'Clock," as well, if not better, than he ever gave either of those masterpieces of comedy and farce; and, at the end, came forward, and delivered the following modest and sensible address in a tremulous voice.

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—The moment is now arrived when I have to perform the painful duty of bidding you farewell. When I call to remembrance that five and thirty years have elapsed since I first had the honour of appearing before you, I am forcibly reminded that I ought to leave the scene for younger and gayer spirits to mingle in. But it is not easy to shake off in a moment the habits of years; and you will, I know, pardon me if I am tedious, since it is for the last time. I carry with me into private life the deep and indelible remembrance of that kind, that liberal indulgence with which you have, at all times, regarded my humble efforts to

amuse. I feel that I am 'poor in thanks;' but your kindness is registered *here*, and will never be forgotten. And should the recurrence of early association occasionally bring back the veteran comedian to your remembrance, he will ask for no higher fame. I thank you most sincerely, ladies and gentlemen, for the patience with which you have listened to me, and I now bid you a respectful, a grateful, and a last adieu."

This address was received with loud cheers, and expressions of cordial sympathy and regret from all parts of the house. At its close, several of the chief actors in the company appeared on the stage to greet and support their friend, whose excellencies were appreciated by none more thoroughly than by the members of his own profession. As the curtain was falling, he once more came forward to make his last bow, and close his honourable career, among the highest testimonies of esteem which the public can pay. They seemed to feel their incapacity to express their full sense of his powers, and we now feel equally inadequate to describe them.

Mr. Munden was by far the greatest comedian we ever saw;—his vein of humour was the richest and most peculiar; his range of character the most extensive; his discrimination the most exact and happy, and his finishing the most elaborate and complete. He received great advantages from nature, and improved them to the utmost by vigilant observation and laborious study. His power of face was most extraordinary; for he had no singularity of feature—no lucky squint or mechanical grin; but the features which, when at rest, befitted well the sedate merchant, or baronet of the old school, assumed, at his will, the strangest and the most fantastic forms. This almost creative faculty was associated with another power of an opposite kind; the capability of imparting to every variety of form its substance and apparent durability as if it were carved out of a rock. His action had no less body than flavour. In the wildest parts of farce he every minute put forth some living fantasy of his own, some new arrangement of features, creations among which Momus would have hesitated long which he should choose for his own proper use, as emboyding most general traits of comic feeling. Any one of these hundred faces might serve as the model of a mask for the old Greek comedy, and looked as immovable while it lasted. And yet this marvellous power of spreading out before the eye the products of a rich comic imagination—this working out of breathing farces, which Aristophanes would have been pleased to gaze on, was set down as vulgar grimace by those who fancy the perfection of one excellence implies the absence of all others; and who will not be persuaded, even by their senses, that the same man can be Nipperkin and Dornton!

Although Mr. Munden's humour and his flexibility of countenance were the gifts which chiefly distinguished him from others, he shared largely in that pathos which belongs in a greater or less degree to all true comedians. It is natural that a strong relish for the ludicrous should be accompanied by a genuine pathos, as both arise from quick sensibility to the peculiarities of our fellow-men, and the joys and sorrows by which they are affected. Those who are endowed with such qualities, too often presume upon their strength, and rely on the individual effects which they can produce in their happiest moods. But Mr. Munden had a higher sense of the value of his art than to leave his success to accident, or to rest contented with doing something to make an audience laugh or weep without reference to the precise nature of the conception which he professed to embody. He studied his parts, in the best sense of the term, and with as careful and minute attention as though he were the driest and most mechanical of actors. When he had fully mastered the outlines of a part, he cast into it just so much of his resources of humour or of feeling as was necessary to give it genial life, and to discriminate its finest shades, and never enough to destroy its individuality, or melt down its distinctive features. In nothing did he more delightfully exhibit his skill, than in the little sprinklings of humour which he threw into his sedater parts, endearing and familiarizing them to us, yet never allowing us to abate a jot of the respect or sympathy which they were intended to awaken. Thus in his Old Dornton the pleasantries scattered through the part always served to heighten the images of paternal love with which it was fraught; as in the fond return to bid the profligate son "Good night;" the interview with the Widow Warren; and the expression of pleasure on hearing the story of the tradesman, "And so Harry has been your friend?" a little touch of familiar nature never exceeded on the stage. Those who had seen his face twisted into a thousand forms, all drunken in Nipperkin, all impudent in Crack, all chuckling wonder in Cockletop, might well be surprised, not so much to witness its decent gravity, but to find it just lighted up and twinkling with humour, just animated by a sense of the ludicrous, but never betraying an emotion inconsist-

ent with the habits of the staid and wealthy banker. Great as his capacities were, he held them always in subserviеnce to the requisitions of his author; and hence arose the uncommon variety and freshness of his characters. Hence also it happened, that, instead of falling off in age, as all actors must do who play merely from impulse, he grew more perfect and mellow in time, and identified himself more closely with the persons whom he represented, the oftener he played them. He did not merely give a certain quantity of passion or humour, and think he had done enough, but he considered the exact kind of passion or humour to be displayed, colouring but not hiding the emotions of the heart by the habits of the life, and softening the oddities he pourtrayed by associating them with those common feelings to which they were most nearly allied. Thus his pathos in the duel scene of Sir Robert Bramble partook of the positiveness and argumentative tone of the part; while in Old Dornton it bordered on kindly dotage. We have seen him play three drunken parts in a night, and come out fresh in them all: and such was his practical discrimination, that we could not have transferred a tone or a stagger without injury to the inebriate sarcasms of Crack, the maudlin philanthropy of Nipperkin, or the sublime stupidity of Dozey! His expression of *wonder*, again, in which he greatly excelled, was as various as the occasion,—from the wild amazement of the Cobbler of Preston at his grandeur, down to the delighted chuckle of Crack at the singular fact that "some gentleman had left his liquor." What a gallery of comic pictures might be copied from that one scene in the Poor Gentleman, where the wayward Baronet is taken for a Bailiff, each look being in itself a study! What a succession of happy faces, all full of amazement, did he coin in Cockletop, as he expatiated over his imaginary treasures! What a planet-stricken air had he in Foresight in "Love for Love!" what intense astonishment, mixed with comic pleasure, in Sir Abel Handy, where the stranger calls to his termagant wife to follow, and the vixen obeys! How he stood lost in admiration, unconsciously mimicking the words "Come! come!" till he awoke to a full sense of his happiness, and danced about the stage, offering to make up a party to the Isle of Wight, or Jerusalem, or the Land's End! In his sailors—a class generally represented under very broad characteristics—there was the same discrimination exhibited; and his Mainmast differed from his Captain Bertram, and each from his Dozey, much more than the Shylock from the Hamlet of some successful tragedians. His Dozey, which was the last part he ever played, was perhaps the most extraordinary of all his personations. This old tar, ignorant, stupified with age and grog, seemed absolutely grand in the robustness of his frame, and the rolling self-satisfaction of his gait, as one who had outbraved "a thousand storms, a thousand thunders." It was, indeed, a triumph of art, when the old enthusiasm of this stout-hearted and thick-headed veteran was kindled up, and he gave his animated description of a battle, ending with the wave of his handkerchief for the English flag, and cheering with all the energy of youth. A more characteristic picture was never exhibited in the drollest farce; nor was ever a truer or a nobler burst of feeling called forth in the stateliest tragedy.

In retiring from the stage, while his power was undiminished, Mr. Munden acted consistently with the whole tenor of his life. It is a great sacrifice for an actor, who has been accustomed for many years to excite and to receive the sympathy of thousands, to retire for ever from their view. But that high sense of his art which enabled him to achieve so much, inspired him also to forego a pleasure which might possibly be purchased by the loss of a portion of his fame, or an inward consciousness that he was falling from the standard of excellence set up in his own mind. In all human probability he might have continued for several years to display undiminished excellence; but sickness or accident might have prevented him from ending his career worthily; and he determined to forstall them. He has chosen to depend at once on the grateful recollections of those whom he has delighted so long, and assuredly he will have his reward. May he long live to enjoy it!

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

A little comedy in three short acts has been produced at this theatre, under the attractive title of "Charles the Second, or the Merry Monarch;" and has made good the promise of its name. It turns on a pleasant adventure of Charles and Rochester at Wapping, and gives scope for excellent acting to Kemble, Jones, and Fawcett, and to very pretty singing by Miss Tree. There has also been a farce called "My own Man;" the chief merit of which consists in bringing together Jones, Rayner, Farren, and Keeley; each giving a little taste of his own peculiar quality, but which is rather made up of shreds and patches. We have also had two first appearances in the highest walk of Tragedy,—Mr. Kent in Richard, and Miss Nesbitt in Juliet. Of the gentleman we need only say, that, with considerable

talent and energy, he is at present unfit to perform leading parts in tragedy on the London Stage, an opinion which we need not support by painful instances, as it will soon be confirmed by the neglect of the town, in spite of the deafening noise of his Woolwich admirers. The lady, who is too fair and too richly-gifted to be criticised in the little space we have left us, shall next month receive the full notice which she deserves.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

This little theatre has opened with an excellent comic company, among whom are Liston, Farren, Vining, Abbott, Wilkinson, Miss Chester, Mrs. Chatterley, and several recruits of promise from the country. Mr. Melrose, from Drury-Lane, has proved himself to be an agreeable singer, and shewn the capacity to be a great one if he thinks the distinction worth attaining by severe study. We are glad to observe that Mr. Morris has forgiven Miss Paton the desertion and the nonsuit, and that she is again to delight the summer audiences with her brilliant powers. With her aid, in addition to the old favourites already brought into play, we trust this old establishment will succeed, in spite of the encroachments of its mighty rivals. At present we find summer no where but within this house; and, if it should be half empty, we shall think our good spirits and our fine weather have for ever left us.

The original productions of this house are generally rather fit to laugh at than to criticise. Like bubbles on a gay stream, they break if we touch them. There has been one pleasant trifle called "A Year in an Hour," in which Liston and the lively Mrs. Jones play delightfully; but it will hardly bear analysis. Whoever wishes to see good sterling comedies well cast throughout, edged with light farcettas, will enjoy an evening at "the little theatre in the Haymarket;" which we hope will be smoking hot throughout the dog-days!

FINE ARTS.

Royal Academy Exhibition.—Avoiding all further general remarks, we shall proceed at once to notice the principal points of attraction which this exhibition presents. In the absence of any work from the pencil of Turner, and of any considerable one from that of Wilkie, the portraits of Sir Thomas Lawrence must undoubtedly claim precedence this year, as including more conspicuous evidences of talent than any other works in the collection. Among these, we conceive that of Mrs. Harford (119) to be without exception the best. Indeed, for unaffected ease and simplicity, added to an intense vitality as well as verisimilitude of expression, we recollect no modern portrait that pleases and satisfies us so entirely as this does. It is a most charming and characteristic work, handled with great freedom, and yet with great effect. Perhaps next in merit to this, and no less full of character (such as it is), is the portrait of Sir William Curtis. It is redolent of Lombard Street; and moreover has the extraordinary merit (for a merit it is, in this instance) of being absolutely like and unlike at the same time. These are the President's two best works this year; but his portraits of the Duchess of Gloucester (59), and of Lord Clanwilliam (98), are masterly in the highest degree, and scarcely inferior to the above. Among the portraits by other artists we may particularize that of a young lady in old Florentine costume, by Howard, (107), which pleases us better, because it conveys to us more distinct and tangible impressions, than his somewhat loose and inefficient fancy pieces;—those of Mrs. Borridge (57) and of Sir Anthony Carlisle (83), by Shee—both of which are conspicuous for that neatness of handling which adds to the pleasantness of the general effect, without much diminishing its force;—those of three young girls (96), by Phillips—which are no less sweetly coloured than gracefully and naturally expressed;—and lastly, (for we cannot particularize farther on this department), Jackson's animated and spirited portrait of Lady C. Macdonald—which is not the worse for bearing a slight resemblance to the Chapeau de Paille.—If we were compelled to name the *one* picture in this Exhibition which displays the most talent, we should probably fix on Callcott's admirable View of Rochester from the river (160). As a pure reflection of external objects under a certain aspect, this picture can scarcely be surpassed. What little there is in it of character and costume is not so perfect.—Following our detail in the order in which the different works return upon us in absence, we must next mention Leslie's scene from Don Quixote (95). It represents Sancho in the apartment of the Duchess, giving his opinion on the mental aberrations of his master, and relating

the tricks that he has played him. The principal figure in this picture—that of Sancho—pleases us less than any of the others; but still it is well conceived, and capitally executed. The others are all delightful. The Duchess is listening to the droll with all the quiet self-possession of high life—which a joke has seldom the power of moving beyond a gentle half-smile. The old Duenna retains her gravity in a still more imperturbable manner. Her face, however, seems to indicate that she can just remember the time when she too could have laughed. The rest of the attendants are young, and laugh outright —particularly the white-teethed negress, whom you can almost hear. This most agreeable and clever production places Mr. Leslie in the first rank among the living painters of this class of art.—In a similar style to this, but inferior in taste as well as conception, though equal as to execution, is Newton's scene from Moliere's M. de Pourceaugnac (197). The expression of the patient is altogether extravagant. The work, however, has some excellent points about it, and will raise rather than depress the growing reputation of this clever artist. — Still continuing among the same class of works, we would mention Mulready's "Widow" (113) as an instance of much talent, both in conception and execution, in a great measure thrown away on a very uninviting subject. That "such things be" as we meet with here, is true enough; but it is not so true that either the morals or the manners of the age are likely to be bettered by thus depicting them. In fact, we cannot admit that the extreme cleverness displayed in this picture throughout, atones for the scarcely covert grossness of it. Mr. Mulready should not have painted a picture any portion of which he would be sorry to be called upon to explain the purport of to any inquirer.—On each side of this work (which occupies the place of honour, over the fire-place in the great room, that has been of late years allotted to Wilkie's principal productions) hangs a little work by Wilkie himself—the only two that he has sent, except a water-colour study below stairs. We must venture to pass over these silently, for they are not of sufficient importance to call for censure, and praise we cannot honestly award them.—The only other picture that we need notice, in the class of character and manners, is Rippingille's Stage Coach Travellers (251). If this artist were as accomplished a *painter* as he is a clever delineator of character, he would be a very formidable rival to the best of his day. But there is a (we fear incurable) monotony about his style of colouring, as well as his mode of handling, that sadly deteriorates the general effect of his works. The one before us has great variety of character, and great precision and distinctness in the marking of it; but, for the reasons above hinted at, its effect as a whole is dull, heavy, and unsatisfactory. We see much cause to lament this; for the artist is evidently a person of considerable talent, and very extensive and delicate observation.—We must turn now to the Landscape department, from which we have already withheld our attention too long. At the head of this department (contrary, perhaps, to the popular opinion), we must venture to place Collins's three delightful works of Stirling Castle (12), The Cherry Seller (20), and Portraits, &c. (209). In the class of scenes to which these belong it would be difficult to shew any pictures, even of the Old Masters, the general effect of which surpasses that produced by the lovely works before us. They are as true and as sweet as Nature herself; and if, unlike the works of some other masters, they do not excite in us any other and loftier sentiments than those excited by the actual objects that they represent, it is because they are not intended to do so. No modern artist has placed a more full dependence on Nature than Collins has, and none has been more fully repaid for his trust. How delightfully do the airy openness and sunshine of the first named of the works before us contrast with the rich rurality and shaded coolness of the second. And the portraits of children, introduced into a home, out-of-door scene, in the third, are given with an exquisite feeling for the subject.—Somewhat, though but little resembling the above—resembling them only in the evidence it affords that the artist has a full faith in the nature which he professes to represent—is Constable's fine and forcible picture of a Boat passing a Lock (180). This artist has something to learn, and something to unlearn, in his mode of handling, which is hard and dry; but he has the rare quality of looking at nature through his own eyes, and of daring to depict her as he finds her.—We must now reluctantly quit this Exhibition; merely glancing as we go, at a few other works. If Mr. Briggs's subject from English history were composed and expressed with as much skill as it is executed, it would be a really fine picture—for there is a breadth in the handling, and a force and harmony in the colouring, that are of a very superior order. But the story is told in such general terms (if

we may so speak) that it loses all particular interest, and becomes merely so many different figures engaged in a certain visible action. In the room adjoining to the great one there are several very clever works this year. We can only mention Witherington's highly pleasing representation of "a Modern Picture Gallery" (192), in which are given, "in little," several modern works of celebrity; Etty's Pandora (213), which exhibits many of the faults and more of the beauties of this artist's style; Mountain Shepherds, by Cristall (238), which is composed and designed in a fine classical taste, but not coloured with a corresponding effect; and finally, Allan's Scene from Scottish History (285)—which is spirited and forcible, but not equal to some previous efforts of this clever artist.

In the sculpture-room there are a few works of very considerable merit. Incomparably the best are Chantrey's Statues of the late Dr. Cyril Jackson and the late Mr. Watt. These we venture to rank among the very finest works of their class that our country has yet produced. Westmacott's Statue of a Nymph is also very chaste and pleasing; but there is a modern air about it which cannot be made to accord with sculpture. It is an art that belongs, and ever must belong, to antiquity; and, however it may be in other matters of Art, in this we are convinced that our artists must be content to be imitators.

Exhibition of the Old Masters, at the British Gallery.—We should ill evince the respect that we feel for the supremacy of ancient art, if we suffered the numerous claims for attention, that are pressed upon us on all sides at this season of the year, to delay our notice of the above splendid assemblage. We shall, however, permit this notice to be for the most part general; partly on account of the impossibility of doing any thing like justice to the subject, within our prescribed limits; but chiefly because most of these objects will probably come under the cognizance of the writer of a series of papers which appears in another part of our work, on the various "British Galleries of Art," of which these objects form so conspicuous a portion. It must be our business, therefore, merely to make the reader acquainted with the nature of this Exhibition, and its comparative claims on his attention. As a general assemblage of works of art, probably this year's selection does not equal some that have preceded it; because it is deficient in first-rate specimens of the high Italian schools. But, putting this particular class of works out of the question, there have been few, if any, preceding Exhibitions of this kind that have surpassed the present. In the works of Rembrandt it is peculiarly rich. Here are the two splendid portraits of the Burgomaster Six and his Wife (56 and 58);—"Joseph accused by the Wife of Potiphar" (57)—a work that for force of handling and truth of general effect is miraculous, and one figure of which (the Joseph) is expressed with a depth of sentiment amounting to the poetical. Here is the same artist's "Finding of Moses," from the collection of Mr. Peel (93)—a piece of embodied light, the effect of which is perfectly illusory. Also "The Spanish Gipsy" (119)—a most curious specimen of one of his many manners; and some admirable portraits—one of himself (118). Of Velasquez we meet with many admirable examples. Here are two from the Royal Collections—portraits of Philip the Fourth of Spain, and his Queen (15 and 25); and three belonging to Colonel Hugh Baillie, which are still finer, for a certain elevated freedom of style in which this artist was unrivalled: these are, another portrait of Philip the Fourth of Spain (53)—the Duke D'Olivarez (54)—and the brother of Philip the Fourth (55). There is also a third portrait of Philip the Fourth on horseback (32), in altogether a different style, but no less bold and forcible. This is a small work, while the others are gallery portraits the size of life. By Titian we meet with several portraits, and one or two other works, of great interest and value; but none of surpassing merit as compared with the peculiar powers of this artist. Perhaps the most attractive of these (chiefly, however, from association) is a portrait of the poet Ariosto (34). Here is also a head of Christ, by this master (35); and a Mater Dolorosa (63); the latter full of a severe grandeur of style, both in the colouring and expression. By Raphael we have two exquisite specimens—one a divine little cabinet gem, of miniature size, representing the three Graces (1), and the other a noble portrait of one of the Medici family (21). By others of the Italian masters we meet with little that calls for particular mention, except a rich piece of colouring by Giorgione, of The Wise Men's Offering (16); a fine piece of fiery execution, by Tintoretto—Esther before Ahasuerus (46); a very excellent specimen of young Palma (45); a capital and most characteristic portrait of himself, by Salvator Rosa (40); and a fine gallery piece, by Gentileschi,

of Joseph and Potiphar's Wife (37), in which the figure and air of Joseph are in the highest style of art.—Returning to the Flemish and Dutch schools, we have the finest Cuyp in the world, from the Dulwich Gallery, and another from the same collection, not greatly inferior (64 and 72); in a similar class with these are two, of infinite richness and beauty, by Both, (91 and 125); an exquisite gem by Paul Potter (82), and another much more rich and elaborate, but not so sweet and perfect (52). By the rest of the Flemish landscape-painters here are several very charming works, particularly by Wouvermans, Berghem, Ruysdael, and Hobbima. In the works of Rubens and of Teniers the collection of this year is not rich; but in the Flemish school of high and elaborate finishing we find several examples that probably cannot be surpassed. The most conspicuous of these is a Larder, with a female bargaining for fish (68), by W. Mieris. The picture which hangs next to this is perhaps still more worthy of attention on account of its rich colouring, and the wonderful truth, spirit, and variety of the character that it embodies. It is an Interior, with figures dancing, &c. by A. Ostade (69). We must now take leave of this splendid collection, by merely naming a few more of those works which claim particular notice. Taking them numerically; these are, a capital portrait of a Venetian nobleman, by Moroni, (10); two exquisite portraits, of an old Man and Woman, by Quintin Matsys (28); a picture by Canaletti, that includes the rarity of representing an *English* scene—the interior of King's College Chapel, at Cambridge (41); a most lovely Claude, a sunset (42); several excellent Vanderveldes; and two capital specimens of Backhuysen (120 and 128). Finally, we should mention that the third room contains many excellent examples of the English school, from the time of Sir Joshua to that of the late president West.

Exhibition of the Water Colour Society.—The superior comparative importance of the two Exhibitions just noticed, compels us to defer our remarks on the Water Colour Exhibition till next month.

VARIETIES.

Oxford, June 5.—The Chancellor's Prizes for this year have been adjudged as follows.

Latin Essay.—"Coloniarum apud Græcos et Romanos inter se Comparatio." Edw. Bouverie Pusey, B. A. of Christ Church, now Fellow of Oriel College.

English Essay.—"Athens in the time of Pericles, and Rome in the time of Augustus." William Ralph Churton, B. A. of Queen's College, now Fellow of Oriel College.

Latin Verse.—"Babylon." Robert W. Mackay, Commoner of Brasenose College.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—English Verse.—"The Arch of Titus." John T. Hope, Commoner of Christ Church.

Cambridge, June 11.—The Chancellor's gold medal for the best English poem by a resident undergraduate, was on Friday last adjudged to Winthrop Mackworth Praed, scholar of Trinity College. Subject, "Athens."

The Trigonometrical Survey of England appears not to have settled the longitude of places with so much precision as might have been expected from it, considering the excellency of the instruments, and the talents of the surveyors employed thereon; Dr. Tiarks having, in the summer of 1822, ascertained, by the comparison of sixteen excellent chronometers, carried backwards and forwards between Greenwich and Falmouth, that the western longitude of the latter important naval station has been stated at 4·4 seconds of time, or 1′ 6″ too little, by the Trig. Survey! In consequence of this discovery, twenty-nine of the best chronometers belonging to the Admiralty were committed to the care of the doctor, and a vessel was appointed, wherein he was to sail backwards and forwards between Dover and Falmouth, until the longitude, in time, between these stations, and between them and Portsmouth as an intermediate station, was settled beyond any doubt or uncertainty. The result has been, that as to all places on the south coast of England, 1″ of longitude for every 4′ of longitude westward of Greenwich, requires to be added to the results derived from the Trigonometrical Survey, in order to obtain the true longitudes. We hope that the government chronometers, unemployed during the present season of peace, will in this manner be rendered available for the actual determination of the longitude of every important station on the British coasts; and that the formulas and calculations of the Trigonometrical Survey may be revised, and, if necessary, the observations connected therewith repeated, until consistency is obtained in these results, so

importantly useful for the purposes of navigation and astronomy, and towards a knowledge of the exact figure of the earth.

Composition of Ancient Ruby Glass.—Mr. Cooper, on analyzing a portion of this glass, sent to him by Mr. C. Muss, found it to contain silex, oxides of copper, iron, and silver, and lime. He considers the oxides of copper and silver as the colouring matter, but from the coloured portion being a film not more than 1-200 of an inch in thickness, upon the surface of the glass, it was impossible to ascertain their proportions. Iron existed abundantly in the uncoloured portion of the glass. Mr. Cooper thinks the alkali used as a flux for the siliceous matter is soda.—*Ann. Phil.*

British Museum.—Mr. Payne Knight's bequest of bronzes, antiques, &c. to the British Museum, is of the value of from sixty to seventy thousand pounds. Thus, with the King's splendid gifts, the Royal Library, the Angerstein Pictures, Sir George Beaumont's noble donation of Paintings, and these new-acquired treasures of ancient art, a magnificent National Gallery is rapidly forming.

Society of Arts.—On the 26th of May the annual distribution of prizes by the Society of Arts took place at the Opera-house, which, from the number of persons who attend it was deemed necessary to borrow for the occasion. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex took the Chair, and immediately addressed the company. He expressed the high gratification he felt in meeting so numerous and elegant an audience on the occasion; and had infinite satisfaction in assuring them that the exertions of the Society had by no means relaxed since their last meeting, but had been of fresh utility by giving encouragement to talent and to industry. The Secretary (Mr. Aikin) then read a report stating the objects for which the Society was founded, the rapid increase it had latterly met with in its supporters, and its flattering progress. This statement being concluded, the presentation of the rewards commenced, and no less than 137 were distributed by the Royal Chairman, who graced the giving of many of them with suitable compliments and congratulations. In two instances the candidates were deaf and dumb; Mr. H. Johnson, the Silver Isis Medal, for a portrait, and Mr. J. Eggbrecht, the same, for a composition in still life. There was another candidate also who created great interest; a little lad named Pasmore, who it appears is a charity-boy of the parish of St. Bride, and was adjudged two silver palettes, the one for an historical subject in pencil, and the other for a head in chalk. The prizes in Agriculture were, to—Philip H—d, esq. for raising oaks for timber, the large Gold Medal; Henry Blyth, esq. for embanking 253 acres of marsh land from the sea, the large Gold Medal; Messrs. Cowley and Staines, for cultivating 12 acres of poppies, and obtaining therefrom 196lb. of opium, thirty guineas.—His Royal Highness stated, that this opium had been sold for 2s. per lb. more than any of foreign growth which had been brought into the market. In Chemistry, to—Mr. R. W. Dickinson, for a machine for clearing beer while in fermentation, the large Silver Medal; Mr. H. Wilkinson, for an improved safety chamber to the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, the large Silver Medal; Mr. T. Griffiths, for an improved stop-cock for chemical purposes, the Silver Vulcan Medal; Mr. G. Chapman, for a mode of consuming the smoke of steam-engine boilers, the large Silver Medal. In the Polite Arts the Candidates were numerous. According to the regulations of the Society many of them were very young, and their exertions were therefore viewed with peculiar satisfaction, as giving promise of better things hereafter. In addition to the rewards for Drawings, Paintings, &c. in this Class, there were awarded—to Mr. Edm. Turrell, for an improved menstruum for biting in on steel plate, the large Gold Medal; and to Mr. J. Straker, for a new mode of embossing on wood, the Silver Isis Medal and Ten Guineas. In Manufactures, one department has been especially encouraged by the Society, and with success—the making of straw bonnets of English grass, in imitation of the Leghorn ones. No less than sixteen rewards were given to individuals for their successful attempts in this branch of manufacture. For ingenuity in Mechanics a variety of rewards were given. Amongst them were several connected with nautical affairs.

Cafeine.—Cafeine is a crystallizable principle discovered in 1821, in coffee, by M. Robiquet, whilst searching in it for quina. MM. Pelletier and Caventour obtained this substance at the same time, but did not complete their researches. M. Robiquet read a mémoire on this subject to the Société de Pharmacie of Paris, which has not been published. It is, however, known to be a new principle, white, crystalline, volatile, and slightly soluble. —*Dict. de Med.*

Lord Byron.—The auto-biography of Lord Byron, given to Mr. Moore, has, for some unknown reasons, been destroyed. The only thing known with certainty respecting this event is contained in the following letter from Mr. Moore to the Editor of a Morning Newspaper. "Sir,

in consequence of the many misconceptions that are abroad, with respect to the share which I have had in the destruction of Lord Byron's Memoirs, I think it right to state the leading facts of that transaction to the public. Without entering into the respective claims of Mr. Murray and myself to the property in these Memoirs (a question which, now that they are destroyed, can be but of little moment to any one), it is sufficient to say that, believing the manuscript still to be mine, I placed it at the disposal of Lord Byron's sister, Mrs. Leigh, with the sole reservation of a protest against its total destruction—at least without previous perusal and consultation among the parties. The majority of the persons present disagreed with this opinion, and it was the only point upon which there did exist any difference between us. The manuscript was accordingly torn and burned before our eyes; and I immediately paid to Mr. Murray, in the presence of the gentlemen assembled, 2000 guineas, with interest, &c. being the amount of what I owed him upon the security of my bond, and for which I now stand indebted to my publishers, Messrs. Longman and Co. Since then the family of Lord Byron have, in a manner highly honourable to themselves, proposed an arrangement, by which the sum thus paid to Mr. Murray might be reimbursed me; but, from feelings and considerations which it is unnecessary here to explain, I have respectfully, but peremptorily, declined their offer.

"I am, Sir, your's, &c.

"May 26, 1824. THOMAS MOORE."

Royal Medical Institute.—A prospectus for an Institution under this appellation has been laid before the public by Mr. C. Dunne. He proposes, besides other objects of a more professional character, that lectures shall be delivered annually after the manner of the *Athénée Royal* de Paris, and rooms be kept constantly open for conversation and reading in different languages.

Turnpike Roads.—It appears by a statement, that there are 18,329 miles of Turnpike Roads in England, 2591 do. in Wales, and 3611 in Scotland — total 24,531.—The annual income on the average of the years 1816, 1819, and 1820, was, England 970,618*l.*—Wales 37,672*l.* —Scotland 129,635*l.*—Total 1,137,925*l.* —But this income, besides the necessary expense of continuing repairs, was burthened in the year 1821 with the following debt:—England 3,874,255*l.*—Wales 201,962*l.*—Scotland 1,124,273*l.*—Total 5,200,490*l.*—In Norfolk, the number of miles was 271, the income per mile 38*l.* the expenditure per do. 26*l.* excess of income 12*l.*—In Suffolk, the number of miles 279; income per mile 34*l.* expenditure per do. 31*l.* excess of income 3*l.*

The Northern Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.—This praiseworthy Institution was first established in 1809. Its object is the encouragement of the Fine Arts in general, but more particularly the patronage of living British Artists. The amount of the last year's sale of modern pictures in the rooms of this Society was about a thousand pounds, the greater part of which sum was paid by gentlemen resident in the town of Leeds. The difficulty, however, of obtaining purchasers for pictures to any considerable extent, for several successive years, suggested to the Directors to alter their plan of operation; and they have accordingly recently opened their Exhibition with a collection of the ancient masters, lent for the occasion, with some few exceptions, by the resident nobility and gentry of Yorkshire, some of whose collections are known to be extremely rich in fine specimens in this class. Among the patrons of the Northern Society is the name of His Majesty, who has expressed a flattering sense of his approbation of the Institution, by the loan of one of the finest pictures in his Gallery, the *Jan Stein*, exhibited three years ago at the British Institution. The principal contributors are, the Earl Fitzwilliam, Walter Fawkes, Esq., F. Vernon Wentworth, Esq., Benjamin Gott, Esq., R. Cracroft, Esq., Miss Currer, John Hardy, Esq., Sir W. Pilkington, T. Walker, Esq., George Lane Fox, Esq., Sir H. C. Ibetson, J. Holdforth, Esq., the Archbishop of York, Sir T. Slingsby, G. Morant, Esq., Charles Winn, Esq.; most of whom are in possession of collections of the ancient masters of great value. There are many other gentlemen in various parts of Yorkshire, who have also furnished valuable pictures for the exhibition. The grand attraction of the gallery is *The Sleeping Cupid*, by Guido, from the Collection of the Earl Fitzwilliam. Among the most interesting pictures may also be mentioned a *Magdalen* by the same master, from the collection of Mr. Fawkes; *Nell Gwyn*, by Sir Peter Lely; *Tobias anointing the Eyes of his Father Tobit*, by Gerard Dow; *The Duchess of Portsmouth*, by Sir Peter Lely; *Head of a Saint*, G. Correggio; *A Landscape*, by Pynaker; *The Cabal in Charles's time; Portrait of Lady Hamilton*, by Romney; and *Charles and his Queen Henrietta.* The pictures are nearly 220 in number.

Irritability of Plants.—Whilst experimenting on the irritability of certain plants, as the sensitive plant for instance,

Dr. Meyer had occasion to observe, that of those substances which acted by being absorbed into the plant, the most volatile were also the most powerful, although not the most destructive. When the extreme leaflets of a branch were moistened with naphtha or essential oil, the influence gradually extended itself to the neighbouring leaflets, and even to the other leaves of branches. Their recovery was in the inverse order of their depression. Another observation by the same author on these plants is, that when affected by a trembling motion the leaflets close; but if the motion be continued for some hours, they will again open.—*Bib. Univ.*

The Polar Expedition.—It appears by a letter from Thurso, May 31, that the Hecla and Fury passed through the Pentland Frith the day before.—They had a fine favourable breeze; and were piloted through the Frith by a fishing-smack, the master of which reports that the crews of both vessels were in great spirits, and most of them who could write, gladly embraced the opportunity of his returning to the shore, to forward a few farewell lines to their relations and friends. An official despatch for the admiralty, and a bag of letters from each ship, which were sent to the custom-house there, accompanied by a polite card from Capt. Parry, were, agreeably to his request, forwarded by the mail, according to their several addresses.

Ornithology.—A "Night Heron," or, "Night Raven," (*ardea nycticorax*), described by Montagu, Latham, and Bewick, was shot a short time since at Sutton Mallett, near Sedgmoor, Somerset, and sent to Mr. R. Austice, of Bridgwater; it proves to be a male of perfect plumage—its length from point of bill to tip of tail, 23 inches—from tip of bill to claws, 29 inches—extent of wings, 42 inches—length of bill from forehead, 3 inches—depth of bill at base, ⅞ths of an inch—diameter of eyes between lids, half an inch—weight of the bird, 24 ounces avoirdupoise; the bill nearly black with a yellowish green tinge at the base of the lower mandicle—top of the head, very dark green—irides dark orange—a white line extends round the forehead, and over each eye—upper part of the neck, rump, tail, and wings, ash colour—all the under parts a pure white, except the quill feathers, which are grey—legs and feet, light yellow—claws, dusky; the long narrow feathers which hang loose and waving from the nape of the neck, and which form so elegant a characteristic of this most beautiful bird, are in this specimen of pure white, and exceed by at least one-third in length those recorded by the aforementioned authors, being full nine inches. This bird is almost a singular rarity as British, and has never before been known to inhabit the West of England. It has been sent to a collection at Liverpool.

Natural Changes in Carrara Marble.—Carrara marble presents, according to M. Ripetti, an instance of chemical changes in the colouring principles without any alteration in the carbonate of lime. The marble of Carrara does not always possess that brilliant whiteness for which it is so famed; it is, for the most part, of a greyish tint, and is of its utmost whiteness only in certain parts where veins have been formed, or else spots of oxide, sulphate, or sulphuret of iron. Some of these stains are old and fixed, but others seem to be of recent formation, and are removed by water running over them, so that in a short time the marble becomes as white as snow. The workmen express this effect by saying, "The marble cleanses itself." Whole masses seem to change by a chemical process; and in support of this opinion, it has been observed that the marble of the ancient excavation of St. Silvestro, which was formerly of no value, have now become excessively white: and that in general the different species of Carrara marble vary with time, and become more and more pure.—*Gior. de Fisica.*

Bibliography. — Erasmus's far-famed Greek Testament on vellum, printed at Basil, 1519, in which edition he omitted the celebrated verse, in St. John's Epistles, respecting the three heavenly witnesses, was purchased last month at Evans's by the Archbishop of Canterbury, for 140*l.* Sir Mark Sykes bought this book in Holland for 30*l.*; there is but one other copy of it known to exist on vellum, and that is in the Cathedral at York. Sir Mark Sykes manifested so ardent a disposition to possess this volume, that previously to his fortunate purchase abroad, he is said to have offered the Archbishop and the Dean and Chapter of York, one thousand guineas for their copy, which they refused.

Existence of Free Muriatic Acid in the Stomach.—The following are the proofs of the existence of free muriatic acid which Dr. Prout has laid before the Royal Society. The contents of a stomach having been digested in distilled water, the solution obtained was divided into four equal parts. One of these evaporated to dryness, burnt and examined in the usual way, gave the quantity of muriatic acid in combination with fixed bases. A second being previously saturated with an alkali, was treated in a similar way, and gave the whole quantity of muriatic acid in the

stomach. A third, carefully neuralized with a known solution of alkali, gave the quantity of free acid. The fourth was reserved for any required experiment. In this way Dr. Prout ascertained that the unsaturated muriatic acid in the stomach was always considerable, and in one case twenty ounces of a fluid from a very deranged stomach, afforded him above half a drachm of muriatic acid of specific gravity 1.160.—*Journ. of Science.*

Use of Sulphate of Copper in Croup.—Dr. H. Hoffman recommends the sulphate of copper as an excellent remedy in croup, especially after blood-letting. In slight cases he begins with giving from a quarter to half a grain every two hours; in those cases, however, where there is also laryngites, or bronchites, three, four, or more grains are administered, so as to excite instant vomiting; by so doing, the Dr. thinks that not only is the lymph expelled from the trachea, but also that the further secretion of it is prevented, so that the patient is very much relieved, and soon cured. After copious vomiting has been produced, the medicine is to be given in small doses, in conjunction with digitalis. In support of the utility of the above practice, Dr. H. affirms that he has employed it with the greatest success during a period of ten years, in a great number of children affected with croup, without ever having lost a patient in that time, notwithstanding the disease was often at its height when he was first called in.—*Med. Rep.*

On the unequal Dilatation of a Crystal in different directions, by Heat.—On measuring the mutual inclinations of the planes of a crystal of carbonate of lime at different temperatures, M. Mitscherlich observed that they varied sensibly with the temperature, the variation sometimes amounting to 8′. 5 from 32° to 212. Fahr. When the temperature rose, the obtuse diedral angles diminished, or in other words the short axis of the rhomboid expanded more than the other diagonals, so that its form approached to that of the cube. M. Mitscherlich concluded, therefore, that the double refraction of the crystal would at the same time diminish; a result confirmed by an experiment which he afterwards made with M. Fresnel in the manner adopted by that philosopher in 1817, to render more sensible the changes in the tints of plates of sulphate of lime. M. Fresnel had then observed, that elevation of temperature sensibly diminished the double refraction of sulphate of lime; and according to the recent experiments of the two philosophers, the same effect is produced, though in a much less degree, on rock crystal. This experiment, however, requires repetition. It appears, therefore, that generally an uniform elevation of temperature in a crystal diminishes its double refraction. M. Mitscherlich thinks that heat ought always to separate the molucules of a crystal farthest apart in that direction in which they are most contiguous.—*Ann. de Chim.* xxv. 109.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

At a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. J. Leroy claimed the priority of invention for the instrument for breaking the stone in the bladder. M. Flourens presented a sealed packet, containing observations of his own upon the properties of the olfactory tubercles, and on each of the branches of the fifth pair. M. Sellique presented an achromatic microscope of his own invention. M. Humboldt communicated new observations which he obtained from M. M. Boussingault and Rivero, who had gone through the Cordilleras of New Grenada. The travellers had analyzed the aerolite of Santa Rosa, north-east of Bagota, weighing many quintals. They discovered nickel in it, and M. Rivero stated the existence of sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, oxide of iron, and of lime, in the waters of the Rio-Vinaigro, a small river which descends from the Volcano of Puraeè, near Popayen. He also mentions a grain of gold weighing eight arobas, found in the mountains of the province of Antioguia. M M. Thenard and D'Arcet reported on the *Cyanure d'Iode* of M. Serulles. M M. Gerard and Molard gave in a report on a plan for the direction of aerostats, which stated that it contained nothing new on the subject. M. Cuvier read a paper on a fossil Ichtyosaurus, discovered in England, &c. Numerous other papers were read at recent meetings; among them were M. Amperes on an experiment upon the electric current; M. Gaillardot on some fossil bones found at Luneville; M. Bory de St. Vincent on spermetic animals in general; M. de Lassis, a memoir on the doctrine of epidemic maladies, the cause and nature of epidemics, and particularly on the epidemic which ravaged Barcelona in 1821.

The royal Academy of Medicine has proposed as prize subjects the following

questions:—To determine by physiological experiments the clinical observations and researches of pathological anatomy, the seat and the mode of alteration of the cerebro-spinel nervous system. Also to determine by observation and precise experiment, what are the ways, conditions, and mode of absorption in sickness and health in man, and in animals of a double circulation. The memoirs to be in Latin or French: the first to be sent by the 1st of March, 1825, the second by the 1st of the same month, 1826.

A picture by David is exhibiting in Paris, the subject is "Mars disarmed by the Graces." Mars, whose countenance is full of nobleness and dignity, is seated on the bed of Venus: the goddess has already entwined some flowers, and presents him a wreath. Love takes off one of his sandals; the Graces are making off with his shield and his helmet; he gives up to them his sword, and one of them pours out for him the ambrosial draught. The scene passes under an azure sky; clouds support the bed of the goddess and the aërial palace, in which her tender mysteries are concealed from mortal view, and even from the observation of the gods themselves. Her doves are placed on the knees of the god, whose repose does not appear to be rendered necessary by fatigue. All in this composition is poetic, and the painter has displayed, in his 77th year, the vigour and inspiration of a youthful taste. Like Anacreon, who sang in his old age of beauty and love, and Sophocles, who bore off the Olympic prize, and composed Œdipus, his finest tragedy, when an hundred years old,—David has given, in his last conceptions and touches, a *chef-d'œuvre* of his art. It is said that a *riche Anglais* has bought the picture. Before its departure for its final destination, crowds visited it, and it is thought that its exhibition will procure for the son of the artist 80,000 francs.

Two French writers, M. Lemercier and M. Liaderes have brought out at both the Theatres Français, tragedies of Jane Shore. That of M. Lemercier is most esteemed. The two works are characterized in the *Revue Encyclopedique*; the one as the production of a mind elegant, timid, and imitative, the other as of a genius hardy, energetic, and original. Talma is said to have shewn great excellence in the character of Gloucester.

The French Society of Geography lately held a meeting, at which Chateaubriand was nominated president for the third year of its establishment. Cuvier and M. Chabrot de Volvic vice-presidents, &c. General Haxo was elected a member in the room of M. Langles, on whom a eulogy was read. Seven prizes were announced as being offered by the Society. The first of 3000 francs for the encouragement of African discovery. A medal of 1200 francs for the best determination of the direction of the chains of mountains in Europe, their ramifications and elevations throughout their length. Thirdly, for the best researches into the origin of the people scattered over the isles of the great ocean to the south-east of the continent of Asia, &c. 1200 francs. Fourthly, a gold medal of 800 francs value, and another of 400 francs, for a physical description of any part of the French territory forming a natural region, such as Cevennes, les Vosges, &c. or any part of France distinguished by a peculiar physical character. The memoirs to be accompanied by a chart indicating the heights, &c. A medal of 600 francs for the best Itinerary, statistical and commercial, from Paris to Havre de Grace. A medal of 500 francs from Count Orloff for an analysis of the geographical works published in the Russian language, not yet translated into French.

Physiology.—M. Cuvier, in an article in the last Number of the Revue Encyclopédique, speaks in very high terms of some chemical inquiries into the nature of animal fat of various kinds, by M. L. Chevreul. After an analysis of the work, and a description of the facts which it contains, M. Cuvier thus concludes his remarks: "We have no hesitation whatever in saying that the labours of M. Chevreul constitute a new era in physiology. They have begun to do that with respect to the particular composition of the human organs and functions, which comparative anatomy has done with respect to their structure; and there can be no doubt that this science, which is at present in many points so arbitrary and hypothetical, so obscure and superficial, henceforth resting on positive knowledge, will renounce vague speculation and fantastic conjecture, and adhere, like the work which we have just noticed, to accurate experiment, to ascertained facts and to rigorous deductions."

The death of Lord Byron has produced a sentiment of deep sorrow and regret in Paris. Men of genius are brethren, in whatever country born, or in whatever circle they may be destined to move; and the most distinguished poets are about to pay their tribute to the memory of a fellow bard. M. Casimir Delavigne has announced *un Lythyrambe* on this event; and the author of the *Hellenides* (poems in honour of the regenerated Greeks) has already thrown some flowers on the grave

of the noble poet, who consecrated his fortune and his talents to the triumph of their cause. The verses of M. Roch abound in fine and poetic thoughts. He thus describes the genius of Lord Byron:

Quels accens!....Ecoutez....sa pensée a des ailes;
Il couvre d'un regard l'immensité des cieux,
Et semblable aux esprits des plaines éternelles,
Il vole....sans daigner mesurer l'univers.

An old Greek addresses to the daughter of the English poet the following invocation:

Reste d'un sang si precieux,
O toi sa jeune et tendre fille,
Viens t'elever sous le plus beau des cieux,
Adopte nous pour ta famille,
Oui, jeune enfant, accomplis nos desirs,
Que la mer et les vents soient pour toi sans orages,
Et que le souffle des zephyrs
Te pousse mollement jusque sur nos rivages.
Des traits que nous pleurons viens rendre à notre amour
L'image toujours chere;
Viens, nous t'attendrons chaque jour....
Nous gardons le cœur de ton père.

M. Flatters, the sculptor, is engaged in making a bust of Lord Byron, which has been ordered by the family of the deceased. The artist has just received from Missolonghi a *platre masque*, taken on the face of the *poète guerrier* some hours after his death.

The first livraison of M. Benjamin Constant's great work, *De la religion considérée dans sa source, ses formes, et ses developemens*, has appeared. This production has cost the writer many years of study and research. His style is most eloquent, and the information extensive; but it is probable that religious men, and especially those of England, who are so profound in these subjects, will consider that the author has not hitherto in his work displayed a just perception or sentiment of what religion is: he treats it too much as a natural faculty, a feeling, or organization, and does not appear to consider it as produced in man by a divine and special agency.

In a new treatise on wool and sheep, by Viscount de Jotemps, it is clearly shown, from many experiments, that the wool of Naz, where a flock of Merinos has been carefully attended during twenty-six years, excels that in any other part of France, and is at least equally beautiful with the finest of Saxony. The Chambers of Arts and Manufactures of Sedan and Rethel have confirmed this decision, in terms the most honourable. In its raw state, and as worked up into cloth, it gained the first gold medals, in the last exposition of the products of national industry.

ITALY.

Rome.—The Chevalier Tombroni died lately at Rome at the age of 60. He was the brother-in-law of the celebrated Crotilde. He early applied himself to letters, and was entering the university of his native city, when the political events of Italy engaged him to fulfil a diplomatic character. He was attached to the legation of the Kingdom of Italy in France, and afterwards was French Consul at Leghorn; but in the midst of his other labours he never forgot the cultivation of letters. The last changes in Italy made him choose a peaceful retreat at Rome, where he had resided since 1811, pursuing with ardour his favourite studies, among the most celebrated artists and literary men of that capital. He was member of several academies. The *Compendio dell' Istoria di Polonia*, 2 vols. 4to. published at Milan in 1807, is ascribed to him. He also published from a MS. he discovered in the Vatican *Trattato della Pitura di Cennino Cennini*, which he enriched with notes: also a *Eulogy on Canova.* Letters on the Cinerary Urns found at Castel Gandolfo, &c. He was also one of the contributors to the *Journal Arcadique* of Rome.

Florence.—Mon. G. B. Niccolini, the tragic writer, lately brought out a new dramatic piece at Florence, called *Ino e Temisto*. The versification is said to be good, the style animated though a little rough, and the sentiments conveyed in the piece honourable to the Author's mind. It met great applause.

Naples.—M. Giulio Genoino has brought out several of his comedies at the Theatre of Naples with great success. He is about to publish them at intervals: they are principally drawn from the history and traditions of his country.

Italian Naturalists. — The celebrated naturalist Giovanni Brocchi writes from Balbec in Syria, that since his return from Nubia, he has stopped in that city, to direct the working of a coal mine which has been discovered near Mount Lebanon. His Herbarium is rich in rare plants; and his mineralogical, or rather geological collection, is no less considerable. On Lebanon and Antilebanon, however, he has not found any rare plants; the vegetation seems to differ but little from that of Sicily and Southern Calabria. He had travelled constantly by land, and his journey from Nubia to Syria was very fortunate.

GREECE.

Six schools for instruction on the Lancasterian principle have been established at Tripolitza, Mistra, Caritone, Gastouni, Calamata, and Phonari, and it is hoped that ere long there will be no man in Greece an *Analpharitos* or illiterate. At

Missolonghi, Colonel Stanhope has established a military hospital, and Prince Mavrocordato a Lancasterian school. The regeneration of Greece will be thus aided by popular instruction, and the heroism of its armies, the wisdom of its counsels, education, and the resort of foreigners to its aid, will, it is hoped, guarantee the success of the most sacred of causes. The new poem of Lord Byron, "The Triumph of Hellas," has been translated into Greek.

A French general has been named director of the saltpetre and powder manufactory of the Greeks, at Tripolitza, and on the banks of the Eurotas.

AMERICA.

Aerolite.—An aerolite fell at Nobleborough, Maine, Aug. 7th, 1823, between four and five o'clock P. M. on land belonging to John and David Flogg. The following account of the phenomena was received from Mr. A. Dinsmore, who was at work near the place, on which the aerolite struck. Mr. Dinsmore's attention was excited by hearing a noise which at first resembled the discharges of platoons of soldiers, but soon became more rapid in succession. The air was perfectly calm; and the sky was clear, with the exception of a small whitish cloud, apparently about forty feet square, nearly in his zenith, from which the noise seemed to proceed. After the explosion, this little cloud appeared to be in rapid spiral motion downwards, as if about to fall on him, and made a noise, like a whirlwind among leaves. At this moment, the stone fell among some sheep, which were thereby much frightened, jumped, and ran into the woods. This circumstance assisted Mr. Dinsmore in finding the spot where the stone struck, which was about forty paces in front of the place where he was standing. The aerolite penetrated the earth about six inches, and there meeting another stone, was broken into fragments. When first taken up, which was about one hour after its fall, it exhaled a strong sulphureous odour. The whole mass, previous to its fracture, probably weighed between four and six pounds. Other fragments of the same meteoric stone, are said to have been found several miles distant from Nobleborough.—*Sil. Journ.*

Proceedings of the Lyceum of Natural History of New-York.—January 6th, 1823.—Dr. Dekay read a paper on the supposed animality of sponges. Mr. Halsey presented a number of specimens of Lichens and Fungi, collected by himself at Saugatuck, (Conn.) among which were fourteen new species and varieties. A memoir by W. E. Coutin was read on the means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by the rivers San Juan and Atrato. A verbal communication was made on the probability of the successful cultivation of cotton in this state, from sundry experiments made by Levi M'Keen, esq. of Poughkeepsie. Dr. Torrey presented, in behalf of Dr. Barrett, a collection of mineralogical specimens from Phillipstown, in the Highlands of New-York, among which was a beautiful white Coccolite, being a variety not hitherto noticed. Pres. Mitchill communicated the substance of a letter from M. Thebaud de Berneaud, Perp. Secretary of the Linnæan society, Paris, containing wishes for a friendly understanding and liberal intercourse between that institution and the Lyceum. Mr. I. Cozzens presented some handsome specimens of minerals. Mr. Halsey presented shells from Saugatuck, (Conn.) Specimens of the minerals, petrifactions, and shells of Antigua, were laid on the table, from Capt. Redwood.

Specimens were received from M. Milbert illustrating the geology of the island of St. Pierre Miquelon, near Newfoundland. Dr. Van Rensselaer presented specimens of the marbles and of the iron ores of Vermont and Crown-point. Mr. Halsey presented several specimens of worms. Dr. Dekay offered drawings and descriptions of two of them, supposed to be new species of intestinal worms, inhabiting the body of the common cricket. They were described under the names of ascaris grylli, and fissula grylli.

This being the Anniversary meeting of the Lyceum, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Samuel L. Mitchill, M. D. LL. D. &c.; 1st. Vice President, John Torrey, M. D.; 2d. Vice President, Rev. D. H. Barnes, A. M.; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Dekay, M. D.; Recording Secretary, A. Halsey, Esq.; Treasurer, L. Bull, Esq.

Mr. Barnes reported on specimens of Chiton, animal and shell, from Peru; he considers them as two new species, and describes them at length under the name of Chiton niger and C. echinatus. A translation was read by Dr. Dekay of a letter from Mons. Geoffroi, relative to the organization of diadelphous animals, in which he proposes as subjects of inquiry, 1st. To verify, at any period of gestation, the existence of a fœtus in either uterus. 2dly. To ascertain whether the ovula is found in the fallopian tube or ovary. 3dly. If this product is discovered, to note its characters: is it an egg, i. e. with centre yolk and exterior white, or only an ovule? Mr. Barnes read an essay on the genus Alasmodonta of Say, and described

three new species: A. arcuata; A. rugosa; A. complanata.

Dr. Dekay reported on the scutella quinquefora, and on the ophiura tetragona. Mr. Barnes presented a specimen of an extinct animal, (so supposed,) and described by Say as the pentramite, commonly called althea bud. Dr. Dekay delivered a Lecture for the evening, being a Dissertation on the Literary History and Anatomy of Fishes. A paper was read from Dr. E. James on the Pumice, as it is called, of the Missouri, accompanied with specimens. Bradbury and others supposed it to be produced by the combustion of coal beds. Dr. James calls it amygdaloid; vast deposits of which are found along the base of the rocky mountains. It is infusible, a character in which it differs from the pumice of volcanic or pseudo-volcanic origin. It strongly resembles in external appearance the amygdaloid from Patterson, N. J. Dr. Akerly delivered a Lecture on Polyps or Zoophites, illustrated by splendid transparent figures. Dr. Mitchill read a Lecture on Parasitical Animals, which he divides into molluscous, arachnidal, crustaceous, insects, and zoophites. Dr. M'Nevin read a Lecture on Electric Magnetism. A suite of minerals was received from Mexico, illustrating the geology of Mont Catherine de Crevas. Mr. Cozzens presented some interesting shells from Wappenger's Creek. Dr. Mitchill read an analysis of a work lately published in Paris, on Fossil Trilobites by M. Brongniart, and Fossil Crustacea by M. Demarest. It is a matter of regret that so few of the North American Trilobites are known to the distinguished author. Dr. Van Rensselaer read a Lecture on the Salt Formations of America. A suite of minerals, consisting of petrifactions, agates, jaspers and madrepores from Antigua, was presented by Capt. Redmond. Mr. Halsey reported on the Kalanköe Pinnata of Lamark, which possesses the singular property of sending out gemmæ from the dentations of the leaf, which take root and become new plants.—*Silliman's Journal.*

New Works.—Dr. Torrey of New-York has now in the press a Flora of the Middle and Northern sections of the United States, being a systematic arrangement and description of all the plants hitherto discovered in the United States, north of Virginia. This work will contain original descriptions of all the species which have come under the observation of the author, to which will be added copious synonyms and localities. Its plan will be nearly similar to that of Mr. Elliot's valuable Flora of the Southern States, and will, with that work, and the promised Western Flora of Mr. Nuttall, form as complete an account of the plants of the United States as present knowledge will afford.

RURAL ECONOMY.

On Aquatic and Bog Plants, by the Chevalier Schrank.—The botanic garden at Munich was originally laid out by the Chevalier Schell, keeper of the Royal Gardens. His object, in this undertaking, was to establish the main points, and to provide for what was essentially necessary, at the same time leaving room for such future improvements as might appear, according to circumstances, requisite and advisable. In this state the garden was intrusted to me. I found it incumbent upon me, at the outset, to represent to the government, that I felt the want of two things in this garden, otherwise admirably laid out, viz. a rock work, and a place for the growth of aquatic and bog plants. The Chevalier Schell was accordingly charged to supply both those wants, and to consult with me upon the subject. The plan for a rock work, as applicable to a botanic garden, I have submitted to our Academy of Sciences, in whose transactions it will appear. With respect to the aquatic plants, I communicated to the Chevalier Schell the difficulties abovementioned, owning, at the same time, that I knew of no remedy. He proposed to me canals, or trenches, constructed of brick-work or masonry, to which I objected their want of durability, and their liability to be disjointed and destroyed by the plants themselves. For whereas, according to Bruggman's accurate observations, plants secrete through their roots fluid particles, which are of an acid nature; as soon as the roots come in contact with the cement or mortar of the brick-work the lime is gradually dissolved, and the roots penetrating through the sides loosen the bricks, and thus gain more air. By this means the plants get, by degrees, into the same kind of entanglement and confusion, which I have adverted to in speaking of the ponds, since the sides of the trenches cannot well be made stronger than one brick's thickness. These considerations led M. Schell to think of wooden troughs, and he has successfully executed the idea. Troughs of this description are used in mines, and are like channels or gutters, formed of three planks fastened together

at right angles, which consequently have the shape of long parallelograms. If they be made of such wood as will resist the action of the water, and if they, besides, be saturated with tar, they not only effectually withstand decay for a great number of years, but also the encroachment of the roots of the plants, which cannot act upon them, either chemically or mechanically; and their renewal may thus for a long course of years be unnecessary. Now if grooves be cut in the side planks, and cross boards inserted at certain distances, for the purpose of dividing the space into compartments of different sizes, and if these cross boards be made of the same kind of wood tarred in a like manner, by this contrivance just so much room may be given to each plant as may be desired, for it is only necessary to take away from, or to add to these partitions, in order to contract or to extend the divisions. The means are also thus afforded of managing every division differently, since, for instance, to plants which do not want much water, (as salvinia natans) a deep bed of earth, mixed with small pebbles, may be given, whilst others, that have creeping roots (as hydrocharis morsus-ranæ, menyanthes nymphoides, menyanthes trifoliata) may enjoy a greater depth of water. The garden has three large reservoirs of water, in each of which the level of the water is raised one foot above the quarters destined for plants. Of these quarters one was set apart for aquatics. In this division were laid down six parallel compartments of troughs so united together, as to present the form of so many Greek Π's, the heads of these letters lying alternately in opposite directions. The troughs are one foot six inches in the clear, and of the same depth; they are made of oak planks three inches thick, and well tarred. They are not laid upon the bare ground, but on strong supporters, which are also tarred, and fastened to stout posts. Stone pillars might also be used for this sub-structure. The space below the cross pieces was kept clear the whole length, so as to prevent the bottom of the trough from touching any thing but its supporters. The troughs themselves received a very slight inclination, not amounting to more than an inch and a half in one hundred feet. This inclination gives to the water a fall which is adapted to all plants; it is sufficient for those that admit of a stronger current, and not too much for such as would be carried away by a quicker stream. It is not easy to confine *salvinia natans* within one division, it will perhaps stray into the two adjoining ones; for where it grows naturally, and is exposed to a more rapid current of water, it will sometimes stretch along the whole extent of the rivulet which it inhabits. The species of *lemna* spread through all the divisions. A slighter fall than that given would create too insignificant a current, and the water, besides being liable to be impeded by the plants, might probably become stagnant. The experience of several years has proved that the plants not only do exceedingly well throughout the summer, the stronger kinds not excepted (as *cicuta virosa*, the species of *nymphea*, *acorus calamus*, &c.) but also endure well the winter; the fall alluded to being sufficient to keep the water from freezing, if the precaution be used to cut away the herbage of the plants below the surface of the water, and to cover the trough with a roof of boards, upon which horse litter must be placed. By cutting down the plants, that which would retard the flow of the water is removed, and by the covering the frost is counteracted. In the troughs themselves, at various distances, from one, two, and three feet or more, cross boards, or partitions are inserted, which move in grooves, and serve both to check the excessive spreading of the plants, and, on the other hand, when removed, to add at pleasure to the space. These partitions are somewhat lower than the troughs, in order to allow the current of water to pass over them. The water required for this apparatus, is conducted from the large upper reservoir by means of a leaden pipe of one inch bore, into the first division of the troughs, where it is discharged with a shoot, about the thickness of a finger, which is sufficient to supply all the troughs, to the extent of five hundred feet, and even all the ground that is interposed. Between the sides of the troughs, spaces of eight feet and a half in width are left, which are divided length-ways into three parts, that is to say, into two pathways along the troughs, and a middle part, rather concave, and five feet broad. This middle part is filled at the bottom with a thick layer of strong loam, upon which garden mould, or finer soil, is put in sufficient quantity to receive the bog-plants.* The concave shape alone is calculated to retain the moisture underneath, longer than a level space would

* We may presume, that the author, instead of making the bed for the bog plants of loam and garden mould, would have recommended peat earth, if that had been within his reach. But that species of soil, we are informed, is not to be met with in those parts where he resides. We know that it is the best suited for the cultivation of the plants in question. Under certain circumstances, it may be improved by a mixture of loam. *Sec. Hor. Soc.*

be qualified to do: but it is also provided that the moisture may be increased at will, by letting out the water from the trough into the cavity, by means of apertures at the ends, where the trough turns, and where, for this purpose, a small inclination has been contrived to cause the water to fall. But since these beds are too long to be irrigated sufficiently from one point, an aperture is again made half way in each side of the troughs; by these means the beds are watered from two distinct points. After the water has flowed through all the troughs, the residue is taken off by a drain of sufficient depth to keep the surrounding ground from becoming too damp; which is easily accomplished, as it runs into a bottom of coarse sand, which is of immense depth all around Munich. As in a botanic garden, the stronger kinds of plants must of necessity be taken up, from time to time, to be cleansed, to have their roots pruned, and to be set in better order, an apparatus of this description facilitates the labour greatly; you not only get at the plants, altogether, more conveniently than when they are in ponds, but you may also treat the plants in any given division, as you like, without interfering, in the least, with the other divisions.

On the Management of Cauliflower Plants, to secure good produce during the Winter, by Mr. G. Cockburn.—I sow the seeds of the early cauliflower in a south border, in the beginning of July, and as soon as the plants come up, I thin them out to twelve or fourteen inches apart, where I suffer them to remain, keeping them clean, and watering them occasionally, till about the middle of November, by which time they all produce heads from ten to thirty inches in circumference. As they are not hardy enough to bear more than three or four degrees of frost, I remove them at that time into a shed which will keep out ten degrees of frost, taking care to retain as much mould about their roots as possible, and to remove all their decayed leaves. In the shed they are planted in mould, keeping a space of about an inch between each head. In this state they are frequently looked over with care, their dead leaves removed, and those heads cut for present use which shew any disposition to decay. When severe frost occurs, the plants are covered with dry short hay. By this management I have been able to send three dishes of cauliflowers to the table every week during the Autumn and Winter until February.—*Trans. Hort. Soc.*

USEFUL ARTS.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. L. Bradbury, of Manchester, for improvements in the art of printing, painting, or staining silk, cotton, woollen, and other cloths, and paper, parchment, vellum, leather, and other substances, by means of blocks or surface-printing. Edinburgh, July 31, 1823.

W. Palmer, of London, for improvements in the machinery applicable to printing on calico or other woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of cotton, linen, wool, or silk. Edinburgh, August 4, 1823.

L. J. Pouchee, of Queen-street, Holborn, for machinery or apparatus, to be used or employed in the casting and making of metal types. Communicated by a stranger residing abroad. Edinburgh, August 12, 1823.

J. Smith, of Droitwich, for an apparatus for the applying of steam for the cooling and concentration of solutions in general, crystallising the muriate of soda from brines containing that salt, melting and refining of tallow and oils, boiling of sugar, distilling, and other similar purposes. Edinburgh, August 18, 1823.

W. Wigton, of Derby, for improvements on steam-engines. Edinburgh, August 18, 1823.

J. Butler and F. Gleave, of Manchester, for a new machine, engine, or mechanical contrivance, for feeding or supplying steam-boiler furnaces, or other furnaces, with coals, cokes, or other fuel, by machinery, whereby the quantity of smoke proceeding therefrom is greatly reduced, and a great saving is effected in the quantity of fuel consumed, and in the labour necessary for feeding and supplying the same therewith. Edinburgh, August 28, 1823.

T. Hancock, of Goswell-mews, St. Luke's, for an improvement in the preparation, for various useful purposes, of pitch and of tar, separately or in union, by an admixture of other ingredients with either or both of them. Edinburgh, September 5, 1823.

T. Leach, of Friday-street, London, for improvements in certain parts of the machinery for roving and spinning wool, cotton, silk, flax, and all other fibrous substances. Edinburgh, September 6, 1823.

M. A. Robinson, of Red Lion-street; for improvements in the mode of preparing the vegetable matter, commonly called pearl-barley, and grits or groats, made from the corns of barley and oats, by which material, when so prepared, a superior mucilaginous beverage may be produced in a few minutes. Edinburgh, October 2, 1823.

A. Buchanan, of Catrine Cotton-works; for an improvement in the construction of weaving-looms impelled by machinery, whereby a greater quantity of cloth may be weaved in a given time, without injury to the fabric, than by any application of power for that purpose heretofore employed. Edinburgh, October 10, 1823.

J. Henfry, of Little Henry-street, Surrey; and A. Applegath, of Duke-street, Surrey; for machinery for casting types. Edinburgh, Oct. 17, 1823.

W. Robson, of St. Dunstan's-hill, London; for a method to prevent or protect against fraudulent practices upon bankers' checks, bills of exchange, and various species of mercantile, commercial, and other correspondence. Edinburgh October 17, 1823.

J. Johnston, of Waterloo Bridge-wharf, Middlesex; for improvements on drags to be used for carriages. Edinburgh, October 17, 1823.

J. T. Beale, of Christian-street, St. George's in the East; and T. T. Benningfield, of Whitechapel; for improvements in steam-engines. Edinburgh, October 23, 1823.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &c.

The Life of Shakspeare. Enquiries into the originality of his Dramatic Plots and Characters; and Essays on the ancient Theatres and Theatrical Usages. By A. Skottowe. In 2 vols. 8vo.

So much has already been done in illustrating Shakspeare's Life and Works, that there really seemed little room for a publication like the present. The labours of M. Douce, in elucidating our ancient drama, are well known and properly appreciated; and (later still) Dr. Drake has swept into his ponderous quartos all the information which could be collected on the subject of "Shakspeare and his Times." Mr. Dunlop, also, in his excellent "History of Fiction," has traced most of our great dramatist's plots to their original sources; so that, in fact, Mr. Skottowe has had little more to do than make a selection from the copious materials which lay before him. This he has accomplished in an agreeable manner; and to those who do not possess the works of his predecessors, his labours will be found useful and amusing. The biographers of Shakspeare have all of them experienced the difficulty of writing the Life of a man of whom nothing is known, and his memoirs, therefore, contain rather a history of the stage at the period when he lived, than a personal narrative of his life. We may imagine the dearth of materials for a work like this, when we find the biographers diligently searching the town records of Stratford for an insight into the family affairs of the poet, and extracting from those documents the important information, that "in the year 1578, John Shakspeare (our dramatist's father) was indebted five pounds to a baker at Stratford, and compelled to obtain collateral securities for its payment!" vol. i. p. 5. The Essays in these volumes do not display much research, and become very insipid when we remember the Criticisms of William A. Schlegel.

Memoirs of the Life and Character of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, with specimens of his Poetry and Letters, and an estimate of his genius and talents compared with those of his great contemporaries. By James Prior, Esq. 8vo. 16s.

It has always been the fate of statesmen to meet in their biographers with either panegyrists or defamers. The political life of Burke, especially, was such as to render an impartial account of it as improbable as it was desirable. With regard to his public conduct every one can form his own conclusions, and a volume of 600 pages was scarcely required to illustrate a subject so well understood; but the character of the politician is a matter of much more difficult speculation. The course pursued by Burke was so extraordinary as certainly to render either the purity of his motives, or the soundness of his judgment, exceedingly questionable; but, upon a fair review of his life, the latter seems to be the more rational conclusion. The whole style of Burke's character proves him to have been a man of high imagination and powerful feeling; but there is little in it of that calm and useful good sense which is often, and we believe correctly, considered incompatible with more brilliant qualities. Surely the conduct of Burke, with respect to the French Revolution, is sufficient to demonstrate the folly of regarding him as a man of a cool and considerate judgment. The frenzied zeal which he displayed upon this subject must for ever discredit him as a statesman in the mind of every sensible person. In the horrors expressed by him at the atrocities committed during the Revolution, every one can sympathise; but no man, of a clear and unclouded intellect, will permit that feeling, as Burke did, to blind him to the evils of the dreadful system which produced so awful a consummation. Nor can the conduct of Burke in promoting and approving the interference of foreign powers to regulate the internal affairs of France, be justified by any sound principle of international policy. We have seen, in the fatal termination of the Spanish conflict, the necessary result of recognizing so dangerous a power. But upon these and similar topics, in which the character of Burke is involved, the reader must not expect much information from Mr. Prior, who can discover in the life of his hero nothing but the most harmonious consistency, the most lofty integrity, and the most unbounded wisdom. Even the strong political bias with which Mr. Prior has evidently approached his task, has not prevented him from eulogising the part taken by Mr. Burke with regard to the American Revolution, though, at the same time, we meet with some very equivocal passages relative to the merits of that question. The hesitation of Congress in acceding to the Declaration of Independence, is styled "a proof that the passions of moderate men, excited by the arts of the more designing, shrunk from the ultimate consequences of their own violence;" and the author appears to regret that "scales so nicely poised," were not by the English ministry "turned in favour of their country."

The style of the present volume is not altogether free from exceptions; but the errors which we have remarked have arisen probably from inattention. The memoir is a very copious one, and from the subject of it necessarily interesting.

The Life of the Right Rev. J. Taylor, D.D. with a Critical Examination of his Writings. By Reginald Heber, D.D. 2 vols. post 8vo. 15s.

BOTANY.

A Key, or Familiar Introduction to the Science of Botany. By A. Selwyn. 12mo.

This is a useful little work as an introduction to one of the most pleasing of the sciences. It is designed for the female student, and seems particularly well adapted to familiarise the mind to the first principles of botany, a study as healthful

a... is elegant; and leading to a love of nature, and an admiration of beauties in other departments of her wide-extended domain.

FINE ARTS.

Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London. By J. Britton and A. Pugin. Nos. 6 and 7.

The plates in the later numbers of this interesting work, as well as the sections and plans, are executed with the same spirit that characterized the first. The Exchange, St. Bride's Church, Covent Garden by Jones, Mary-le-Bone, the Russel and London Institutions, Henry VII.th's Chapel, Somerset House, &c. are among the later engravings. The text, as before, is concise, but contains all the information necessary.

Specimens of Gothic Architecture and Ancient Buildings in England, &c. By John Carter, F.S.A. 4 vols. 16mo. 2*l.* 2s.

Views in Australia, or New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, delineated. 4to. To be completed in 12 numbers, at 7*s.*

HISTORY.

The Greek Revolution, its Origin and Progress. Together with some Remarks on the Religion, National Character, &c. in Greece. By Edward Blaquiere, Esq. Author of an Historical Review of the Spanish Revolution, &c. 8vo. 12s.

An historian of Revolutions, like Mr. Blaquiere, has an arduous task to perform in these times, when

——— "the strife
Between tyrants and freemen has spread through the world,"

and the nations on every side are asserting their claim to be considered as something more than the mere property of their rulers. The Spanish Revolution was watched by Mr. Blaquiere with an observant eye, and the account of it given by him is the best which has yet been presented to the public. We would hope that the struggle of which he has now become the historian, may have a more successful issue—a hope which we are more readily inclined to indulge after a perusal of the narrative before us. When we consider what has been already accomplished by the Greeks, and under what circumstances of difficulty and depression, we cannot but anticipate a successful termination of the great conflict in which they are engaged. It is a matter of surprise and regret that the Greek cause should not have excited more interest in England than it appears to have done; but the fact may perhaps be accounted for, when we remember the vast and numerous political changes which have taken place, and are still taking place around us. The Neapolitan and Spanish Revolutions, and the changes in South America, have excited and engrossed a degree of public interest which appears to have left little room for sympathy in the affairs of Greece. We were, therefore, gratified to observe the publication of the present volume, which is well calculated to throw much light upon the subject to which it relates, and to impress the reader with a strong feeling of the importance and justice of the Greek cause. Mr. Blaquiere has spent a considerable time in Greece, and the narrative before us contains the results of his personal observations and local inquiries.

The History of London; or interesting Memorials of its Rise, Progress, and present State. By Sholto and Reuben Percy. 3 vols. 18mo. 16s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

A Discourse on the Study of the Laws. By the Hon. Roger North. Now first printed from the original MS. in the Hargrave Collection. With Notes and Illustrations by a Member of the Inner Temple.

The legal antiquarian is well acquainted with the name of Roger North, who has preserved in his Life of the Lord Keeper Guilford, and in his "Examen," a mass of curious information relative to the lawyers of his day—the worst period of our legal history. Roger North himself attained considerable honours in his profession, being appointed Attorney-General to James II. and, owing to the kind instructions of his brother the Lord Keeper, was, it may be presumed, a lawyer of no mean learning. The present treatise, which may, perhaps, be considered as much the work of the Lord Keeper as of his younger brother, (so frequently is the authority of the former cited,) displays an intimate acquaintance with the theory and practice of the old law, and may, upon the whole, be regarded as a curious and valuable accession to our stores of legal literature. The style of the author in this, as in his other works, is careless, rugged, and sometimes almost unintelligible. Numerous notes and illustrations are added by the editor, who has given some directions for a more modern course of study. A short memoir of the author, and a pleasing portrait of him, are prefixed to the work.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

On Injuries of the Spine and Thigh Bone, in two Lectures delivered in the School of Great Windmill-street. By C. Bell. 1 vol. 4to. 16s.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The Periodical Press of Great Britain and Ireland, or an Inquiry into the State of the Public Journals, chiefly as regards their moral and political Influence. 12mo.

A much better book than this might be written on a subject so important. The periodical press has become so powerful an engine, that a full inquiry into its history, operation, and effects, would be highly desirable. The present volume, which was probably suggested by a late article in the Edinburgh Review, does not contain much real information on the subject, but is chiefly filled with the author's own speculations, which are not always of the wisest character, or the most impartial tendency. We may judge of the writer's principles when we find him defending the system of personal slander in which some of our newspapers indulge, and advocating the cause of the Beacon and the Sentinel. Although the newspaper press alone forms the subject of his pages, yet he cannot refrain from stepping out of his way to vituperate the Edinburgh Review. "It

is hard," he observes, "to say, whether the wild acts of the Revolutionists of France, or the wilder dreams of the writers in this Northern Luminary, have had the greater tendency to inflame the prejudices of the people, and to engender principles dangerous to the stability of the British empire!!"

The style of this volume is by no means good. What, for instance, will our readers think of "Hunting the effusions of the press like a partridge on the mountains!"

Historical Sketch of the Progress of Discovery, Navigation and Commerce, from the earliest records to the 19th century. By William Stevenson, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. 14s.

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The Naturalist's Repository of Exotic Natural History, consisting of elegantly coloured Plates, &c. Vols. I. and II. 4*l*. 4s.

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NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Trials; a Tale. By the author of the "Favourite of Nature," &c. 3 vols. 12mo.

"The Favourite of Nature," a tale which is or ought to be known to all novel readers, obtained for its author a reputation which, if not increased, was at least sustained by the publication of "Osmond." The most striking merit of both these novels was an energy of feeling, a strength of passion, which worked upon the heart of the reader, and commanded his sympathies in no common manner. The death of Eliza Rivers, in the former work, is one of the most affecting scenes with which we are acquainted. In the present volume the author has abandoned her most powerful weapons; and in exemplifying the milder virtues of patience, resignation, and piety, has lost much of the interest which attached to her ardent delineations of the stronger passions of the heart. The "Trials" of the heroine arise out of the miseries of an union with a weak-minded and thoughtless man, who involves himself and his wife in distress and ruin; and though the sweet temper and noble conduct of Matilda are painted with a clever pencil, yet the interest of the reader is never excited in a very lively manner. We cannot but object, also, to the frequent introduction of much highly-wrought religious sentiment, which does not appear calculated to produce a good impression. We are actually favoured in the last volume with a considerable portion of the sermon of a reverend divine.

Castle Baynard, or the Days of John; a Romance. 8vo. 8s.

The Inheritance. By the author of "Marriage." 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l*. 11s. 6d.

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POETRY.

Songs of Solyma, or a new version of the Psalms of David; the long ones being compressed in general into two parts or portions of Psalmody, comprising their prophetic evidences and principal beauties. By Baptist Noel Turner, M.A. &c. &c. 8vo. 5s.

We are so accustomed to the prose version of the Psalms in the fine language of the authorised translation, that attempts to render them into English verse have not in general met with that success which might reasonably be expected. In truth, the poets who have undertaken the task have more frequently been qualified for it by their zeal and piety, than by their poetical talents; and it still remains to be seen with what success the efforts of a poet of high genius exerted in such a cause would be attended. The versions before us are evidently the production of a man of taste and ability; and when it is considered that they were written after the author had passed his eightieth year, they must certainly be regarded as an extraordinary instance of mental vigour at so advanced a period of life. The versification is always easy and flowing, and many of the Psalms are rendered into very bold and spirited metre.

The Old English Drama; a Selection of Plays from the Old English Dramatists. No. I. The Second Maiden's Tragedy. crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

It is with pleasure that we notice the first number of a work which promises to be highly creditable to our literature. Many excellent dramas of the time of Shakspeare, of great rarity, are only to be met with in the cabinets of the curious; and it is principally with the view of introducing these plays to the notice of the public, that the present collection has been projected. It is at the same time proposed to mingle with these more obscure dramas, the principal and most deserving part of the plays in Dodsley's Collection, and thus to form a more complete body of English dramatic literature than has hitherto appeared in print. The present number contains a tragedy, now first printed from the MS. in the Lansdown Collection, and is one of the plays which escaped the hands of Warburton's cook. Whoever may be the author, it is a drama of very considerable merit. The Bibliomaniac will notice the work before us with approbation, as a specimen of very neat typography.

The Silent River; a dramatic Poem. Faithful and Forsaken; a dramatic Poem. By Robert Sulivan. 12mo.

This little volume will not, we feel persuaded, notwithstanding its unobtrusive shape, be overlooked by any true lover of poetry, who will at the same time regard it as the earnest and promise of future, and even higher excellence. Mr.

Sumvan has sought for inspiration where alone it is to be found—in the bosom of Nature, and in the recesses of the human heart. His descriptions of natural scenery are at once simple, rich, and vivid; and his delineations of human feelings and passions are no less faithful and pleasing. In "The Silent River" he has succeeded in throwing round a very few characters and a very simple story, an interest which a much more intricate machinery often fails to produce; it is, in fact, a highly affecting little tragedy. In "Faithful and Forsaken" there is a greater play of fancy, and perhaps a greater richness of description than in the "Silent River," though, upon the whole, we feel inclined to prefer the latter poem. The character of Annabelle, the "faithful and forsaken," is, indeed, very beautifully drawn; and the tender love which she still bears towards her unfaithful lover is most poetically described.

Annabelle.

"Must I not
Remain your friend?—This morn, while yet the sun
Dwelt with a crimson mist upon our vineyard,
And purple clouds, like happy lovers, stole
With smiles and tears into each other's bosom,
I threw my lattice wide to drink the stream
Of liquid odours rolling from the south;
And then came mix'd with it a marriage song,
Whose distant melody did seem to dance
Upon a hundred lips of youthful revelry,
And bells and flageolets, and all the sounds
Befitting happiness and summer sunshine.
'Twas a strange thing to weep at, yet I wept—
I know not why.—Some weep for grief, and some
For joy—but I for neither, or for both
Mix'd in a feeling more beloved than either,
Which weigh'd my heart down like a drooping bough
O'erloaded with its luxury of roses.
And then—and then—the thoughts of silly maids
Run wilder than these roving vines—I found
My hands were clasp'd together, and my spirit
Stole from my eyes with a dim sense of prayer,
Which had no words. I begg'd a gentle fortune
Upon the newly wedded—pray'd I not
For *thee*, Eustache?"

Posthumous Poems of Percy Bysshe Shelley. 8vo.

Whatever may be the general impression as to the nature and effect of Mr. Shelley's speculative opinions, no one will, we think, deny his high and peculiar merits as a poet; and it is merely in that character that we shall notice the present collection of his writings, which is edited by his widow, who has added to it a preface, written in a very powerful and feeling manner. The great characteristics of Mr. Shelley's poetry are a very high and sometimes obscure imagination, a passionate attachment to the beauties of nature, and a wonderful grace and power of versification. The faithful and glowing pictures which his poems present of beautiful scenery and natural objects, to us give them their greatest charm. "His life," says Mrs. S. "was spent in the contemplation of nature;" and again, "Such was his love of nature, that every page of his poetry is associated in the minds of his friends with the loveliest scenes of the countries which he inhabited." In his descriptions of flowers, and in the delightful illustrations which he derives from them, he is always most happy. The facilities of versification which Mr. Shelley possessed, have, perhaps, led him to make too many experiments in metre, of which the present volume furnishes some instances. One of his longer poems is written very successfully in the *terza rima*. The following affecting lines were composed when "ill-health and continual pain preyed upon his powers, and the solitude in which he lived, particularly on his first arrival in Italy, although congenial to his feelings, must frequently have weighed upon his spirits."

Stanzas written in Dejection, near Naples.

"The sun is warm, the sky is clear,
The waves are dancing fast and bright,
Blue isles and snowy mountains wear
The purple noon's transparent light
Around its unexpanded buds;
Like many a voice of one delight,
The winds, the birds, the ocean floods,
The City's voice itself is soft, like Solitude's.

"I see the Deep's untrampled floor
With green and purple seaweeds strown;
I see the waves upon the shore,
Like light dissolved in star-showers, thrown:
I sit upon the sands alone,
The lightning of the noon-tide ocean
Is flashing round me, and a tone
Arises from its measured motion,
How sweet! did any heart now share in my emotion.

"Alas! I have nor hope nor health,
Nor peace within nor calm around,
Nor that content surpassing wealth
The sage in meditation found,
And walked with inward glory crowned—
Nor fame, nor power, nor love, nor leisure.
Others I see whom these surround—
Smiling they live and call life pleasure;—
To me that cup has been dealt in another measure.

"Yet now despair itself is mild,
Even as the winds and waters are;
I could lie down like a tired child,
And weep away the life of care
Which I have borne and yet must bear,
Till death like sleep might steal on me,
And I might feel in the warm air
My cheek grow cold, and hear the sea
Breathe o'er my dying brain its last monotony.

"Some might lament that I were cold,
As I, when this sweet day is gone,
Which my lost heart, too soon grown old,
Insults with this untimely moan;
They might lament—for I am one
Whom men love not,—and yet regret,
Unlike this day, which, when the sun
Shall on its stainless glory set,
Will linger, though enjoy'd, like joy in memory yet."

We have not space to notice the longer poems contained in this volume, some of which are tinctured with the writer's peculiar views. In the first of them, "Julian and Maddalo," we fancy that an allusion is intended to the character and sentiments of the author and Lord Byron; and in this, and in other respects, it is a most singular

poem. There is one passage in particular which, when the melancholy fate of the author is remembered, furnishes one of those remarkable coincidences which, upon some minds, make so powerful and undue an impression.

"As much skill as need to pray,
In thanks or hope for their dark lot have they,
To their stern maker," I replied.—"O ho!
You talk as in years past," said Maddalo.
"'Tis strange men change not. You were ever still
Among Christ's flock a perilous infidel—
A wolf for the meek lambs: if you can't swim,
Beware of Providence."

The Cross and the Crescent; a Metrical Romance; by the Rev. J. Beresford. 8vo. 14s.

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A Narrative of the Conversion and Death of Count Struenzee. By Dr. Munter. 8vo. 8s.

The Difficulties of Infidelity. By the Rev. G. S. Faber, B.D. 1 vol. 8vo. 7s.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

The Wonders of Elora, or the Narrative of a Journey to the Temples and Dwellings excavated out of a Mountain of Granite, and extending upwards of a mile and a quarter, at Elora, in the East Indies, by the route of Poona, Aumed-Nuggur, and Toka, returning by Dowlutabad and Aurungabad; with some general observations on the people and country. By John B. Seeley, Captain in the Bombay Native Infantry, &c. 8vo. 16s.

Although we have so many descriptions of India, we did not, before the appearance of the present volume, possess any detailed and accessible accounts of the singular antiquities of Elora. These stupendous temples, the origin of which is unknown, are hewn out of the solid rock; and, whether we regard the magnificence of their dimensions, the labour which must have been required in the construction of them, or their remote antiquity, may be fairly said to vie with the Egyptian pyramids. The following passage will give some idea of these wonderful structures.

"Conceive the burst of surprise at suddenly coming upon a stupendous temple, within a large open court, hewn out of the solid rock, with all its parts perfect and beautiful, standing proudly alone upon its native bed, and detached from the neighbouring mountain by a spacious area all round, nearly 250 feet deep, and 150 feet broad: this unrivalled fane, rearing its rocky head to a height of nearly 100 feet—its length about 145 feet, by 62 broad—having well-formed doorways, windows, staircases to its upper floor, containing fine large rooms of a smooth and polished surface, regularly divided by rows of pillars: the whole bulk of this immense block of isolated excavation being upwards of 500 feet in circumference; and, extraordinary as it may appear, having beyond its areas three handsome figure galleries, or virandas, supported by regular pillars, with compartments hewn out of the boundary scarp, containing 42 curious gigantic figures of the Hindoo mythology—the whole three galleries in continuity, enclosing the areas, and occupying the almost incredible space of nearly 420 feet of excavated rock; being, upon the average, about thirteen feet two inches broad all round, and in height fourteen feet and a half; while, positively, *above* these again are excavated fine large rooms. Within the court, and opposite these galleries, or virandas, stands Keylas the Proud, wonderfully towering in hoary majesty—a mighty fabric of rock, surpassed by no relic of antiquity in the known world."

Captain Seeley's work contains, in addition to his copious descriptions of the Temples of Elora, a narrative of his journey thither, and of his residence at Aurungabad, and Aumed-Nuggur, as well as much information upon Indian affairs in general. In his observations upon Oriental politics, he is not, however, very successful. He argues at considerable length against the propriety of recognizing a free press in India; and informs us, that Mr. Adam, the late governor-general, and his coadjutors, deserve the warmest praise for the restrictive measures adopted by them! It has always appeared to us to be a very bitter satire upon our government in India to assert that any real danger is to be apprehended to it from the existence of a free press. If the system be a good one, it will necessarily derive support and stability from free discussion; if it be a bad one, the sooner it arrives at its termination, the greater will be the benefit both to England and India. Would a free press, asks Capt. S. render the immense population of India a jot happier, more enlightened, or more virtuous? He thinks not, but he does not favour us with the grounds of his opinion. He tells us, indeed, that "India is incapable of appreciating freedom,

or the blessings of Christianity; and that our present system of government in India, contrasted with that of the native powers, is a real blessing." The latter position may be granted; but does it prove that the diffusion of knowledge and intelligence, which must inevitably follow the introduction of a free press, would have the effect of restoring the barbarism and tyranny which formerly disgraced the Native governments. Capt. S. refers to the American Revolution, but he forgets the true lesson which that revolution has taught. We hope that the time is not far distant, when the real nature of our colonial policy will be better understood.

Journal of a Residence in Ashantee. By Joseph Dupuis, Esq. late his Britannic Majesty's Envoy and Consul for that Kingdom. Comprising Notes and Researches relative to the Gold Coast, and the Interior of Western Africa, chiefly collected from Arabic MSS. and information communicated by the Moslems of Guinea. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Origin and Causes of the present War.

Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor. By W. M. Leake, F.R.S. 8vo. 15s.

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Doppet, a native of Savoy, was a physician of some eminence, but during the warlike fever of the Revolution he exchanged the lancet for the lance, and became a general about the time when Toulon was taken by the English. Napoleon has consecrated his name by a few lines. His memoirs, without being very interesting, are yet deserving of notice, as furnishing some additional traits of the physiognomy of that period.

Mémoires Historiques de la Reaction Royaliste dans le Midi, et sur les Assassinats commis pour le Cause du Roi en 1793, par le Citoyen Freron, Representant du Peuple. (Historical Memoirs of the Royalist Reaction in the South, and of the Assassinations committed for supporting the Cause of the King in 1793.)

This representative of the people was the son of Freron, the journalist, upon whom Voltaire poured out such unceasing and bitter sarcasm. These memoirs afford some curious information upon the organized system of massacre and assassination which existed in the South of France.

De la Monarchie Fraçaise au 1 Janvier, 1824. Par M. le Comte de Montlosier. 1 vol. 8vo. (On the French Monarchy to the first of January, 1824. By M. le Comte de Montlosier.)

This is decidedly the best royalist pamphlet that has appeared at Paris for a considerable time. The author is a man of talent and penetration; and, for a foreigner who may be curious as to the internal politics of France, his book is one of the best to consult. He clearly sees where the difficulty lies, "Les gens du tiers etat qui ont plus d'esprit et d'argent que les nobles." The Jesuits may take upon themselves to model the rising generation in France; but what is to be done with the men who have been educated in the central schools during the Republic from 1792 to 1800, and those who have been brought up in the semi-liberal Lyceums of Napoleon, from 1800 to 1814? M. de Montlosier displays no little acuteness in the treatment of these knotty points; added to which he is almost as amusing as the vivacious Abbé de Pradt.

Douze cent trente trois verités sur les Theatres de Paris. 1 vol. 8vo. (Twelve Hundred and Thirty-three Truisms on the Theatres of Paris, &c.)

This book will prove an acceptable acquisition to a foreigner who wishes, in frequenting the theatres of Paris, to have a peep behind the curtain. The work is modelled upon the celebrated "Petit Almanach des Grands Hommes" by Rivarol, which had so much success before the Revolution. A portrait of each actor and actress is given in a few lines, with characteristic anecdotes and some idea of the matériel of the theatres. These brief, but often satisfactory notices, amount to 1233 paragraphs; many of which prove the authors to have been no strangers to the green-room. From some of them it appears that the share in the receipts of the theatre, which come to a successful author of "Vaudevilles," amounts to 1700 francs a-month in Paris alone. On the first night of the representation of a new piece, two hundred "chevaliers du lustre," or hired applauders, are sent into the pit to support the piece, and shout down, and, if necessary, beat down any opposition. M. Berthon, a composer of very mediocre talents, has gained for several years back 27,000 francs a-year by his operas. Madlle. Mars gave presents to the amount of 6000 francs to the celebrated Geoffroy, who was the lion of journalists from 1800 to 1811. This was money well laid out, for Geoffroy really opened the eyes of the public to the merits of this inimitable actress, who has gained no less than 600,000 francs, a most enormous sum for France. With the aid of this book, a stranger will find his enjoyment of the Parisian theatres doubled. It will enable him to understand the allusions, jests, and apostrophes of the *Parterre*, which sometimes offer the most comic part of the entertainment.

Vingt quatre heures d'une Femme sensible; par Madame la Princesse de S——. 1 vol. 8vo. (Twenty-four Hours of a Woman of Feeling; by Madame the Princess of S——.)

Madame Constance Pipelet, the wife of a surgeon, was celebrated some twenty years ago as a poetess—possessed of considerable wit, an elevated soul, and some talent for writing; she became an object of great attraction under the Consulate, from 1800 to 1804; and finished by marrying the Prince de Salm, a German. Stimulated by the success of "Ourika," a sentimental tale, by the Duchess de Duras, the Princess de Salm has drawn from her portfolio and published a little romance with the above attractive title. It was written, it appears, several years ago. It is an account of the mental struggle and anguish, the alternate hope and despair of a very ardent-minded woman; who, from the delay of a letter and some ambiguous appearances, is led to suppose that the man whom she most passionately loved, and with whom she was on the point of forming an union, had sacrificed her to another. This agony of a day is traced with a pen of fire, the interest flags not for a moment, and the reader is kept in a delicious fever of sentimental excitation for two hours, about the time necessary to read the romance. The success of this interesting brochure has been prodigious. It is in the hands of every *femme sensible*, from the princess to the porteress, in Paris. It has altogether extinguished "Ourika."

Eveline, Roman, 1 vol. 12mo. Invitation à des Personnes pieuses pour former des Societés Bibliques des Femmes. (Eveline, a Romance. An invitation to the Pious to form Biblical Female Societies.)

These two publications are by the Duchess de Broglie. This lady is remarkable for two things: first, for being the daughter of the celebrated Madame de Stael; and, secondly, for having said one day in her own drawing-room to a young poet—"Monsieur, quand on a le malheur de n'avoir pas de naissance, il est fort bien d'acquerir du talent." This maxim appeared a particularly strange one, as coming from the daughter of Mad. de Stael. However this may be, a well-understood self-love should have deterred the daughter of the writer of "Corinne" and "Delphine" from ever entering the lists of literary enterprise; but the example of the Duchess de Duras, whose name, as the author of "Ourika," has been posting on the four winds of Heaven, about Paris at least, for the last two months, was too irresistible. Indeed, such has been the ferment caused by the success of this fair Duchess's black *chef-d'œuvre*, in the noble brains of the high and titled dames in Paris, that they are threatened with scores of romances by fair and aristocratic hands. Ladvocat, the fashionable bookseller, promises six of this privileged caste for the month of December next. The outline of the Duchess de Broglie's little romance is as follows. Eveline, the heroine, is the only child of a rich and noble Irish family, which has sought a refuge in France. She is rich and beautiful; and her parents wish to marry her to a French nobleman. Eveline has, however, traced out for herself a humbler road to happiness, by falling in love with a young painter. Her family, indignant at the thought of such a mis-alliance, put an end to all communication between her and the object of her passion. The consequence is, that Eveline falls sick, a rapid decline comes on, in the last stage of which her terrified family consent to her union with her lover. The young painter is accordingly sent for, but he arrives only time enough to receive her last sigh, as, while he is impressing a kiss upon her lips, she expires. The story is simple and common-place enough, and argues but little power of invention in the author; nor is the absence of this quality compensated for by any remarkable force of style or skilful treatment of the passions. The most piquant thing about the work is its being written by a person so well known for her exaggerated respect for rank and title, while the object of the story is to shew the evil consequences resulting from this very prejudice. But this is another trait to add to the history of that hypocritical liberality of sentiment which pervades the upper classes of society. In France every one has read Eveline, and every one finds fault with it. Few have read the Duchess's *brochure* upon the Bible Societies, and yet all tongues are loud in its praise.

Tableau Slave du Ve Siecle. Par Madame la Princesse Woulkousky. (A Sclavonic Picture of the Fifteenth Century. By the Princess Woulkousky.)

This is another effort of vanity in the shape of a romance, superinduced by the success of "Ourika." What a waste of paper, pens, ink, time, and fine eyes, has not the Duchess de Duras to answer for! The prudery of the Parisian ladies has been not a little shocked by the strange costume of the heroine of this romance. Indeed it is not a little embarrassing to describe the dress, or rather the want of dress, of the fair Sclavonian. Though Madame Woulkousky piques herself upon the historical accuracy of her picture, yet we cannot but help thinking it rather strange that the Sclavonian ladies, who were not residing exactly near the equator, should even in the fifth century have been totally independent of milliners, and gone about their ordinary occupations in the simple costume which Eve wore before she had the fatal *tete a tete* with the serpent. The Romance, though altogether extravagant, has been read with curiosity. The Parisians say they have found in it the confirmation of a remark once made by Napoleon, who said, "Ouvrez le jabot bien plissé d'un Russe, et vous trouvez le poil de l'ours." (Open the well-plaited frill of a Russian's shirt, and you will find underneath the shaggy skin of a bear.) This production of the Princess Woulkousky has attracted notice on the same principle as the works of Count Orloff have done. The thing is neither rich nor rare, but only extraordinary as being the production of a Russian. The Princess has fortified her text with numerous citations from Karamsin's History. She endeavours to prove, by sixty-two notes, that the cannibalic manners of her characters really flourished in the fifth century.

LITERARY REPORT.

We have much pleasure in hearing that the Literary World is likely to be in a great measure compensated for the loss of Lord Byron's Memoirs, by the production of some Private Correspondence, which we are informed will appear early in July, with Notes and Observations, by one of his earliest and most confidential friends.

Mr. Dupuis' Account of the Ashantees, will appear in a few days.

The Rev. T. Arnold, M.A. late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, has been for many years employed in writing a History of Rome, from the earliest Times to the Death of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius.—The first volume, from the rise of the Roman State to the formation of the Second Triumvirate, A. U. C. 710, B. C. 44, will soon be published.

An Account of the Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St. Katharine, near the Tower of London, by J. B. Nichols, F.S.A. F.L.S. will shortly appear.

The Second Part of the Modern History of Wilts, containing the Hundred of Heytesbury, by Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. is about to be published.

A Life of Rafaelle D'Urbino is preparing for the press, drawn from the most authentic sources, together with an enumeration of his most celebrated Works in different Collections, and Remarks upon his powers as an Artist. In one vol. 8vo.

Typographia, or the Printer's Instructor, by J. Johnson, Printer, is preparing for publication, in 2 vols. 18mo. Illustrated with numerous Engravings on Wood. Dedicated by permission to the Roxburghe Club.

Mr. J. P. Wood has nearly ready for publication, in one vol. 12mo. A Life of Law of Lauriston, projector of the Mississippi scheme: containing a detailed Account of the Nature, Rise, and Progress, of this extraordinary Joint Stock Company, with many curious Anecdotes of the Rage for Speculating in its Funds, and the disastrous Consequences of its Failure.

Mr. Lambert, Vice-President of the Linnæan Society, has been a long time engaged on the Second Volume of his splendid Work,—a Description of the Genus Pinus, which is expected to appear in the course of the month.

Mr. Swainson has in the press a small work on the Zoology of Mexico, containing descriptions of the animals collected there by Mr. Bullock, and intended as an Appendix to the Travels of the latter in that country.

A series of lithographic prints of Scenery in Egypt and Nubia, from drawings by Bossi, a Roman artist, are about to appear in Numbers, executed by Messrs. Harding and Westall.

Mr. Basil Montague, we hear, intends to publish a complete and correct edition of Lord Bacon's Works.

The Rev. Dr. Evans, of Islington, has on the eve of publication, a small volume entitled Richmond and its Vicinity, with a Glance at Twickenham, Strawberry-Hill, and Hampton Court.

The Remains of Robert Bloomfield, consisting of unedited pieces in Prose and Verse, will be published in a few days, for the exclusive benefit of his family.

A Tale is in progress from the pen of Mr. Reginald Morrice, to be entitled "Owen Glendower." It is founded partly on the popular traditions of Wales, and partly on authentic history. The Author avows it to be his wish, in this announcement, to interest the attention of the great Northern Genius to the rich stores of Welsh romantic History; in which case he would be content to withdraw his own unpretending composition.

In the Press.—Bibliotheca Biblica, a Select list of Books on Sacred Literature; with notices Biographical, Critical, and Bibliographical, intended as a Guide to the consultation of the most useful Writers on Biblical Subjects. In one vol. 8vo. By William Orme, Author of the Life of John Owen, D.D.

Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, adapted for Families and Young Persons, by the Omission of objectionable Passages. By Thomas Bowdler, Esq. F.R.S., &c. Editor of the Family Shakspeare, &c. &c.

The Czar; an Historical Tragedy. By Joseph Cradock, Esq. M.A. F.S.A.

An Enquiry into the Duties and Perplexities of Medical Men, as Witnesses in Courts of Justice; with Cautions and Directions for their guidance. By J. G. Smith, M.D.

Memoirs of the Rose; comprising Botanical, Poetical, and Miscellaneous Recollections of that celebrated Flower, in a series of Letters to a Lady. In one vol. 18mo.

Patmos and other Poems. By James Edmeston, Author of Sacred Lyrics, in one volume. Published for the benefit of benevolent Institutions connected with the Churches and Congregations of the Rev. H. F. Burder, and of the Rev. H. A. Cox, of Hackney.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from May 1 to May 31, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To	1824.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To
May 1	45	67	29,85	29,89	May 17	33	58	29,92	29,89
2	48	55	29,85	29,76	18	43	63	29,88	29,75
3	45	49	29,54	29,48	19	42	[illegible]	29,71	29,75
4	39	51	29,54	29,61	20	39	53	29.66	29,73
5	38	63	29,76	29,80	21	28-5	57	29,78	29,81
6	45	63	29,8[illegible]	29,84	22	31	50	29,87	29,88
7	42	67	29,78	29,87	23	33	60	29,86	29,84
8	45	70	30,05	30,19	24	37	54	29,81	29,86
9	47	61	30,22	30,21	25	33	61	30,03	30,11
10	49	66	29,98	29,85	26	45	64	30,26	30,36
11	42	55	29,91	29,89	27	43	69	30,45	30,48
12	42	55	29,84	29,82	28	39	75	30,46	30,37
13	39	50	29,79	29,63	29	40	69	30,25	30,06
14	41	49	29,51	29.52	30	49	66	29,85	29,77
15	40	47	29,48	29,46	31	45	69	29,79	29,86
16	40	53	29,67	29,87					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

OUR sensations of solar heat have afforded us so little evidence of the fact, that we can scarcely induce ourselves to believe that the sun had already passed the æstival or summer point of the ecliptic, before we had occasion to part with our winter doublet; yet so it was, although, in despite of cold uncheery nights and gloomy days, the face of nature never assumed a more promising appearance.

The season of hay-harvest has arrived, and, generally speaking, the crop is most abundant; in a few instances, the black-nonsuch variety is somewhat deficient in bulk, but the defect is amply compensated by the heaviest and best crop of clover-hay we have almost ever beheld: nor is this an exception to the crops in general. Wheats are surprisingly luxuriant, nay even upon light and inferior soils the appearance of the plant would almost warrant the conclusion that the result cannot be otherwise than satisfactory—thus much is at least certain, that more is to be apprehended from their getting too stout and unable to support themselves till the grain is fathomed, upon the deep loams and land in high cultivation, than that the grain upon the thin and less superior soils should prove deficient. Peas, beans, tares, and all the succulent and leguminous tribe are no less promising; and even the barleys, which but a short time since exhibited such a doleful appearance, have recovered beyond measure, and for the most part afford reasonable grounds for believing that there will be no material deficiency in their general produce. Nevertheless our sanguine anticipations may yet be overturned—the harvest will undoubtedly be late in the season, and numerous casualties may yet intervene to subvert the most rational conjectures.

The summer-tilths have been well prepared for the reception of turnip and other seeds, and a breadth of land almost equal to double the extent of former years is planted with mangel wurzel—such is the growing estimation which this plant has acquired as a spring food for cattle.

Lean stock has commanded high prices at all the spring fairs, and horses, both of the nag and cart kind, have been eagerly sought for at a material advance in value. Wool too is looking upwards, but all other descriptions of farming produce are nearly stationary.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, May 15th, 62*s* 5*d*—22d, 63*s* 0*d*—29th, 63*s* 10*d*—June 5th, 6*s* 8*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef -	2*s*	8*d*	to	4*s*	0*d*
Mutton -	3	0	to	3	8
Veal -	3	0	to	4	8
Pork -	2	8	to	4	8
Lamb -	4	6	to	5	0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields P. T.

Marsh Champ.	0*l*	0*s*	to	0*l*	0*s*
Ware - -	5	10	to	6	0
York Kidneys	7	10	to	8	0
Scotch Reds	6	10	to	7	0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield,—Old Hay, 110s to 120s 0d—Inf. 80s to 100s—Clover, Old, 110s to 126s—Inf. 90s to 105s—Straw, 40s to 50s.

St. James's. — Hay, 80s to 130s —Clover, 100s to 126s—Straw, 45s 0d to 54s.

Whitechapel,—Clover, 100s to 130s —Hay, 90s to 116s—Straw, 42s to 50s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 26th ult. 238$\frac{1}{2}$.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 94$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$.—Old Three and a Half per Cent. 101$\frac{3}{4}$: New, 101$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$.—Long Annuities, 22$\frac{3}{16}$ $\frac{7}{8}$.—India Bonds, 81 83 pm.—2d. Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 26 34 pm.—1[illegible]. Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 27 34 pm.—Consols for the Account, 95$\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, June 24, 1824.

COMMERCE remains in a state similar to the preceding month, attention being still chiefly directed towards the public funds, in which some alterations have taken place, owing to unfavourable reports respecting the loans contracted for the new states of Mexico and Colombia, which produced a rapid fall. The alarm, however, soon subsided, as it was discovered that these rumours had no solid foundation. Prices have consequently materially improved, and would undoubtedly rise still further, should our government meet the wishes of this country by acknowledging the independence of the present de-facto governments of South America. The successful opposition of the French Chamber of Peers to the proposed law for reducing the interest of the French rentes from five to three per cent. is also a circumstance that has excited much interest on our foreign Stock Exchange, and influenced the nature of the transactions in these securities.

Some hope is entertained that the transit of Foreign Linens will soon be allowed by government, whereby our trade with South America would be materially benefited.

Our market for Colonial produce has been nearly the same since our last statement.

An advance of a few shillings has been obtained on Coffees, and they remain steady even during the arrival of heavy supplies, which are reporting daily, and will soon be brought into the market, the orders for exportation coming in more frequently, joined to an increase in the delivery for home consumption. Our stock of Coffee consisted in the beginning of this month of about 7020 tons against 5900 at the same period in 1823, but it is impossible to say how much the proportion may be altered by the new arrivals. Good to fine middling Jamaica, 85s. to 98s.; Demerara and Berbice, 85s. to 92s.; middling 74s. to 80s.; good to fine ordinary St. Domingo, 60s. to 62s. 6d.; Brazil, 58s. to 61s.

SUGARS have been rather dull of sale. White Havannahs, however, being scarce, obtained full prices, and Brazils kept up at the former rate.

The duty on Mauritius Sugar will remain the same for this year, and it is even anticipated that the bill to fix it at 27s. per cwt. will not be persisted in the next Session of Parliament. Large parcels of this description have been brought forward in public sale, where they met with very few buyers even at a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per cwt.

The East India Company have declared a sale of 11,000 packages, chiefly of Mauritius, and a small quantity of Bengal Sugars. In those of the British plantations very little is doing. Brown, 53s. to 56s.; fine, 65s. to 69s.; white Havannah, 35s. to 40s.; brown to yellow 23s. to 26s.; white Brazils, 29s. to 34s.; light Bourbons, 21s. to 24s., white Bengal, 26s. to 35s.

PIMENTO readily finds buyers at 7$\frac{3}{4}$d. to 8d. middling to good quality; but Pepper and all other Spices are extremely dull.

American RICE is much depressed by the heavy stock on hand, and the prices of 13s. to 14s. for good old Carolina, and

15s. to 17s. for new description, almost nominal. East India Rice is firmer, the owners, in consequence of the great deficiency of supplies, not being inclined to sell.

COTTON continues in request at the former prices: East India and Pernambuco descriptions chiefly for the country, and American Cottons for exportation, particularly for France, where the manufactories are said to be fully employed.

The imports of Cotton into the kingdom since the beginning of this year are 38,000 bales less than they were in the first five months of 1823; however the present stock is computed to be 349,000 bales against 289,000 bales last June. Five thousand bales are declared for sale by the East India Company, in consequence of which less has been doing here in East India Cottons, during the last fortnight, though in Liverpool the sales continued extensive. Good Bengal is quoted 6d. to 6⅛d; Surat, 6⅝d. to 7d.; Madras, 6¼d.; Bowed Georgia, 8⅝d. to 9d.; Pernambuco, 11d. to 11¼d.; Egyptian, 10d. to 11d.

INDIGO commands an advance of 6d. to 9d. on the price established in the April sale; little business, however, has latterly been going forward, as the present high rates offer no inducement to purchasers beyond the real want. One thousand one hundred and sixty-nine chests are declared for sale at the India House for the 13th of July; this forms the whole stock of such Indigos as have not yet passed the catalogue; however several supplies are arrived, by which the quantity for sale is likely to be increased to about 2000 chests.

DYEWOODS are heavy. Jamaica Logwood, 8*l.*; Fustic 7*l.* per ton.

TOBACCO is without much improvement; ordinary qualities cannot be sold, but there is more inquiry for fine Marylands. The crop of Kentucky is represented as likely to be less than had been expected. The stock of Tobacco here is 16,600 hhds. against 16,200 last June. Marylands 5d. to 20d.; Virginia leaf, 2d. to 6¾d.; stript leaf, 2¼d. to 6d.; Kentucky, 2¼d. to 5d.

There has been nothing very interesting in the Corn-market lately; however the average price of oats favours the idea of those in bond becoming free in August next, and 16s. to 17s. per quarter is offered for good feed, warehoused previous to May 1822, and 11s. to 12s. per quarter for more recent importations; but there are few holders willing to sell at these prices. The average price for Wheat is 63s. 7d.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM MAY 18, TO JUNE 15, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

APPLETON, R. Manchester, cotton-spinner (Seddon
Ashton, T. jun. Canton-place, underwriter (Baker, Nicholas-lane
Austin, J. B. Cheapside, druggist (Russel and Son, Southwark
Bailie, R. and E. Nicholas lane, merchants (Gregson and Fonnereau, Angel court
Barker, J. Butler's-alley, silk-manufacturer (Bowman, Union-court
Bath, W. Copenhagen house, victualler (Whitton, Gre[illegible] James-street
Beale, C. New Sarum, oilman (Lindsall, Holborn-co[illegible]
Bird, T. W. Liverpool, merchant (Prest and Kaye
Bliss, E. Freeman's-court, money-scrivener (Palmer, Gray's-Inn
Bolton, T. Ormskirk, tailor (Houghton
Booth, P. Gee Cross-within, Werneth, cotton-spinner (Potter, Manchester
Bulmer, G. D. Liverpool, money-scrivener (Hinde
Butt, W. P. Wimborne Minster, grocer (Fryer
Castell, J. Blackman-street, wire-worker (Robinson, Halfmoon-street
Clark, W. H. and Clement, R. High Holborn, linen-drapers (Green and Ashant, Sambrook-court
Clark, R. and Jooling, J. jun. Trinity-square, corn-factors, (Grace and Stedman
Courteen, R. Size-lane, dealer (Reeves, Ely-place
Crook, W. Burnley, iron merchant (Shaw and Artindale
Drew, T. Exeter, linen-draper (Sweet, Stokes, and Carr, Basinghall-street
Edwards, G. and Hoggart, T. St. John-street, stationers (Richardson, Cheapside
Evans, W. Albany-terrace, merchant (Clarke and Co. Saddler's-hall
Everitt, J. St. Martin's, horse-dealer (Wort[illegible] Bourn
Felton, R. jun. Southwark, hop merchant (Henman, James-street
Finch, R. and J. Ensham, glove-manufacturer (Dudley, Oxford
Fisher, F. Austin Friars, merchant (Bolton, Austin Friars
Fishwick, W. Habergham Eaves, timber-merchant (Shaw and Artindale, Burnley
Gaskell, T. Bugsworth, cotton-spinner (Baddeley, Stockport
Giani, A. New Cavendish-street, music-publisher (Orchard, Hatton-garden
Gibson, R. J. P. Great Bell-alley, merchant (Hartley, New Bridge-street
Griffith, W. Beaumaris, currier (Murrow, Liverpool
Groves, S. Sheffield, saw-maker (Groves and Furniss, Sheffield
Halliwell, W. Bunhill-row, hatter (Annesley, India-chambers
Hiffernan, J. N. Alphington, starch-manufacturer (Terrell, Exon.
Hilder, J. Lime-street, victualler (Sandford, New-inn
Hill, J. Carlisle, mercer (Blow
Holmes, T. Nottingham, corn-factor (Payne
Hooman, J. Great Queen-street, carpet-manufacturer (Kaye, Dyer's-buildings
Humble, J. Manchester, shop-keeper (Claye and Thompson
Huntriss, W. Northoram, cotton-spinner (Thompson and Co. Halifax
Jackson, E. York, goldsmith (Lee, Leeds
James, C. Horsham, innholder (Hart, Dorking
Jameson, W. Pancras-lane, provision-merchant (Smith and Weir, Austin Friars
Joyce, H. S. and T. and J. Bucklersbury, clothiers (Fisher, Bucklersbury
Kain, F. Limehouse, coal-merchant (Harman, Wine-office-court
Lewis, J. Bristol, grocer (Savery

M'Kenzie, A. Lime-street, merchant (Lowe and Bennet, Lawrence Pountney-lane
M'Carthy, D. Shadwell, coal-merchant (Burra and Nield, Cheapside
Makepeace, H. Bristol, coach-maker (Brown and Watson
Marshman, B. Trowbridge, clothier (Morgan, Holborn
Meybruch, F. Old Cavendish-street, tailor (Farmer, Cripplegate
Moore, J. Bristol, timber-merchant (Henderson, Lincoln's-Inn
Moore, J. sen. Burnley, cotton-spinner (Buck, Burnley
Naish, J. Bristol, auctioneer (Umney, Chancery-lane
Pacey, T. Lincoln, coal-dealer (Lings
Parke, J. Liverpool, druggist (Taylor
Pine, T. and Davis, E. Maidstone, millers (Fisher and Sudlow, Thavies-inn
Pomeroy, R. jun. Brixham, banker (Abbott, Mark-lane
Prestwidge, S. Drury-lane, grocer (Hindmarsh, Cripplegate
Purchas, S. Yeovill, draper (How and Little, Bristol
Raney, J. Whitehaven, banker (Lavie and Co. Old Jewry
Rawlings, R. & J. Frome Selwood, card-makers (Miller
Roberts, J. Cheltenham, coal-merchant (Stratford and Prince
Rossiter, T. Bristol, bottle-liquor-merchant (Stokes, Bristol
Rutt, N. Coleman-street, painter (Gregson and Fonnerean, Angel-court
Sanders, T. A. Penkridge, surgeon (Smith, Rugely
Sheriff, W. Liverpool, dealer (Holden
Sherwin, J. and Drone, J. Gould-square, comb-makers (Kirkman and Rutherford
Skaife, J. S. Tokenhouse-yard, hat-maker (Bowman, Union-court
Smith, T. Chepstow, cabinet-maker (Stokes, Bristol
Smith, T. B. and A. and D. Old Trinity-house, corn-factor (Fisher, Lincoln's-Inn
Smyth, T. Exeter, stationer (Downes, Furnival's-Inn
Spofforth, R. jun. Howden, scrivener (Dinsley
Stephenson, C. V. Liverpool, linen-draper (Merecott and Fowler
Stotworthy, E. Chiswell-street, cheesemonger (Richardson, Cheapside
Thompson, J. Birmingham, victualler (Bird
Thropp, J. Tooley-street, victualler (Hodgson & Burton, Salisbury-street
Todd, F. Chorlton, cotton-spinner (Edge, Manchester
Tode, G. P. Regent-street, watch-maker (Mayhew, Chancery-lane
Tomkinson, S. Burslem, earthenware-maker (Adlington and Co. Bedford row
Townsend, R. and S. Nottingham, cutlers (Payne
Tweed, J. Darby-street, cabinet-maker (Isaac, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe
Vankempen, P. Wapping-wall, brewer (Crouch, Union-court
Warneford, F. Wakefield, tea-dealer (Nay and Hardstone, Great Tower street
Waterhouse, C. Bridgnorth, druggist (Vickers
Wells, T. sen. Union-street, hat-maker (Williams, Bond-court
Whitaker, J. St. Paul's Church-yard, music-dealer (Harman, Wine-office-court
White, W. B. Strand, linen-draper (Parkin, New Boswell-court
Whitbread, W. Southend, linen-draper (Jones, Size-lane
Williams, E. Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant (Taylor, King-street
Wilcox, O. Tottenham-court-road, butcher (Cooke and Hunter, Clement's-Inn
Wilson, T. Little Queen-street, undertaker (Whitton, Gt. James-street
Wilson, R. Turnham-green, draper (Hurd and Johnson
Wilson, R. Tooley-street, victualler (Whitton, Gt. James-street
Wise, T. W. Jermyn-street, tavern-keeper (Fisher and Lake, Bury-street, St. James's
Wylde, J. Macclesfield, victualler (Ainsworth
Yates, J. C. Rosemary-lane, china-man (Olbadeston and Murray, Fenchurch-street

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. Coghill, merchant, Wick
M. Neilson, merchant, Glasgow
J. Robertson, jun. merchant, Dysart
A. Liddel, grocer, &c. Blantyre-toll
T. Willson, vintner, Beattoch bridge
W. M'Lean and Son, merchants, Edinburgh
W. Air, merchant, Coldstream

DIVIDENDS.

ALLISON, G. Bishopwearmouth, June 30
Atkinson, P. Rathbone-place, June 19
Ayton, W. Macclesfield, June 14
Baker, J. Crutched-friars, June 19
Baker, J. Bath, June 19
Ball, R. Bristol, July 3
Barnby, J. New Malton, July 7
Barrett, W. Cardiff, July 5
Barron, J. Tardebigg, June 16
Baseley, T. W. and Stapleton, W. Newport Pagnell, June 12
Becher, C. C. Lothbury, June 29
Bedson, T. & Bishop, R. Aston, July 3
Berry, T. Bond-court, June 19
Blair, G. and Plimpton, W. Lower Thames-street, June 22
Bradley, W. Louth, June 17
Bradock, J. Manchester, June 20
Brickwood, J. sen. and jun. Rainer, J. Morgan, W. and Starkey, J. Lombard-street, June 15
Brown, A. Plymouth, July 9
Buckley, J. Hollingreave, June 17
Button, W. sen. and jun. Paternoster-row, June 26
Chambers, C. Gracechurch-street, June 19
Chetham, J. Stockport, June 26
Coates, H. Bradfield, June 20
Coupland, C. jun. R. and F. Hunslet, and E. Salford, July 8
Cross, R. Horley Tower, July 8
Crutchley, H. Warwick, June 12
Dalton, J. Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 29
Darville, G. Oxford, June 15
Davidson, W. and Garnett, A. Liverpool, July 6
Day, R. H. Tovil, June 15
Day, R. Crooked-lane, June 26
Dickie, J. Devonport, June 28
Dix, J. High-street, Mary-le-bone, June 19
Dow, J. Bush-lane, June 19
Drakes, D. and Smith, G. Reading, June 19
Drummond, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, July 6
Ebbs, J. E. Minories, July 3.
Evans, D. Swansea, July 28
Fasena, D. Bath, June 26
Fearne, C. Old Broad-street, June 29
Fearnley, C. Crutched Friars, June 19
Fildes, J. Lamb's Conduit-st. June 19
Fowler, D. Lime-street, June 26
Franklin, W. Ladydown, Wilts, July 8
George, J. M. Horsham, June 29
Glover, D. Gutter-lane, June 12. 19
Grace, R. Fenchurch, July 6
Handscomb, J. H. Newport Pagnell, June 26
Harris, J. Birmingham, June 26
Harman, C. Wisbeach, July 3
Harrison, C. Aldgate, June 22
Hawkins, R. F. Limehouse, June 19
Hepke, T. and Van Post, H. O. St. Mary-hill, June 26
Herbert, R. and Buckmaster, W. St. Mary Axe, July 10
Herbert, J. Windmill-court, June 26
Hewson, J. & Robinson, W. Carlisle, June 17
Hibbert, J. Hylord's court, June 26
Holdsworth W. Bradford, June 30
Holt, M. F. Cannon row, June 22. June 26
Howard, E. and Gibbs, T. Cork-street, June 22
Humble, J. Liverpool, July 1
Hunt, H. Liverpool, July 5
Huxley, C. T. Newgate-street, June 12
Jones, T. St. John-street, July 10
King, W. Fareham, July 8
Knight, J. Halifax, July 8
Lax, J. Sunderland, July 6
Littlewood, J. Rochdale, June 19
Mackie, J. Watling-street, July 10
Maclean, W. Upper Marylebone street, June 19
M'Allis, J. Liverpool, June 28
M'Queen, W. H. and Hamilton, S. Newman street, July 8
Marsden, P. Sheffield, June 30
Maxfield, T. Salisbury, July 3
Maund, J. New street, June 12
Moorhouse, G. Doncaster, June 26
Newland, J. Liverpool, June 17
Nicholson, J. Cummendale, June 24
Nightingale, T. Watling str. July 10
Parker, G. Birchin lane, June 9. June 19
Patrick, J. Marylebone street, June 12
Pelerin, H. F. Lloyd's Coffee House, June 29
Pile, M. jun. Sidmouth, June 22
Pinck, J. Chichester, June 15. 19
Pinnock, T. D. St. Peter's, Cornhill, July 5
Richardson, J. Holborn, June 26
Righton, J. Bristol, June 24
Ritchie, W. & J. & J. jun. Finsbury square, July 3
Roberts, E. Oxford street, June 29
Robinson, M. A. Red Lion street, June 12
Robson, J. H. Sunderland, June 24. July 6
Sanders, J. M. Ipswich, June 9
Sayers, J. Little Yarmouth, June 25
Schlesinger, M. B. Church court, June 19
Shillitoe, T. York, July 9
Simpson, R. Crown court, July 3
Simpson, Huddersfield, July 8
Sparkes, J. and Coles, A. Portland street, June 19
Stewart, W. Mitre court, July 10
Street, J. F. Budge row, June 19
Wagstaff, J. Worcester, July 12
Wake, R. B. Morton, July 8
Wall, W. Oxford, June 26
Wall, J. Broad court, June 12
Watson, R. Britannia terrace, June 19
Weeks, J. Exeter, July 24
White, M. Finsbury square, June 12
Wilks, R. Chancery lane, June 26
Williams, W. Witlench, July 19
Willington, J. and E. Birmingham, June 8
Wilson, J. Ely, July 9
Winfield, J. and Thompson, T. Gateshead, June 29
Wortley, V. Henry street, June 12
Wright, T. Duke street, St. James, July 3
Wright, G. T. Piccadilly, June 29
Upsall, H. Wood Enderby, June 25

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Committals to Prison, &c.—The returns have been made to Parliament of the number of persons committed to prisons in London, Middlesex, and Surrey, from the several Magistrates of the City of London, and of the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, in the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, stating the numbers from each office, the names of the magistrates who committed, the number of bills found, convictions, &c. From these returns we ascertain the following results:—The first division of the return exhibits the committals from the different police offices to the gaol of Newgate in 1821, 1822, and 1823, the number of bills found, convictions, &c. In 1821, the committals were 1908; the bills found, 1661; and the convictions, 1274.—In 1822, the committals were 1940; the bills found, 1696; and the convictions, 1244: and in 1823, the committals were 1936; the bills found, 1692; and the convictions, 1201. At the Mansion House and Guildhall the convictions amounted to about three-fourths of the committals. In the list for the county of Surrey, No. VI. we find for the year 1821, under the head of L. B. Allen, Esq.—152 commitments, and only 66 bills found; R. J. Chambers, Esq. 139 commitments, and 48 bills found; R. Hedger, Esq. 36 commitments, and 5 bills found; D. King, Esq. 30 commitments, and 4 bills found; D. King, Esq. and the Rev. A. C. Onslow, seven commitments, and no bill found; Sir J. Pinhorn, Knt. 51 commitments, and 8 bills found.—For 1822, L. B. Allen, Esq. 193 commitments, and 68 bills found; J. Chambers, Esq. 123 commitments, and 37 bills found; M. Swabey, jun. Esq. 215 commitments, and 59 bills found; Sir J. Pinhorn, Knt. 35 commitments, and not one bill.—For 1823, L. B. Allen, Esq. 177 commitments, and 80 bills found; R. J. Chambers, Esq. 156 commitments, and 84 bills found; M. Swabey, jun. Esq. 213 commitments, and only 69 bills found; R. Hedger, Esq. 30 commitments, and 5 bills found; D. King, Esq. 13 commitments, and not one bill found.

On the 15th of May, the Protestant Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty held its 13th anniversary at the City of London Tavern, Lord Holland in the chair. After the preliminary business had been gone through, Mr. Wilks entered upon the particular instances in which the services of the Society had been useful, and was followed by several enlightened speakers, who proposed a series of resolutions, which embraced a petition for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts—a declaration of their devotedness to religious freedom throughout the world--their determination (on the ground of the church's wealth, and the injustice of dissenters contributing, who erect their own places of worship) to oppose further grants for new churches—that the meeting lamented the failure of the Unitarian Bill, and returned thanks to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London and the supporters of the measure—that the society is determined to persevere in obtaining the redress of wrongs done to freedom of worship—that it will endeavour to obtain some mode of registering the children of dissenters which may be available evidence in a law court—that the meeting is deeply affected at the fate of the Rev. Mr. Smith of Demerara. Thanks were then voted to the noble chairman, and the meeting broke up.

Irish Society.—The Irish Society is now erecting a building on part of the site of Old Blackwell Hall, in Guildhall Yard, next to the new courts, for the transaction of the momentous business of the establishment. It is well known that the Corporation of London are Trustees for immense estates in the Northern parts of Ireland, particularly in the county of Londonderry, which estates had been forfeited during the great Irish Rebellion by Earl O'Neil, in the times of Elizabeth and James I., and in the reign of the latter Monarch granted to the twelve chief Companies of London, and several minor Companies associated with them, for a valuable consideration. Of late years great improvement has been made in the condition of the lower orders of the Irish population on these estates, in consequence of the liberality of the Drapers, Fishmongers, and other Companies. Such part of the property forfeited under the circumstances abovementioned as consisted of the city of Londonderry, the town of Coleraine, the fishery in the river Bann, and of other property, which could not be easily and properly divisible, is still under the control and management of the parent Society, consisting of members of the Corporation of London, who act for the benefit of the whole. The business in London has hitherto been conducted in one or two of the chambers of Guildhall; but a vast number of the most venerable records having been considerably damaged by a fire which happened in that place in the year 1789, great pains have been taken of late years to arrange and make them available. This object having been effected, a suitable place was fixed upon in Guildhall Yard for the reception and preservation of the records.

A Society has been formed in the metropolis for the purpose of more effectually checking the practice of cruelty to the brute creation. Mr. Fowell Buxton, Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Martin, of Galway, and other distinguished persons, are among its promoters.

Small Pox Hospital.—The Governors held their Half-yearly General Court at this Hospital last month. F. G. Hanrott, esq. was called to the Chair; and after the confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Highmore, the Secretary, read the Committee's Report, in which some legacies were stated, and a handsome testimony expressed to the meritorious services of Dr. George Gregory, their Physician, and to the assiduity of Mr. William Wheeler, their Resident Surgeon. The Report also stated their practice, which we would recommend to the Committee of all Houses of Charity, that they had frequently brought before them all the nurses, and inquired into their conduct, fitness, and capability for the important duties which they engaged to fulfil, the result of which had proved very satisfactory. The funds of this Institution were then adverted to, yielding an income inadequate to its benevolent purposes, without the aid of public and parochial subscription; and there were at present twenty-two parishes which contributed to its support, and to which the Hospital was of essential service in receiving their parochial patients in the affliction of the casual Small-pox. It also appeared by the papers on the table that since the 1st of January last seventy-four casual patients had been received; of whom nineteen died; and that 1309 out-patients had been Vaccinated.

Monument to Mr. Watt.—A numerous meeting was held last month at the Freemasons' Hall, for the purpose of raising a Subscription to erect a Monument to the Memory of the late James Watt, who by his genius and science has multiplied the resources of his country and improved the condition of mankind. The Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool took the Chair at ten o'clock, supported by Lord Bexley, Sir James Mackintosh, Sir Humphrey Davy, P.R.S., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Peel, E. J. Littleton, esq. M. P., C. Grant, esq. M. P. W. Wilberforce, esq. M. P., H. Brougham, esq. M. P.—the Earl of Aberdeen, and many other gentlemen of distinction were present. Subscriptions were entered into, and one of 500*l*. from his Majesty was announced by the Earl of Liverpool.

Fatal Aeronautic Experiment.—Last month a Mr. Harris, accompanied by a female of the name of Stocks, ascended in a balloon from the City Road. Unfortunately, (as appears from the accounts published in the newspapers and the report of the Coroner's Inquest,) after they had pursued their course for some time in safety, on endeavouring to let out the gas for their descent, some impediment, or ill arrangement, prevented the re-closing of the valve, and the too rapid escape of the air precipitated their fall, not far from Croydon. The man was killed instantaneously, by being dashed against a tree; and the female, who had previously fainted, was dreadfully stunned, but has since recovered.

Artists' Benevolent Fund.—This beneficent Institution was established in 1810. Its object is to afford relief to the widows and orphans of those Artists who are already subscribers to the Joint Stock Fund, which is applied only to the relief of the Artists themselves. The anniversary dinner took place lately at the Freemasons' Tavern. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg presided, supported on the right by Sir T. Lawrence, P.R.A. and on the left by Sir John Swinburne, Bart. Amongst the company present were many distinguished Artists.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. C. Benson, to the Rectory of St. Giles's in the Fields.—The Rev. J. T. Grant, to the Rectory of Butterlagh.—The Rev. R. Tredcroft, to the Rectory of West Itchnor.—The Rev. C. Pitt, to the Rectory of Hasleton with Enworth Chapel.—The Rev. J. Goodenough, B.C.L. of Balliol College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Godmanstone, and the Perpetual Curacy of Nether Cerne.—The Rev. W. S. Carey, M.A. to the Rectory of Peter Javy.—The Rev. C. Drury, to the second portion of the Rectory of Pontesbury.—The Rev. Wm. Chester, A.M. to the Rectory of Walpole St. Peter.—The Rev. W. S. Gilly, M. A. elected Preacher to the Philanthropic Society, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Yates.—The Rev. A. Campbell, M. A. to the Vicarage of Childwall, void by the resignation of the Rev. H. Law, M. A.—The Rev. H. G. Liddell, M. A. to the Rectory of Romaldkirk.—The Hon. and Rev. J. S. Cocks, M. A. to be a Prebendary of the Cathedral of Hereford.—The Rev. E. Fane, M. A. to be a Prebendary of the Cathedral of Salisbury.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieut.-Col. John Ready to be Lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—Lord Marcus Hill is appointed Secretary of Legation to the Court of Tuscany, and C. T. Barnard, Esq. to the Court of Saxony.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Liskeard.—Lord Eliot.

New Ross.—John Doherty, Esq.

Northallerton.—Marcus Beresford, Esq.

Borough of Marlborough.—The Right Hon. J. T. Brudenall.

Married.]—At Cobham, R. Parsons, esq. to Mrs. Gill, widow of J. Gill, esq.—James Rhodes, esq. of Finchley, to Sophia, youngest daughter of Thomas Lermitte, esq.—Charles B. Robinson, esq. of New Brentford, to Mary, only daughter of Christopher Glover, esq.—At St. Andrew's Holborn, Mr. E. Wright, jun. of West Drayton, to Ann, the eldest daughter of Mr. G. Cornish.—At St. Pancras New Church, Captain R. Somersall, to Emma, youngest daughter of Wm. Pontifex, esq.—At St. Paul's Covent-garden, G. Beaman, esq. to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. Offley, of Henrietta-street.—At St. George's Hanover-square, the Hon. Captain W. L. Fitz-Gerald De Roos, to Lady G. Lennox.—At Kensington, John Gwilt, esq. to Mrs. Stokes, of Brompton.—At St. Paul's, Deptford, Jas. Tomlin, esq. to Sophia, the eldest daughter of J. D. Rolt, esq.—At St. Mary's, Newington, Surrey, Mr. G. Robins to Cordelia, third daughter of George Ware, esq.—At St. Mary's, Newington, Surrey, Mr. Wm. Rossiter, of Frome, Somersetshire, to Arundel, only daughter of the late Thomas Gale, esq.—At Marylebone Church, H. G. D. Wingfield, esq. to Lucy Mabella, sister of the present E. B. Portman, esq. M. P.

Died.]—At Chelsea, the Rev. Joseph Dixon, Rector of Sullington.—Aged 72, Mrs. Ann Medcalf.—At New North-street, Red Lion-square, the Rev. Edmund Garden, in the 93d year of his age, Rector of Kington.—At her son's house, Thornton Heath, Croydon, Mrs. Coles.—Elizabeth Patterson, wife of Mr. T. Witherby, of Enfield.—The Hon. Mrs. Henrietta S. Walpole.—At his residence in Lower Grosvenor-street, the Right Hon. Lord Henry Thomas Howard Molyneux Howard, Deputy Earl Marshal of England, and brother to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.—Mrs. White, of the Haymarket.—Richard Carter, esq. of Surrey-street, Strand.—At her house on Bethnal-green, Ann, widow of C. Jecks, esq.—At Miss Stewart's, Ditton Common, David Stewart, esq.—At Stoke Newington, Louisa Ann, daughter of C. Sundius, esq.—In Cecil-street, Strand, Miss Hannah Kilner, of Ulverstone.—On the 26th inst. Elizabeth, the beloved wife of John Kelly, esq. of Frognal, Hampstead, in the 58th year of her age.—At Hornsey, H. J. William, eldest son of the late Rev. Edmond Hill.—Sarah, the wife of Mr. T. Hearsey, of Botolph-lane.—At the house of her son, in Bishopsgate-street, Mrs. S. Cordell.—At his residence, Cave House, Battersea, Henry Condell, esq.—At Ford's Grove, Sarah Thomasin, wife of Edward Busk, esq.—In South Audley-street, Thomas Chevalier, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., and F.H.S. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons in London.—At his chambers in Barnard's Inn, Philip Neve, esq. Barrister at Law.—In Piccadilly, John Blackburn, esq.—In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Lieutenant-General John Simon Farley.—At his house, the Craven Head, Drury-lane, Mr. Oxberry. Besides his occupation as an actor, he possessed wine-vaults in Drury-lane, and a printing-press, from which several literary works periodically issued. He was originally a printer. There was a peculiar humour in his acting, and it marked his conversation in private life. He was shrewd, good-humoured, and intelligent.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

CAPEL LOFFT, ESQ.

At Montcallier, near Turin, on the 26th of May, C. Lofft, Esq. He was born at Bury St. Edmund's in 1751, and studied the law, in which profession he became a barrister. He was generally known as Capel Lofft, of Troston Hall; and was in no respect a common-place man. Among the earliest recollections of him, is his appearance at the County Meetings held at Stowmarket, during the last 25 years of the late King's reign. His figure was small, upright, and boyish; his dress—without fit, fashion, or neatness; his speaking—small-voiced, long sentenced, and involved; his manner—persevering, but without command. On these occasions, Mr. Lofft invariably opposed the Tory measures which those meetings were intended to sanction; and he was assailed, as invariably, by the rude hootings and hissings of the gentry and the rabble. Undismayed however by rebuff, he would fearlessly continue to advocate the cause of civil and religious freedom, conscious that though his voice was powerless, his cause was strong. Mr. Lofft's conversa-

tional powers were of a high order; his richly stored mind would throw out its treasures when surrounded by his friends, and few, if any, ever left him without improvement, or shared his converse without pleasure. His first publication was, we believe, "The Praises of Poetry," a poem, in 1775. After this, he published several legal and political tracts; the latter zealously advocating the cause of the American colonies against the Government at home. His more literary works are Eudosia, a poem; translations of the first and second Georgics of Virgil; Notes on Milton's Paradise Lost; Laura, or an Anthology of Sonnets, 5 vols., and several novels and poems within the last few years, during a residence abroad. Mr. Lofft was a warm politician in the Whig school, an earnest black-letter enthusiast in literature, and in private life an amiable man.

MR. JOHN FORBES.

Botanical science has sustained a severe loss in the death of this intelligent and enterprising young man. He was sent out by the Horticultural Society of London, under the sanction of the Lords of the Admiralty, with the squadron commanded by Captain William Owen, the object of which was to make a complete survey of the whole Eastern Coast of Africa. Such an expedition afforded too favourable an opportunity to be omitted by the Horticultural Society to send out an intelligent collector, and Mr. Forbes, whose zeal as a botanist was known to the Society, was fixed on as a proper person to accompany it. The squadron sailed in February 1822, and touched at Lisbon, Teneriffe, Madeira, and Rio Janeiro, at each of which places Mr. Forbes made collections in almost every branch of natural history, the whole of which were received by the Society. His extensive collections subsequently made at the Cape of Good Hope, Delagoa Bay, and Madagascar, were also received by the Society in high preservation, and by their magnitude and variety, evinced the unremitting attention which he had paid to the objects of his mission. With the approbation of Captain Owen, and with a zeal highly creditable to his own character, although not instructed by the Society, he engaged himself to form part of an expedition which was proceeding from the squadron, up the Zambezi River, on the Eastern coast of Africa. It was intended to go about eight hundred miles up the river in canoes, and the party was then to strike off southwards to the Cape. It was in this progress up the Zambezi that Mr. Forbes died, in the 25th year of his age. He received his Botanical education under Mr. Shepherd of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool, and had, by close application, acquired so much information in many other branches of natural science, as to justify the expectation that, had his life been spared, he would have stood high in the list of scientific travellers, and have been eminently useful to the Society whose patronage he enjoyed.

THOS. S. JOLLIFFE, ESQ.

This gentleman expired on the 6th ult. at his Manor House at Ammerdown Park in Somersetshire, at the close of his 78th year.—Descended from an ancient family, which traces its origin to the personal followers of the Norman Conqueror, and collaterally allied to some of the chief Nobles of the kingdom, Mr. Jolliffe filled an elevated station in society with distinguished ability and credit. Of late years he resided almost entirely in the country; but he formerly mingled in the brilliant circles of the metropolis, and sate in several Parliaments during the government of Lord North and the first periods of Mr. Pitt's Administration. In the House of Commons, as in every other situation, he sustained the character of a high-minded and scrupulously honourable gentleman. Of the disinterested and upright principle which universally governed his conduct he early in life gave an eminent proof, by resisting a very flattering overture which embraced high hereditary rank as well as pecuniary emolument, rather than desert those connexions, the views of which he had conscientiously adopted. Mr. Jolliffe had considerable property in various parts of England, but his chief estates were in Somersetshire, for which county he was several years since appointed High Sheriff, and served the office with a degree of splendour which has seldom been equalled, the whole of his retinue on that occasion being selected from his principal tenantry. As a Magistrate he was acute, active, humane, intrepid, and intelligent: his opinions were received with the sincerest deference, and his decisions heard with respectful acquiescence.

SIR JOHN HILL.

Last month, at his seat at Hawkstone, in his 84th year, Sir John Hill, Bart. So widely known and so universally esteemed are the name and character of the deceased Baronet, that we might here well close our record of this event. Living, as he almost always did, on his paternal and family estates, and "among his own people," Sir John Hill was a bright example of the true English Country Gentleman: urbane yet spirited in his demeanor—benevolent and hospitable in his disposition—and an ardent admirer of those manly sports and rural pursuits so peculiarly adapted to the feelings of

Englishmen—he was pre-eminently popular in the county so long attached to himself and relatives by every tie of public service and of ancient connexion, and he formed a prominent link in that endearing chain, by which the county of Salop and his family have been for ages honourably united. The happy parent of sixteen children, the majority of whom survive him, and six of whom have attained high rank and distinction in the service of their country, Sir John Hill sustained a patriarchal character, and, as the head of a family proverbial for its liberality and zeal in the furtherance of every work of charity and humanity, his decease will be a source of general and unfeigned regret:—a feeling which, in the public mind, as among his near and dear connexions, can only be controlled by the consideration that "he came to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in, in his season." Sir John Hill represented the borough of Shrewsbury in Parliament thirteen years; in 1811 he served the office of Mayor of Shrewsbury; and at the period of his decease he was Colonel Commandant of the North Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry. He completed his 83d year on the 1st of August last; and he died easily and happily, after scarcely one day's illness. Sir John Hill is succeeded in the Baronetcy and in his extensive estates by his grandson, Rowland, one of the Representatives in Parliament for the county of Salop.

MRS. GRANT.

In February, at Paddington, in her 81st year, Penuel, relict of the deceased J. Grant, esq., of Linchurn, and daughter to the late Alexander Grant, esq. of Auchterblair. In this venerable lady were combined many rare and excellent qualities. Early commencing a life of trouble, the world afflicted, but it could not change the simplicity of her nature, nor unmerited sorrow convert her resignation into bitterness:—through years of vicissitude she sustained many and severe trials with great firmness. Mrs. Grant, with an infant family, accompanied her husband from the highlands of Scotland to America, where, previous to the rupture with our colonies, he purchased land, and settled in Albany County, from whence, on the breaking out of the war, Major Grant, then an Officer on the half-pay of Burk's Highlanders, (with which corps, and the Black Watch, he had previously served many years in Germany,) joined the British standard, leaving his wife and children, who, after his departure, were confined to the farm; from which, on learning that her two elder boys, aged eleven and nine, were appointed to commissions in the English army, out of regard to their personal safety, Mrs. Grant was impelled to escape with them in disguise, under the guidance of Taylor, the celebrated spy. Sometimes walking, at others on horseback without saddles, through wilds and wastes they pursued their way, till, near Hackinsack ferry, they were observed and hailed by the American scouts, on which our party endeavoured to push forward, when a sentinel presented his piece at Mrs. Grant, which missed fire three times. No other alternative offering, they were obliged to surrender; when Taylor was thrown into prison, Mrs. Grant and sons were placed under restraint, from which they seized the first opportunity of freeing themselves. After walking forty-nine miles through woods and by-roads, with much difficulty they succeeded in making their way to New York, near which Major Grant was then stationed in command of the King's American regiment. In this hazardous journey of one hundred and seventy miles, when in durance at the Hackinsack, Mrs. Grant had in her possession the silver token (received from Taylor after his capture) which passed between the British commanders; and she was the means of having it then safely conveyed to the hands of General Sir Henry Clinton, the commander in chief of the English forces. Having united with her husband, and placed the young soldiers under a father's protection, Mrs. Grant had time to indulge the fears of a mother, anxious for the safety of four infants left with their nurses at the farm, and subsequently placed under the protection of Congress, and the president General Van Tambrooke, the proprietor from whom the Major purchased land up the country. The tender care of, and attention paid to these helpless pledges' welfare, Major and Mrs. Grant, though deeply feeling, had not language to express their gratitude for. At an early period that great man Washington sent in the children to their parents with all the comfort which his benevolent nature could provide them with. After an honourable and distinguished service of near fifty years, July 1782, while campaigning at the Savannah, Major Grant lost his life, leaving his widow with eight orphans, their sole provision his gallant achievements. In his fall, a family had to bemoan the loss of a devoted husband and tender parent; society, the death of one of its brightest ornaments; and his country, the premature fate of a brave soldier and officer of reputation. On his demise, Major Grant's eldest child was a youth of sixteen: the youngest (a posthumous boy) was born six hours after his father's death.

At the peace of 1782, by the reduction of their regiment, the two elder sons, Lieutenants Alexander and Sweton, were placed on half pay; and they ultimately proceeded to the Island of Antigua, where under the auspices of a maternal uncle, Lauchlan Grant, esq., they settled as planters, and remained till 1794; when, being called on, they joined the army under General Sir Charles Grey, and were at the capture of the West-India Islands. At Guadaloupe, led on by Brigadier-General Lymes, in attacking the enemy, fighting gallantly, the brothers were both killed. Lieut. James Lauchlan Grant, a third son, in 1804, lost his life on the coast of Africa, while acting as a volunteer under the command of Capt. E. S. Dickson.

REV. GEORGE STRAHAN, D. D.

At Islington, in his 81st year, the Rev. G. Strahan, D. D. Dr. S. was the second of the three sons of the late eminent Printer, Wm. Strahan, Esq. M. P., and elder brother to Andrew Strahan, Esq. the present Printer to the King. He was educated at University College, Oxford, where he was contemporary with the present Lords Stowell and Eldon. He took the degree of M. A. April 17, 1771; and the degrees of B. and D. D. as a Grand Compounder, June 18, 1807. He was presented to the Vicarage of Islington in 1772; to the Rectory of Little Thurrock, in Essex, in 1783, (which he afterwards resigned); and of Cranham in the same county, by dispensation, in 1786 (also afterwards resigned). In 1805 he was elected one of the Prebendaries of Rochester; by the Dean and Chapter of which Cathedral he was presented, in 1820, to the Rectory of Kingsdown, in Kent. One of the most interesting events in Dr. Strahan's life, was his intimacy with the celebrated Dr. Johnson. Between the father of Dr. Strahan and Dr. Johnson, there existed a long and sincere friendship, which was extended by the Doctor to the young Divine, to whom in early life he shewed the strongest marks of affection, and who was, during Dr. Johnson's last illness, his daily attendant. Of the Doctor's visits at Islington, Mr. Boswell thus speaks: "On Wednesday, May 5, 1784, I arrived in London; and next morning had the pleasure to find Dr. Johnson greatly recovered. I but just saw him; for a coach was waiting to carry him to Islington, to the house of his friend the Rev. Mr. Strahan, where he went sometimes for the benefit of good air, which, notwithstanding his having formerly laughed at the general opinion upon the subject, he now acknowledged was conducive to health. The Rev. Mr. Strahan, who had been always one of his great favourites, had, during his last illness, the satisfaction of contributing to soothe and comfort him. That gentleman's house at Islington afforded Johnson occasionally, and easily, an agreeable change of place and fresh air; and he also attended on him in town in the discharge of the sacred offices of his profession. Various prayers had been composed by Dr. Johnson at different periods, which, intermingled with pious reflections and some short notes of his life, were entitled by him "Prayers and Meditations." These were, in pursuance of Dr. Johnson's earnest requisition, in the hopes of doing good, published in 1785, by Mr. Strahan, to whom he delivered them.

Mr. Strahan was a witness to Dr. Johnson's will; and in a codicil to the same he bequeathed to him, "Mill's Greek Testament, Beza's Greek Testament by Stephens, all his Latin Bibles, and his Greek Bible by Wechelius." The remains of Dr. Strahan were interred in Islington Church, with the respect which was justly due to the exemplary discharge of his sacred duty for more than half a century.

ADMIRAL BERTIE.

Lately at Donnington Priory, Berks, aged 70, Admiral Sir Albemarle Bertie, Bart. K.C.B. Admiral of the White. He was born Jan. 20, 1755; and in 1778 we find him serving as First Lieutenant of the Fox, a 28-gun frigate, one of the repeaters to Admiral Keppel's Fleet, in the action with that of France under M. d'Orvilliers; and on the trial of the Commander-in-Chief for his conduct on that occasion, Mr. Bertie appears to have been examined respecting the cheering between the Fox and the Formidable, on which so much stress was laid. He obtained Post rank, March 21, 1782, in the Crocodile, of 24 guns, stationed in the Channel. At the time of the Spanish armament, he was appointed to the Latona frigate; and about the year 1792, to the Edgar of 74 guns, in which latter ship he assisted at the capture of Le General Dumourier, a French privateer, and her prize the St. Iago, having on board upwards of two millions of dollars, besides some valuable packages to the amount of between two and three hundred thousand pounds sterling. Captain Bertie afterwards removed into the Thunderer, of 74 guns, and was present at the defeat of the French fleet by Earl Howe, June 1, 1794. In 1795 we find him serving under the orders of Sir John Borlase Warren, on an Expedition to the coast of France. He subsequently commanded the Renown, 74; Windsor Castle, a second rate; and Malta, of 80 guns. Sir Albemarle Bertie married, July 1, 1783, Emma, second daughter of the

late J. M. Heywood, of Marristow-House, co. Devon Esq. who died in March 1805, by whom he had three children.

COLONEL BINGHAM.

Lately, at his seat at Melcombe Bingham, in co. Dorset, in his 83rd year, Richard Bingham, Esq. Colonel of the Dorset regiment of Militia. He was during his life at the head of the ancient family of that name, of an uninterrupted male line from the time of Henry the First, a period of nearly 700 years. The late Colonel Bingham was twice married: first, to Sophia, daughter of Charles Halsey, esq. of Great Gaddesden, co. Hertford; and, secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Ridout, esq. of Dean's Leaze, co. Dorset, who died Dec. 30, 1814. By each of these ladies he had a family. He came at an early period of life into his property, his father having died when he was 14 years of age, so that he had been in possession of his mansion and estates nearly seventy years. Before the breaking out of the American war, he accepted a company in the County regiment of Militia, of which he was appointed Colonel in the year 1799. He was unremittingly zealous, and always attentive to the duties of an officer, sacrificing every thing to the benefit of the corps, and suffering no private inclinations or interest to interfere in this particular. He had the singular good fortune, during the long period he commanded the regiment, to merit the commendation and approbation of those above him, whilst he secured, in an eminent degree, the love, gratitude, esteem, and affection of every rank submitted to his orders. No man ever enjoyed a more universal or deserved popularity, which extended not only to the officers and soldiers of the regiment, but throughout the whole county, and wherever he was known; and the officers having requested him some years since to sit for his picture, an excellent likeness was taken by Bestland, a print from which is to be found in the house of almost every gentleman and respectable yeoman in the county of Dorset.

LORD COLERAINE.

Of a convulsive fit, at his house near the Regent's Park, aged 73, the Rt. Hon. George Hanger, fourth Lord Coleraine, of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, a Major-General in the Army; and better known by the title of Colonel Hanger, or the familiar appellation of "George Hanger." He was the third son of Gabriel first Lord Coleraine, by Elizabeth daughter and heir of R. Bond, Esq. of Cowbury, in the county of Hereford; and younger brother of the two preceding Lords. He entered young into the army, and served in America during the whole of the war with that country, but, notwithstanding his repeated solicitations, was not afterwards engaged in active service. His retirement on the full pay of his rank as Captain from the Artillery Drivers drew some observations from the Commissioners of Military Enquiry in their 17th Report, to which Colonel Hanger published an answer. He was formerly among the convivial companions of his present Majesty. The Colonel was free in his manners, but he never was inclined to give intentional offence, and the peculiarity of those manners precluded all idea of resentment, and laughter rather than anger was the result of his most extravagant sallies. He was capable of serious exertions of friendship, not by pecuniary sacrifices, for of such his situation hardly ever admitted, but by persevering zeal when he was likely to effect a beneficial purpose. He was well acquainted with military duty, and was never wanting in courage, or the spirit of enterprise. He is generally acknowledged to have been a very handsome man in early life, but his person was disguised by the singularity of his dress. Though disposed to participate in all the dissipations of higher life, he yet contrived to devote much of his time to reading, and was generally well provided with topics for the usual conversations of the table, even in the most convivial circles. He was so marked a character, that he might be considered as one of the prominent features of his time, and he was courted as well for the peculiarity, as for the harmless tendency of his humour. On the death of his elder brother, William Lord Coleraine, Dec. 11, 1814, he resolutely declined to assume the title, and was always somewhat peevish when he was addressed by it. Upon the whole, if he had not the wit of *Falstaff*, he was always entertaining. He published the following works, all containing information, in his own whimsical manner; and in one of them he introduced a portrait of himself suspended on a *gibbet*. "Address to the Army on Tarleton's History of the Campaigns of 1780 & 1781," 8vo. 1789. "Anticipation of the Freedom of Brabant," 8vo. 1792. "Military Reflections on the attack and defence of the City of London," 8vo. 1795. "His Life, Adventures and Opinions," 2 vols. 8vo. 1801. "Reflections on the menaced Invasion, and the Means of protecting the Capital." 8vo. 1804.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Brook House, Potton, S. Raymond, esq.—At Fiddenham, Mrs. Gibbes.

BERKSHIRE.

The designs of Mr. Jeffery Wyatt, for the alterations of Windsor Castle, have been finally adopted. The taste of his Majesty, the good sense of the Commissioners, and the genius of the architect, have insured to the Nation a plan for the repairs, which combines the most scrupulous regard to the preservation of its ancient character, with a careful attention to splendour and comfort.

Married.] At Speen, the Rev. H. H. Millman to Miss M. A. Cockell—Mr. J. Hatt to Miss S. Pond, of Windsor—At Reading, Mr. J. Munday to Miss J. Morris—The Rev. J. Torriano to Miss L. Harper.

Died.] At Windsor, Mrs. H. Secker — Mrs. Agnew—Mrs. A. Heiford — Mrs. J. Jones—At Reading, Mrs. S. Reeve—At Eton, Mr. J. Hurst—Mr. Levy—At Maidenhead Thicket, Mr. J. W. Deane.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Edgcott, Mr. W. Scott to Miss Holts—At Grendon Underwood, Mr. J. Ridgway, jun. to Miss M. Hearn.

Died.] At Great Marlow, Miss J. Rollo.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At a meeting of the Philosophical Society of Cambridge, a paper was read by the president, Dr. Haviland, on the cases of secondary small-pox, and of small-pox after vaccination, which had occurred amongst members of the University during the last year; out of twenty-seven cases, five only were severe, and three of those, which were cases of secondary small pox, were much more so than the two others, which occurred after vaccination.

Married.] At March, Mr. J. Fitzhugh to Miss Bolland—Mr. Barlow to Miss Smith—At Dullingham, Mr. W. Noble to Mrs. Sandfield.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Rawlings.

CHESHIRE.

A new light-house is about to be erected at the Rock Perch, in the county of Chester, at the mouth of the Mersey, about three miles from Liverpool. This has long been wanted, and will be a most important improvement to the navigation of that river.

Married.] Mr. T. Barker, of Illstone, to Miss C. Whitfield—At Chester, Mr. J. Lancaster to Miss Fisher—Mr. Lightfoot, of Littleton, to Miss Salmon—Mr. Hitchen to Miss E. Davies—Mr. E. Gamon to Miss A. Bateman—G. Johnson, esq. of Chester, to Miss E. Taylor—Mr. T. Bradbury, of Altrincham, to Miss D. Sewell.

Died.] At Sparrow Grove, Mr. J. Harrison—At Macclesfield, Mrs. Jones—At Chester, Mrs. Bather—At Mostyn, Mr. D. Bailie—At Christleton, Mr. T. Peers—At West Kirby, Mr. Mawdesley—At Tarporley, Mr. Cliffe—At Knutsford, Mrs. Clarke—At Clutton, Mr. J. Smith—At Halton, Mrs. Fletcher.

CORNWALL.

The town of Penzance has taken the lead in forming a District Association, in aid of the National Institution, for the preservation of life from shipwreck; the spirit and humanity so prominent on this occasion is most praiseworthy, and is an example for the supineness which the maritime counties generally have evinced on this subject.

Married.] At Northill, Mr. Cradock to Miss Lobb—F. Pender, esq. of Budock Vean, to Miss A. M. Peter—At Crantock, Mr. E. Lawer to Miss Hawke—At Falmouth, Mr. Incledon to Miss M. Symons.

Died.] At Liskeard, Mr. C. Glubb—At Camelford, Mr. T. Broad—At St. Austle, Mrs. Hitchens—At Padstow, Mr. R. Polk—At Yealm Bridge, near Launceston, Mrs. Spurs, 90—At Tregony, Mr. Perryman—At Truro, Mrs. Roope — At Fowey, Lieut. File.

CUMBERLAND.

It had long been the opinion of scientific men, that abundance of coal might be found in almost every direction in the vicinity of Carlisle, without penetrating to any great depth; and in sinking a well recently near the new buildings in the Horse-market, a quantity of coal *sill* has been found, which is considered a certain indication that coal is at no great distance.

On the 30th of May the first stone of the new Pier was laid at Whitehaven; an immense crowd was drawn together upon the occasion, and the proceeding was conducted with much ceremony.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Dalton to Miss M. Story—Mr. G. Smiley to Miss M Jackson—Mr. H. Graham to Miss M. Lowthian—Mr. Robley to Miss M Irwin—At Penrith, Mr. J. Long to Miss H. Cockburn—Mr. J. Robley to Miss A. Stanwix—At Farlam, Mr. H. Proud to Miss Bell—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Birkitt to Miss J. Little—T. Benn, esq. to Miss Fisher—Mr. E. Wray to Miss M Miller—At Egremont, Mr. T. Robley to Mrs. J. Mossop—At Wigton, Mr. T. Mathews to Miss S. Tyson.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. W. Gate—Mr. J. Pickering—Miss B. Howard—Mr. J. Hartness—Mr. T. Watson—At Workington, Mrs. E. Newton—At Bocherby, Mr. R. Bowman—At Wigton, Mrs. Smith—At Penrith, Mr. T. Allinson—At Louning, Mrs. Hind—At Allonby, the Rev. J. Cowan—At Egremont, Mrs. Bragg—At Galennie, Mr. J. Barnes—At Seaton, Mr. W. Bowman—At Carlton, Mr. T. Railton—At Longtown, Mr. W. Irving—At Maryport, Mr. J. Biglands.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Chesterfield, Mr. T. Hounsfield to Miss H. Slack—At Smalley, the Rev. J. Blanchard to Miss A. Radford—Mr. W. Saxon, of Pentidge, to Miss H. Wigley—Mr. J. Clarke, of Heanor, to Miss M. Smedley—Mr. R. Hague to Miss S. Robinson, of Longford.

Died.] At Chesterfield, Mr. Walker—At Stanton-by-Dale, Mr. J. Mee—Mrs. Grayson—At Derby, Mrs. Turner.

DEVONSHIRE.

A petition to the House of Commons has been signed by a number of respectable inhabitants of Plymouth, Stonehouse, &c. praying for an enquiry into the proceedings of the Court Martial, recently held at Demerara, and by which the Rev. John Smith, Protestant Missionary, was sentenced to die.

Married.] At Staverton, Mr. J. Harris to Miss A. Rendall—The Rev. R. A. St. Leger, of Starcross, to Miss C. Frederick — At Axminster, Mr. R. Chorley to Miss M. Dight—At Kingsbridge, Mr. G. Searcombe to Mrs. Bazeley—At Stoke, Mr. E. Brimblecombe to Miss M. Marshall—At Berry Pomeroy, H. R. Roe, esq. to Miss A. M. Farwell—At Ottery, Mr. W. Salter to Miss M. Salter—At Shiphay, the Rev. T. Kitson to Miss M. Ley.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. J. Fenwick—Mr. R. Risdon—The Rev. T. Whitton, rector of Nymet St. George—At Crediton, Mr. R. Tucker—Dr. J. Kemp, of Exeter—At Plymouth, Mrs Gray—Capt. Thompson, R.N.—Capt. G. Luke—At East Stonehouse, Mr. T. Huss—At Barnstaple, Mr. J. Dinnes—At Teignmouth, Mrs. Cooley—Mr. J. Waye—At Colyton, T. D. Burn, esq.—At Watton Court, Mrs. Studdy—At Hillersdon House, Mrs. Burn—At Bradninch, Mrs. Whitter—At Fordton, Mrs. E. Davey, 90—At Stokefleming, Mr. Thorne.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Wareham, Mr. Filliter to Miss M. Cogan—At Poole, Mr. J. Rondall to Miss M. A. Friend—Mr. Dashwood to Miss A. Cockeram, of Cerne Abbas—Mr. W. G. Carey, of Dorchester, to Miss J. Cave.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mrs. Towgood—At Weymouth, Miss Wardle—At Grange House, J. Bond, esq.—At Pool, Mrs. Ford, 95—At Bere Regis, the Rev. J. Dickenson—At Cerne Abbas, Mr. J. Gundry—At Wimborne, Miss M. Rowden—At Bridport, Mr. J. Haddon—At Charmouth, Mrs. Shute.

DURHAM.

The Act of Parliament for obviating the long bank on the turnpike-road between Newcastle and Durham has at length been passed. The public are much indebted to the commissioners for the exertions they have made, and the perseverance they have displayed, in completing a measure "so devoutly to be wished."

Married.] At Sunderland, Mr. W. Wright to Miss M. Soppet—At Gateshead, Mr. J. Taylor to Miss M. Tulip—At Durham, the Rev. E. Davison to Mrs. Butler.

Died.] At Darlington, Mrs. E. Scott—Mr. J. Dixon—Mr. T. Blythe to Miss Law—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. R. Scott—Mrs. E. Storey—Mr. J. Peacock—Mr. T. Curtis—Mrs. J. Kirtley—At Windmill Hills, Mrs. M. Pattison—At Sunderland, Mrs. F. Huchinson—Mrs. Willson—At Streatlam, Mrs. Parkin—At Chester-le-Street, Mr. N. Downing

ESSEX.

A tremendous explosion of rockets, shells, &c. took place from the factory of Sir W. Congreve, at West Ham, Essex, last month. The shock lasted three minutes. Two men who were at work were horribly scorched, and the ruins of the building fell upon them. The roofs of the adjoining buildings were shaken off, and the shock was so violent, that the workmen (of whom there were fifteen) at first imagined it to proceed from the powder and rocket magazines: they were obliged to remain under the sheds while the rockets were burning in the air, as the utmost danger was apprehended from the falling shells, &c. One who was outside the buildings, was struck on the arms and body by a rocket, and was very severely injured. Two others were much burnt.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. Auston to Miss H. Holt—Mr. W. Pearson to Miss E. Strutt—At Melford, Mr. S. Hunt to Miss S. Wiffen—Mr. S. Mortimer, of Colchester, to Miss A. Dean—At Braintree, Mr. J. Coote to Miss Cartwright—At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Hill to Miss M. Bentley—At Leyton, Mr. G. Hill to Miss E. Pierce.

Died.] Mr. W. Cole, of Colchester—At Woodford Bridge, Mrs. E. Barnard—At Canewdon, Mrs. Atkinson—At Colchester, Mrs. Carr—Mr. Spalding—Mr. Hutton—At Woodbridge, Mr. W. Rogers—At Caines, D. Burkes, esq.—J. Burt, esq. of Loughton—At Boxted Hall, J. Josselyn, esq.—At Witham, Mr. J. Daniells.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

As some workmen were employed in removing a mulberry-tree, near Barton-mill, at a short distance from one of the entrances to Oakley Park, the seat of the Earl Bathurst, in this county, they discovered some tesselated pavement; and pursuing their search, by the direction of his lordship, who immediately ordered a tent to be erected over the spot to protect the pavement from the effects of the weather, it was ascertained that the curious remains must have been the floor of an apartment. The subject is presumed to relate to Orpheus, as the centre figure is seen with one hand resting on a musical instrument, and surrounded, as the classic legends describe the great master of song, by the quadruped and biped auditors, the fierceness of whose savage natures had been subdued into gentleness by the magic charm of his melody. Amongst other objects are distinctly seen, a lion, a panther, a peacock, peahen, and various beasts and birds, the greatest part of which are in excellent preservation, and the colours vividly bright. The whole of the tesseræ yet developed occupies a space of about twelve feet square, one corner of which was accidentally mutilated by the workmen before the importance of the curiosity was discovered.

Married.] At Stroud, Mr. G. Howell, of Uley, to Miss E. Tanner—At Cirencester, Mr. J. Hewer to Miss Stephens—At Gloucester, Mr. W. Gregory to Miss E. Timbrell—H. N. Trye, esq. of Leckhampton Court, to Miss A. H. Longworth—At Berkeley, Mr. D. Harding to Miss E. Cox—D. Ricardo, esq. of Gatcomb Park, to Miss C. St. Quintin—At Slimbridge, T. Ford, esq. to Miss H. Phillimore—W. Meall, esq. to Miss S. Finch, of Cheltenham.

Died.] At Cirencester, Mrs. Merrick—Mrs. Radway—At Berkeley, Mrs. Church, 78—At Winterbourne, the Rev. J. R. Senior—At Falfield, Mrs. Bennet—At Barrington, Mrs. Smith—At Haresfield, Mr. T. Chandler—At Cheltenham, T. Parr, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Baker, of Christchurch, to Miss Griffiths—At Fawley, Mr. T. Saffe to Miss Taylor—At Ringwood, Mr. Parr to Miss J. Hicks—At Christchurch, Mr. J. Tullock to Miss H. Hiscock—At Southampton, C. Wyndham, esq. to Miss M. F. Heathcote.

Died.] At Alresford, Mrs. S. Keene—At Southampton, Mrs. Ford—Mrs. West—At Millbrook, Mr. Hindey, 85—At Christchurch, Mr. C. Ridout—At Lyndhurst, Miss S. Walff—At Ringwood, Mr. Tice—At Lymington, Mrs. Phillips.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Linton, Mr. J. Loveridge to Miss S. Bonnor—Mr. J. Maund to Miss M. Perry, of Much Cowarne.

Died.] At Ledbury, Mrs M. Phillips—At Ross, Mr. J. Mayo—At Withington, J. Palmer, esq.—At Wellington, T. Thornton, esq.—At Fownhope, S. G. Lechmere, esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bayfordbury, the Rev. H. Walton to Miss E. A. Baker.

Died.] At Stapleford, Mrs. Jackson—At Hertford, Mrs. A. Medcalfe—At Wynches, W. Anthony, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. W. Edwards to Miss M. Mason—At Hemingford Grey, R. Ferriday, esq. to Miss S. Eastwick.

Died.] At St. Ives, Miss H. Fisher.

KENT.

One of the boats intended for Capt. Franklin's land expedition was last month launched from the communication-bridge, Chatham, in the presence of Lieut.-Col. Pasley, the projector, and Dr. Richardson, the enterprising companion of Franklin. The boat was christened by the eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Pasley, the "Nutshell," which form it resembles. The frame is made of

ash, fastened without nails, over which is a case of double canvass, enclosing a lining of dissolved India rubber. Her weight, before entering the water, was 85 lbs. She is capable of carrying four persons, and 350 lb. weight of ballast. Lieut.-Col. Pasley and three officers of the Royal Engineers sailed across the Medway, and afterwards to the Dock-yard, where she was taken to pieces, and carried upon the shoulders of two men to the Artillery Barracks.

Married.] At West Farleigh, Mr. W. Weeks to Miss A. Charlton—At Lewisham, J. Steward, esq. to Miss E. Waite—At Hollingbourne, Mr. J. Roper to Miss F. Oliver—At Rye, Mr. Honeysett to Miss Flood—At Margate, J. Docker, esq. to Miss D. Scoffin—At Faversham, Mr. J. G. Shepherd to Miss H. Perkins—At Cobham, R. Parsons, esq. to Mrs. Gill—At Lydd, Mr. J. Edwards to Miss E. Wright—At Capel, Mr. G. Burr to Miss Norton—At Canterbury, Mr. T. Jarman to Miss S. Bishop—Mr. S. White to Miss Clarke—At St. Lawrence, Thanet, W. D. Chantrell, esq. to Miss S. Cutler—At Chatham, Mr. J. Collur to Miss S. Evenden—Mr. W. Tossil to Miss A. Eastham.

Died.] At Maidstone, Mrs. Slaughter—At Rochester, Mrs. Brown—At Deal, Mr. Lamb—At Greenwich, Mrs. Verney—At Canterbury, Mrs. Cullen—Mrs. S. Rye—Mr. C. Plank—At Dover, Mr. W. Shipdem—Mrs. Squire, 97—Miss Wright—At Biddenden, Mrs. H. Holness—At Lenham, Mr. J. Gooding—At Chatham, Mrs. Ely—At Whitstable, Mr. R. Tritton—At Charlton, near Dover, Mr. E. Carlton—At Folkstone, Mrs. S. Smith, 78—Mrs. Johncock—At Perry Farm, Mrs. Knight.

LANCASHIRE.

In little more than a century, the population of Liverpool has increased from less than 5000 to 130,000. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, her coasting and Irish trade (the only trade she had) was carried on in half-a-dozen *barques*. At this day, the vessels belonging to and visiting her port exceed 9500. In a word, her foreign trade exceeds, by many times over and over again, the entire trade of England, when Bristol received her grant to become a county, by reason of her trade, in the time of Edward III.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. A. Williams to Miss S. Jones—Mr. T. H. Carter to Miss C. Holliwell—T. Parker, esq. to Miss M. Molyneux—Mr. H. Moor, of Manchester, to Miss S. Antrobus—At Warrington, Mr. D. Rose to Miss A. Gilpin—At Manchester, Mr. J. Day to Miss Walker—At Blackburn, J. Hozier, esq. to Miss C. M. Fielden—At Rochdale, Mr. Wood to Miss J. Elliot.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Varley—Mrs. Fowler—J. Peel, esq.—Mr. J. Smith—At Warrington, the Rev. J. Crowther—At Wigan, Mr. J. Arnold—At Blackburn, R. Cardwell, esq.—At Armley, Mr. J. Greenwood—At Liverpool, Mr. Sharples—Mrs. F. Davies—Mrs. Crockenden, Mr. F. Lancaster—Mrs. S. Norman—Mr. W. Merriman—Mr. T. Farrar—Mr. J. Johnson—Mrs. Taylor—Mrs. Thompson—Rev. T. Clarkson, rector of Heysham.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Horninghold, Mr. Gibbons to Miss Johnston—At Leicester, Mr. E. Billson to Miss Needham.

Died.] At Earl Shilton, Mr. Orton—At Hinckley, Mr. G. Dalton—Mrs. Sheffield, of Syston—At Skeffington Hall, Mr. T. Bright.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Wrangle, Mr. W. Harrison to Miss M. Mason—At Sibsey, Mr. P. Baumber to Miss A. Hibbert—At Horncastle, Mr. Hotchin to Miss Kent—At Boston, Mr. J. Noble to Miss J. Hill—At Moulton, Mr. P. Quincy to Miss E. Howlett—At Swine, W. Graburn, esq. to Miss E. Harrison—At Branston, Mr L. Fieldsend to Miss Kirton—At South Ormsby, E. Sanders, esq. to Miss A. Gray—At Aubourn, Mr. W. Fountain to Miss Monsford—At Marcham-le-Fen, Mr. M. Johnson to Miss A. Vicars.

Died.] At Deeping St. James, Mr. J. Baker, 90—At Lincoln, Mrs. Harrison—At Grantham, Mrs. Lawrence—At Horncastle, Mrs. Groves—Mrs. Pusk—Mrs. Collinson—Mrs. Dickenson—At Louth, R. Bellwood, esq.—G. Healey, esq. of Frodingham Hall—At Sibsey, Mr. W. Harrison—At Wellingore, Mr. H. Snow—At Boston, Mrs. Babington—At Spalding, Mrs. Hill—Mrs. Huddlestone.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. D. Jones, of Mynyddslwyn, to Miss M. Herbert.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mr. Cowling.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Lakenham, Mr. J. W. Wells to Miss Lamb—At Kirby, Mr. J. Browne to Miss Saunders—At Norwich, Mr. W. Burrows to Miss S. E. Lloyd—At Burnham Overy, Mr. J. Savory to Miss S. Daggett—At Yarmouth, J. Beart, esq. to Miss M. T. English—At Lowestoft, J. B. Turner, esq. to Miss C. L. Belford—At Little Hookham, Mr. J. Sillis to Miss Kitton.

Died.] Mr. J. Johnson, of Great Massingham—At Thornham, Mrs. E. Symonds—At Norwich, Mrs. Blakeley—Mr. L. Howlett—At Saham, Mrs. Keddel—At Tottington, Mrs. S. Chilvers—At Wymondham, Mrs. Newstead—At Fakenham, Mr. J. Baker—At South Creak, the Rev. J. Gaggs—At Aylsham, Mrs. Grimson—At Diss, Mrs. S. Musgrove—At Hingham, Miss M Smith—At Ludham, Mrs. Cook—At Yarmouth, Mrs. M. Maloy.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Weedon, J. Scott, esq. to Miss Aris—At Barby, Mr. T. Lee to Miss S. Wise—At Middleton Cheney, Mr. P. Davies to Miss Rusher—At Wellingborough, Mr. Betterton to Miss S. Woolston—At Ecton, Mr. W. A. Johnson to Miss Morgan—At Great Houghton, Capt. Croxton to Miss C. Williams—At Hemingford Grey, R. Ferriday, esq. to Miss S. Eastwick, of Weekley.

Died.] At Catesby, Mrs. A. Ralphs, 90—At Kislingbury, Mrs. E. Harris—At Newbottle, Mr. T. Read—At Dodford, Mrs. L. Gurden—At Guilsborough, Mrs. Bloxham—At Great Billing, Mr. W. Sills—At Northampton, Mrs. E. Rokeby—At Wellingborough, Mrs. Collins—At Westwood, Mr. P. Ellis—At Peterborough, Mrs. M. Wyldbore.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Improvements are proceeding in almost every direction at Newcastle with a rapidity seldom equalled. It is at present in contemplation to erect a fine range of buildings from Ridley Villa to the New Road; and the Fish Market, on the Sandhill, now in a state of great progress, will perhaps, when completed, not be surpassed by any structure of the kind in the kingdom. It is to be provided with every convenience, in order that the public may be accommodated at all times with so desirable an article of food in the highest perfection.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Burrell to Miss Dees—Mr. J. Clayton to Mrs. J. Coulson—Mr. R. Hingham to Miss G. Russell—Mr. J. Beck to Miss E. Talmtyre—Mr. W. Harbottle to Miss E. Foster—At Morpeth, Mr. H. Nairn to Miss A. Clint—Mr. E. Lawson to Miss E. Wilkinson—At Alnwick, the Rev. G. Dixon to Miss S. Lambert.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. R. Pace—Mr. J. Wigham—Mr. R. W. Hobson—Miss Heron—Mr. W. Smith—Mrs. M. Gibson—Mr. R. Lowes—At Berwick, Miss J. M'Gall—At Longley Mill, near Hexham, Mrs. Makepeace—At Hexham, Mrs. Bulman—At Alnwick, Mr. M. Busby—At Tynemouth, Mrs. J. Carr—At North Shields, Mrs. Jobling—Mr. A. Gillies—John Scott, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A line of railway has been proposed from Cromford to the Peak Forest Canal, which, if carried into effect, will give a facility of communication between Nottingham and Manchester, which the increasing importance of its manufactures renders most desirable.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. G. Ash to Miss A. Smithson—Mr. W. Hall to Miss E. Worrall—At Cromwell, Mr. W. Hurst to Miss E. Hough—At Nottingham, Mr. T. Woodcock to Miss A. Smith—T. Churchyard, esq. to Miss Gell—Mr. G. Taylor to Miss A. Ward—Mr. W. Chaplin to Miss E. Bingham—Mr. W. Allsop to Miss S. Perry—Mr. S. Addison to Miss S. Hicks—Mr. R. Tilson to Miss P. Oldham—At Lenton, Mr. L. Christie to Miss A. Bailey—At Worksop, Mr. Thompson to Miss Unwin.

Died.] At Sneinton, Mr. B. Beardsall—At Nottingham, Mrs. Barber—Mr. A. Chambers—At Owthorpe Lodge, Mrs. Martin—At Worksop, Mrs. R. Barker—Mr. J. Waddilove—Mrs. Dodsley, of Skegby Hall—At Mansfield, Mr. W. Heygate—At Newark, Mr. E. Snowden—At Penton Cottage, Mrs. C. Hilton—At Clipstone, Mrs. Lindley.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. R. Humphriss to Miss M. A. Butler—Mr. V. Jordan to Mrs. C. Baddington—At Fawley, near Henley, Mr. J. Gray to Miss A. Hardy.

Died.] At Henley, Miss P. Cooper—Miss M. W. Norton—At Oxford, the Rev. T. Lee, D.D.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Uppingham, E. Morris, esq. to Miss P. Blyth—At Belton, Mr. Godfrey to Miss Jelley—At Manton, Mr. Tindale to Miss Lightfoot.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mr. T. Goodrich.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Worfield, Mr. R. Worrall, of Belleswardine, to Miss C. Whitehead—At Lee Brockhurst, Mr. W. Harries to Miss A. Heatley—G. Hutchinson, esq. Edstaston House to Miss C. Knight—At Wem, Mr. W. Haycock to Miss M. Slack—At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Stockton to Miss Davies—At Ludlow, Mr. T. Southall to Miss E. Perry—V. Wheeler, esq. to Miss Graham—At Bridgnorth, Mr. J. S. Jackson to Miss H. Sing.

Died.] At Trefarclawdd, near Oswestry, Mrs. Croxon—At Newport, Miss C. Birch—Near Wellington, E. Locke, esq.—At Shrewsbury, Miss Ford—The Rev. J. Rocke—At Bridgnorth, W. Hazlewood, esq.—At Minsterley, Mrs. M. Milward—At Ludlow, Miss C. Coates—At Wellington, Mrs. Ryder—At Roddington, Miss A. Ditcher—At Donnington Wood, Mr. Horton.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

It is determined to proceed with the long contemplated canal from Bridgewater to Bridport, by which ships of large burthen may navigate from the Bristol to the English Channels without the delay of rounding the Land's End.

Married.] At Bathwick, H. East, esq. to Miss A. Daniel—Mr. A. Parry to Miss A. E. Rummin—Mr. J. Ashby, of Vallis Farm, to Miss Coombs—The Rev. D. S. Stone, of Taunton, to Miss J. A. Elphinstone—At Bath, Capt. R. H. Brown to Miss A. Blanchard—Mr. R. Chorley, of Chard, to Miss M. Dight—At Chard, Mr. R. Mayo to Mrs. Guppy.

Died.] At Taunton, Mrs. Drake—Mr. Rosselotty, 97—Mr. Thorne, 109—Mr. Bragge—At Bridgwater, Mr. Mullins—Miss Seymour—Mrs. Dunning—J. Cullen, esq.—At Bath, J. Harries, esq.—Mrs. Nicholson—Capt. Reding, R. M.—Mrs. Calquitt—J. York, esq.—Lady Robinson—W. Campbell, esq.—C. P. Anderton, esq.—At Staplegrove, near Taunton, Mrs. Chappell—At Wick Farm, Combhay, Mrs. J. Willis—At Brymac, near Bridgwater, Sir P. Hales, bart.—At Shepton Mallett, Mr. Mines.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Weeford, the Rev. J. Peel to Miss A. Swinfen—At Lichfield, Mr. T. Poyser to Miss S. Lachford.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. R. Owen—At Dennis, M. Hill, esq.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Dedham, R. Whalley, esq. to Miss S. Witheat—At Bury, Mr. R. Faulke to Miss Olden—Mr. J. Crowe to Miss R. Hale—At Stradbrook, Mr. C. Betts to Miss C. Garrod.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. W. Kemball—Mr. Lillistone—At Dagworth Hall, Mr. J. Jacob—At Bungay, J. Day, esq.—At Caddenham, Mr. R. Proctor—At Beccles, Mr. H. Clarke—At Ipswich, Mr. W. Causton—The Rev. T. Reeve—Mrs. J. Codd—At Walthamstow, R. Staniforth, esq.—At Sudbury, Mr. C. Strutt—Mr. C. T. Snell.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, the Rev. J. Wood to Miss M. Nugent.

Died.] At Steyning, Capt. O. Brooks—At Hastings, R. A. D. Wallace, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] J. L. W. Napier, esq. to Miss S. Skipwith, of Alveston—J. Sanders, esq. of Warwick, to Miss E. Mander—At Nuneaton, G. Platel, esq. to Miss C. Greenway, of Attleborough Hall—At Manceter, H. Radford, esq. to Miss Freer.

Died.] At Austrey, the Rev. T. Slade—At Birmingham, J. Ackers, esq.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Kendal, Miss A. Fothergill—Mr. R. Braithwaite.

WILTSHIRE.

The great west window in Salisbury cathedral is now completed. It is composed of various portions of ancient stained glass, some taken from different parts of the cathedral, and other parts were purchased in London, having been collected on the Continent. The whole has been extremely well arranged by Mr. Beare, and from the brilliancy of its effect, cannot fail to gratify the lovers of ancient stained glass.

Married.] T. N. Lewis, esq. of Melksham, to Miss M. Moule—At Chippenham, Mr. J. Large to Miss Sparkman—At Amesbury, S. Mills, esq. to Miss Morris—At Mere, Mr. J. Carey to Miss A. Mitchell—At Woodford, G. Sampson, esq. to Miss L. Dyer—At Malmesbury, Mr. J. Robinson to Miss S. Walker.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Keynes—At Wilsford, Mr. J. Hayward—At Warminster, Mr. W. Fowles—At Downton, Mrs. Honeywell—At Chippenham, Mr. S. Timbrell—At Trowbridge, Mr. T. Stevens—At Rowdie, Mr. P. Perrett—At Grange, J. Bond, esq.—At Wishford, Mrs. Bracher—At Amesbury, Mrs. C. Keele.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Southall, of Bewdley, to Miss L. Dalloway.

Died.] At Bewdley, the Rev. J. Jones—At Worcester, Mr T. Garmston—Miss Wilkins—At Stourport, Mrs. Rowley—At Shipston-on Stour, Miss A. Clarke—At Evesham, Mr. B. Smart.

YORKSHIRE.

A curious gift has been presented to the Sheffield Literary Society. It is a prize poem written in the Eloo or ancient language of Ceylon, with a Cingalese interpretation by the present High Priest of Ceylon, delivered in the presence of the King of Candy and his Court, on the day on which the writer was installed into the High Priesthood, which office the poem obtained for him. This curiosity was given by the High Priest to Mr. B. Clough, Missionary in the Island of Ceylon; and by the latter presented to James Ray, esq. of Sheffield, for the Literary Society of that place. The poem is written on the leaf of the Talipot tree, which, if kept dry, may be preserved for centuries. The composition is beautifully executed in small squares, and may be read in a connected manner in any direction. Altogether it does not occupy more than a square space of two inches; while the Cingalese interpretation fills eight leaves, each of which measures fifteen inches by two.

Married.] At Heptonhall, J. Foster, jun. to Miss E. Lord—At Harewood, Mr. J. Exelby to Miss R. Mallorie—At Leeds, Mr. Watson to Miss J. Hargraves—Mr. P. Pollan to Miss Dews—Mr. T. E. Upton, jun. to Miss E. Berwick—Mr. T. Meunell to Miss E. Tatham—Mr. W. Wainwright to Miss M. Clark—At Halifax, W. Barker, esq. to Miss S. Ormerod—Mr. S. Thwaite to Miss Holdsworth—At Birstal, Mr. B. Hewitt, 77, to Miss J. Hewitt, 16!—At Beverley, J. C. S. Slyfield, esq. to Miss D. E. Fothergill—At Bradford, Mr. Atkinson to Miss Cousen—At Mirfield Mr. J. Clough to Miss H. M. Lawton—At Halifax, T. Boothroyd, esq. to Mrs. Ramsden—Mr. Hutchinson to Miss Akroyd—At Wakefield Mr. J. Breary to Miss A. Wass—Mr. J. Stead to Miss H. North—Mr. T. Mason, of Hunslet, to Miss S. Smithson.

Died.] At Mirfield, Mr. Taylor—At Selby, Mr. C. Bailey—B. Robinson, esq. of Beverley—At Leeds, Mr. R. Slade—Miss Harper—Mrs. Roberts—Mr. J. Robson—Mrs. A. Young—Mr. J. Emmet—At Halifax, Mr. W. Baxter—At Bradford, G. Mossman, M. D.—At Kebroyd, E. Priestley, esq.—At Wakefield, Mr. T. Robinson—Mr. H. Coates—At Bedale, H. Pierce, esq. M. P.—At Brayton, Mr. M. Watson—At Hunslet, Mrs. Dickenson—At Osmondthorpe House, J. Motley, esq.—At Knaresborough, Mr. C. Johnson—At Marsden, the Rev. S. Shaw.

WALES.

The Ruthin Welsh Literary Society has offered premiums to the amount of 44*l.* for distribution on the first of March next, to the successful candidates on the various subjects of competition, which will give full scope for the exercise of the genius of our neighbours of the principality. The Society has experienced every liberal encouragement, not only from the pecuniary aid which has been afforded by the subscribers, but also from the presentation of several valuable and interesting Welsh works, towards enriching its library, by Lord Bagot, the Rev. the Warden, Archdeacon Jones, the Masters of Ruthin School, Joseph Ablett, esq. Goodman Roberts, esq. &c. &c.

Married.] Mr. J. Griffiths, of Holywell, to Miss Jones—At Hawarden, Mr. S. Jones to Miss Higginson—At Holywell, Mr. J. Jones to Miss Cadman—At Hen Eglwys, Anglesey, T. Owen, esq. to Miss Jones—At Beaumaris, J. Gray, esq. to Mrs. M. A. L. Walker—At Llandovery, J. Lewis, esq. of Diffin to Mrs. Llewellyn.

Died.] At Bangor, the Rev. J. Kiffin—Mr. W. Parry—At Pathgoley, J. Pugh, esq.—At Llanfyllin, Mr. J. Lewis—At Pwllheli, J. Ellis, esq.—At Rhos, Mr. W. Pierce—At Treluston, co. Montgomery, Mrs. Vaughan—H. M. Jones, esq. of Maesmawr—At Bryn'r-Aber, near Bala, S. Lloyd, esq.—At Rhayader, Mr. Jones.

SCOTLAND.

The iron-works of Scotland fully participate in the general briskness of trade. The great Carron iron works, from the extensive home demand and large foreign orders, have found it necessary to erect new furnaces, and are at present more busy, and employ more men, than at any time since the conclusion of the war. The neighbouring iron-work at Grahamstone, though not long established, is scarcely able to execute the orders which are accumulating upon them for the supply of the home market. The proprietors and workmen are consequently in the highest spirits, and the shore of the Carron exhibits a gratifying scene of industry, comfort, and prosperity. The villages around are rapidly increasing, and many new buildings are erecting. The numerous coal-works in the vale of Carron are all busily employed.

Married.] At Corstorphine Hill, J. Willson, esq. to Miss I. Keith—At Edinburgh, S. Callender, esq. to Miss A. Archibald—W. Scott, esq. to Miss J. Cormack—D. A. Davies, esq. to Miss S. B. Sieveright—W. Bowden, esq. to Miss M. S. Anderson—Dr. J. Kellie to Miss M. Wauchope—Mr. A. Hine to Miss E. G. Edgar—D. Cannon, esq. to Miss M. S. Reid—At Craighead, J. Christal, esq to Miss P. B. Banks—At Newburgh, Mr. R. Rogers to Miss M. Thompson—At Bo'ness, J. Burns, esq. to Miss J. Milne—At Glasgow, J. Graham, esq. to Miss J. Stiven—At Banff, G. Craigie, esq. to Miss J. Willson—At Drumpellier, Lieut. J. Hay, R. N. to Miss M. Buchanan.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Galbraith—Miss M. Buchanan—Miss J. Mackenzie—The Rev. J. Simpson—A. Crauford, esq.—W. Bruce, esq.—Mrs. A. C. Littlejohn—Mr. H. Gray—Miss C. Gilliland—Mr. W. Laurie—Miss J. Hutton—A. Wylie, M.D.—S. Watson, esq.—D. Kinnear, esq.—Mr. J. Cumming—Mr. J. Guthrie—At Kirkaldy, Mr. D. Morrison—At Bauff, Mrs. Gordon—At Stewartfield, Mrs. Elliot, of Woollie—At Leith, Mr. J. B. M'Leary—At Assapole, Mull, the Rev. D. Campbell—At Dalkeith, Mr. C. Sanderson—At Lanark, Mr. J. Findlay—At Moat of Annan, D. Steuart, esq.—At Glasgow, Mrs. Macintyre.

IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a Proclamation, appointing the following annual salaries to be paid to the schoolmasters of the Diocesan and District Schools :—

Armagh.—Armagh and Connor, 120*l.*—(Armagh, 70*l.* Connor, 50*l.*) Down and Dromore, 90*l.*—(Down, 40*l.* Dromore, 50*l.*) Meath and Armagh, 130*l.*—(Meath, 85*l.* Armagh, 45*l.*) Kilmore, Raphoe, and Clogher, 130*l.*—(Kilmore, 45*l.* Raphoe, 30*l.* Clogher, 55*l.*) Derry Sole, 100*l.* ——*Dublin.*—Dublin and Glandelagh, 100*l.*—(Dublin, 55*l.* Glandelagh, 45*l.*) Ossory and Leighlin, 120*l* —(Ossory, 70*l.* Leighlin, 50*l.*) Kildare Sole, 70*l.* Ferns Sole, 70*l.*——*Cashel.*—Cashel and Emly, 100*l.*—(Cashel, 70*l.* Emly, 30*l.*) Ardfert and Aghadoe, 80*l.* Limerick, Killaloe, and Kilfenora, 150*l.*—(Limerick, 75*l.* Killaloe, 55*l.* Kilfenora, 20*l.*) Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, 200*l.*—(Cork, 80*l.* Cloyne, 100*l.* Ross, 20*l.*) Waterford and Lismore, 90*l.*—(Waterford, 20*l.* Lismore, 70*l.*) ——*Tuam.*—Killala and Achonry, 50*l.*—(Killala, 35*l.* Achonry, 15*l.*) Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, 40*l.*—(Clonfert, 25*l.* Kilmacduagh, 15*l.*) Tuam Sole, 70*l.* Elphin Sole, 80*l.*

Married.] At Cork, M. Hendley, esq. to Miss H. Leader—In Galway, Lieut. S. Burke to Miss S. Blake—At Kilrush, Mr. P. Lysaght to Miss M. Gunning—At Rathkeale the Rev. J. Griffith to Miss M. S. Dalmege—At Glanmire Church, M. Haynes, esq. to Miss E. Haynes—At Dublin, J. Adams, esq. to Miss E. King—The Rev. D. Browne to Miss A. R. Filgate—The Rev. Archdeacon Warburton to Miss A. Isaac—A. Brown, esq. to Miss Fuller—At Tuam, R. O'Connor, of Goldcave, esq. to Miss M. Dawes—At Bruff, J. Gubbins, esq. to Miss Bennet—At Kilkenny, J. Burnham, esq. to Miss S. Jones—At Smithfield, co. Mayo, H. Deane, esq. to Miss J. M'Dermott—At Ahada, Cork, P. Osborn, esq. to Miss H. C. Breton.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Mayne—W. M'Cullagh, esq.—Mrs. Crofts—Miss H. Fallon—Mr. R. Smith—Mr. J. Kelly—Sir J. Foulis—At Nenagh, J. Carroll, esq.—At Sandymount, J. B. Fitzsimmons, esq.—At Gorey, Miss J. White—At Rush, Mr. A. Ward, [illegible]—At Finglass, Dr. Costigan—At Jennymount, Belfast, J. Thompston, esq.—At Moderency, Lady Dancer—At Ballymeana, Mrs. Lindsay—At Terranure, W. A. Yelverton, esq.—At Hammond's Marsh, H. Gillman, esq.—At Sprinfield, Galway, O. M'Dermott, esq.—At Ballyroney, the Rev. W. Fletcher—At Limerick, Lieut E. Lorimer—Mr. J. J. Locke—At Nenagh, Mrs. Doolen.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

AUG. 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE prorogation of Parliament, and the activity of our manufacturers, who are in full employ, have left few domestic incidents to register. The commercial prosperity of the country seems to undergo no diminution, and the returns of the revenue made up to the 5th ult. present the most satisfactory appearance. Projects for the employment of capital still abound; the difficulty of laying out money to advantage aiding the accomplishment of many a scheme of public and individual advantage, as well as of some that will ultimately turn out to be losing adventures. The insatiate thirst of gain in this way seems to experience little diminution, and the precautions intended to be introduced in future into the acts for forming joint stock companies by Lord Lauderdale, namely, that before parliament shall grant a bill of incorporation, or before such bill is passed, three fourths of the amount specified as the capital of the company shall be actually supplied, are no doubt imperiously called for to prevent the ruin that must otherwise follow, particularly among the humbler classes of society, who trust their little all, too often, to the faith of the capitalist or scheme-builder. In the dearth of domestic intelligence of any moment, it may not be unentertaining to take a view of the financial affairs of Great Britain, according to the latest returns, in a more minute way than that to which we have been accustomed. There is one circumstance, however, which should not be passed by unnoticed; it is, that the exports from Great Britain to the Independent States of South America are rapidly increasing in amount, and amply supplying deficiencies in other quarters. It is to be hoped that the acknowledgment of the independence of those States which have long been free *de facto*, will not be withheld much longer. The interests of England and the claims of independent nations ought not to be kept down from squeamish forbearance towards the parent government, or from respect to the sensitive feelings of Ferdinand, and the still more absurd respect for the Holy Alliance.

In reviewing the tonnage, hands, and number of vessels employed in the service of the merchants for the last three years, a diminution, not great indeed, but still a sensible one, has taken place. The number of vessels registered in the British empire in the years below amounted in

	VESSELS.	TONS.	MEN.
1821 to	25,036	2,560,202	169,179
1822	24,642	2,519,044	166,333
1823	24,542	2,506,760	165,474

On the other hand there is a much larger increase in the number of British and foreign vessels that have entered both inwards and outwards, exclusive of the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland. The following is the account of shipping entered inwards :—

1821	14,066	1,995,530	123,528
1822	14,476	2,132,778	127,401
1823	15,340	2,323,855	146,072

In the account of shipping cleared out there is a similar increase :—

1821	12,423	1,872,430	115,539
1822	12,866	1,996,802	121,322
1823	13,103	2,110,547	124,999

The imports calculated at the official rate of valuation were, during the last three years, estimated at the following sums :—

Year ending 5th Jan.	1822	£30,792,763
	1823	30,500,094
	1824	35,751,688

The value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported during the same period, calculated at the official rates of valuation, was—

Year ending 5th Jan.	1822	40,831,744
	1823	44,236,533
	1824	43,804,372

The total exports stand thus :—

Year ending 5th Jan.	1822	51,461,434
	1823	53,464,122
	1824	52,408,277

The decline during the last year has been principally in the foreign and colonial merchandise exported, which has sunk from 9,227,589*l.* to 8,603,904*l.* Upon the whole, the statement is highly gratifying, as, though there is a fluctuation by which the total exports of 1823 are somewhat below those of 1822, yet there is a considerable increase on the average of the two former years. The imports have very considerably increased, which shows that an increasing and active commerce is still in motion, and that though there may be partial fluctuations, the aggregate is greatly in favour of the national industry and enterprise. The net produce of the revenue, as made up to the 5th ult. was for the years and quarters as follows, and exhibits a picture of our finances, which seems as flattering to the hopes of the na-

tion, as with its enormous burthen of debt it could rationally expect.

	Yrs. ending July 5. 1823.	1824.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs..	9,552,954	10,386,228	833,274	....
Excise.....	24,897,122	24,040,953	....	856,169
Stamps....	6,319,355	6,526,139	206,784	....
Post Office	1,347,000	1,427,000	80,000	....
Taxes	6,848,546	5,147,752	....	1,700,794
Miscellan.	409,334	384,520	....	24,[illegible]14
Repaid by Austria	... .	2,500,000	2,500,000	....
	49,374,311	50,412,592	3,620,058	2,581,777
Deduct Decrease........			2,581,777	
Increase on the Year			1,038,281	

	Qrs. ending July 5. 1823.	1824.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs	2,095,420	1,997,070	......	98,350
Excise	5,618,938	5,963,338	344,400	....
Stamps	1,620,011	1,691,588	71,577	....
Post Office	333,000	347,000	14,000	....
Taxes	2,631,415	1,918,672	......	712,743
Miscellan.	90,776	71,812	......	18,964
	12,389,560	11,989,480	429,977	830,057
Deduct Increase			....	429,977
Decrease on the Quarter............				400,080

It thus appears that there is an increase of 1,038,281*l*. The items in which there has been the greatest increase during that period are the Customs, 833,274*l*.; Stamps, 206,784*l*.; and the Post Office, 80,000*l*.

In the Excise duties there was a decrease of 856,169*l*.; but this is accounted for by the taxes which have been repealed. On the quarter, there has been an increase of 344,400*l*. In the assessed taxes, the decrease on the year amounts to 1,700,794*l*., occasioned by the great remission of charge which has taken place in those duties, especially in the window-tax. The decrease on salt, on the year, is 732,485*l*., that tax being repealed. On hops, for the same period, 177,409*l*.; the season being a bad one, and half the duty in consequence remitted. On British spirits there is a decrease for the same period of 610,372*l*.—arising chiefly from the circumstance of the duty in Scotland having been reduced to about one half.—The increase on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, has been chiefly in the following articles:—

Malt	£149,456
Printed goods	101,011
Foreign spirits	179,547

400,000*l*. has also been repaid in the present quarter out of the Customs' revenue, on account of the stock on hand of raw and manufactured silk.

The net public income and expenditure for the year 1823 to January 5, 1824, was

INCOME.

Customs......	£11,498,762	
Excise	25,342,828	
Stamps	6,801,950	
Assessed Taxes ..	6,206,927	
Post-Office......	1,462,692	
Re-paym. of Austrian Loan	766,666	
From the Trustees of Military & Naval Pensions	4,675,000	
Other Ordinary Revenues & Extraordinary Resources	918,174	
Total Income paid into the Excheq.		57,672,999

EXPENDITURE.

Interest and Management of the Public Debt	£28,084,784	
Excheq. Bills....	1,131,121	
Military & Naval Pensions	2,800,000	
Civil List	1,057,000	
Army..........	7,351,991	
Navy	5,458,151	
Ordnance	1,364,328	
Miscellan. &c. ..	3,714,639	
Total Expenditure		50,962,014
Surplus of Income over Expenditure........		6,710,985

A loan on account of Buenos Ayres has been negotiated in London, the amount 1,000,000*l*. sterling, to bear an interest of six per cent. Messrs. Baring are the agents. In the mean time attachments have been issued by the creditors of the Columbian government upon the sums of money in the hands of the contractors for the Columbian loan, and the question of the liability of the individuals composing the authorities in Columbia will be brought to an issue.

Several distressing outrages have again occurred in Ireland. Fever has made its appearance among the lower order of people, originating most probably in want. Food is not scarce, but the means of procuring it are wanting, and thus an unhappy portion of the Irish population is perishing in the midst of abundance.

The Attorney-General of Ireland has moved the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, for an information against Mr. Gabbett, a magistrate of Enniskillen, who appears, if the facts stated be true, to have acted on a spirit of gross party and personal vengeance against two men who were Catholics, and innocent of any crime; committing them to prison—detaining them

there—recommitting them—fabricating a charge, and antedating it, in order to oppress two innocent persons.

A most singular instance involving the question of personal identity, and showing how heedlessly testimony is given at times in our law courts, took place last month. A Mr. Robinson was accused of robbing several shopkeepers at different times, by entering their shops, and, while pretending to buy different articles, walking off with them. He was tried several times on point-blank testimony as to his identity; but he offered such evidence in contradiction, that no doubt could be entertained of his innocence. The jury found him guilty on one of the charges, but felt afterwards convinced of his innocence, and the judge did not pronounce sentence, but a pardon was expected to be obtained for him (a pardon where the party has been convicted through error! —O our law anomalies!) The habit of swearing not to the features of a prisoner, but to his general appearance as respects person, is too prevalent among prosecutors eager to convict, and cannot be too much reprehended.

THE COLONIES.

Despatches from Calcutta have arrived to the 23d February, from which it appears that hostilities between the British troops and the Burmese have actually commenced. In consequence of intelligence received on the evening of 17th January, a body of four thousand Burmese and Assamese had crossed into the plains at the foot of Berteaker Pass, and were stockading themselves at the village of Bickrampore; and also a force to the eastward had defeated Raja Gumbheer Sing's troops; and a third division were crossing the Mootagool Passinto Jyntra to the west. Major Newton, commanding the detachment of Native infantry in that quarter, was despatched against them,and they were defeated and dispersed. Gumbheer Sing, against whom the Burmese had taken the field, had made over his claims on the Raja of Chuchar to the British Government, and sought protection in our camp.

The slave-owners of Demerara still pursue Mr. Austin, the chaplain of the garrison, with bitter malignity, in consequence of his manly and honest expression of his sentiments respecting Mr. Smith, the late object of their persecution. They have presented a petition to General D'Urban, the new governor, to suspend this upright clergyman from his functions; with which the governor has for some reason, we hope a good one, deemed it necessary to comply. A drunken slave-owner, named Beck, having shot one of his negroes, was lately hanged at George Town.

Accounts from Sierra Leone to the 31st May have brought intelligence from Cape Coast Castle to the 9th. at which time the British were hard pressed by the Ashantees, and an engagement was very shortly expected to take place. The Ashantee army, which was said to be 20,000 strong, had advanced to Commerda, within fifteen miles of Cape Coast Castle. Of the means of the British commander to resist so formidable a force, we are very imperfectly informed. Major Chisholm's corps consisted of about 4000 Fantees; but that of Captain Blenkarne is not stated. No apprehensions existed, however, of an attack upon the castle, which mounts 100 guns, and is quite proof against any attack from such an enemy. There are, besides, martello-towers upon two hills, commanding the approaches on the land side to the castle, mounted with 32lb. carronades. Still the colony at large was in the most unprotected state.

Sierra Leone was healthy, and the most cheering prospect of its becoming in time one of the most valuable of our colonies is before us. As the back country is cleared, it may reasonably be expected to become more salubrious; and the African makes rapid strides toward civilization. Mr. During, who has lately arrived from thence, after a six years' residence, states that experience had taught him, that the African can learn any thing, and that he is not what designing men have represented him. Most of those with whom he lived he had seen brought from the holds of slave-ships: he had seen them rise from the chains of the slave-dealer to become industrious men and women, faithful subjects, pious Christians, affectionate husbands and wives, tender fathers and mothers, and peaceable neighbours.

The latest intelligence from New South Wales is also of the most pleasing description. Both that colony and Van Dieman's Land are said to be in a rapid state of improvement, of which, perhaps, there can be no better proof than the diversified contents of the journals themselves, which are nearly equal in size and importance to the English newspapers of twenty years since, and present nearly the same variety of subjects. One of the deficiencies under which both colonies seem to suffer, is that of a good system of banking — a defect, however, which is

common to all rising countries. Mr. Oxley, surveyor-general, has discovered a river in Moreton Bay, which he has named the Brisbane, superior to any yet known in New Holland. Stage coaches have been established between Sydney and Paramatta, and to all the well-settled parts of New South Wales. Olive trees have also been planted. Four ships were about to sail, laden with the produce of these infant colonies. The politics of the colony present a very forbidding aspect—'all are astonished at certain members of parliament having been grossly imposed on by the unblushing falsehoods of the convict delegates. It is expected a general memorial will be presented to Lord Bathurst, after the arrival of a new Judge, as it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that the grossest misrepresentations have been made by persons in office, and the real interests of the colony sacrificed to the influence of one or two factious and insatiable individuals.'

The West India papers are very angry with Mr. Canning for his jokes respecting them in the House of Commons. Their self-love has been wounded by that gentleman, to whom no alternative seems to have been left but to laugh at them or treat them with severity; and surely the threat of a white revolt in the West Indies could merit no other notice.

At Trinidad the circulars of Lord Bathurst have been received with much the same cordiality as in Jamaica, Barbadoes, and elsewhere; our countrymen, whose uneasiness is excited by them, alleging that the restraints under which they are henceforth to be placed go at once to depreciate the property, and to endanger the life of every white man in the West Indies. The colonists state, that after the island came into our possession, government made the purchase of slaves, and consequently the pursuit of the traffic, a necessary condition of the grant of the crown lands to each subject of the king who applied for them; and that therefore it has no right to impose restraints beyond those in force when the grants were made. Their sorenesses are only the fears of self-interest, and will not, we trust, prevent government from persevering in its duty—"He who allows oppression shares the crime."

FOREIGN STATES.

Villele, the rival of Chateaubriand, still keeps his place in the French cabinet; and the ex-minister vents his spleen in one or two of the newspapers which he has secured in his interest. The budget has been discussed in the Chamber of Deputies, and the expense of the Spanish campaign strongly condemned. M. de Villele said he considered all the three Intendants employed, successively, during the campaign, as positive knaves, or of suspicious honesty. The Chamber, however, was struck with astonishment on hearing it admitted by M. de Villele that one of these Intendants was then actually auditing his own dishonest accounts; but the minister promised a careful investigation of the matter. The French funded concerns have been in great confusion since the fall of the rentes. A French squadron of force had sailed for Cadiz, the Azores, and the Mediterranean. Prince Miguel, the hopeful son of the King of Portugal and rebel against his father, had arrived at Paris, the most uneducated sprig of royalty of the age. Rumours have been afloat of the recognition of the Independence of the Haytian Republic by the French government,—a most just and politic measure, calculated to ensure to the commerce of France the exclusive benefit of the trade to St. Domingo.

The pretended amnesty in Spain appears to be little more than a form. The supporters of Ferdinand seem to be the most grovelling and mean of mankind: no noble sentiment, not even ambition, moves them; they are all swayed by the sordid interest of the moment; all seek employments solely for the sake of the salary, and to obtain or preserve them every baseness is submitted to. The Junta of Purification seems itself to have no other object than to create vacancies. M. Alcala Galiano, one of its members, has been pronounced incapable of purification, or of holding any employment. Those who have always been distinguished for their moderation are treated with the same rigour as those who caused the greatest disorder; and the permission to emigrate and seek an asylum in either France or England is considered as a reward. Colonel Quintanillas, arrested for having been guilty of *sacrilegiously* laying hands on the 'sacred person' of the King, to compel him to accept and publicly proclaim the constitution, has been transferred to the prison of Barcelona. The authorities of Grenada, Malaga, Carthagena, &c. interpreting the decree of amnesty after their own manner, have caused to be arrested many citizens of all classes, and even several generals and superior officers; among whom are a great number of those included in the capitulation of Ballasteros

—among others, the aide-de-camp who signed the capitulation, General Zarco del Valle, the Marquess de Campo Verde, Prince Pio, the two brothers Montes, &c. &c. The Count of Ofalia has been removed from the ministry of state, and is succeeded by M. Zea Bermudis, late minister to London.

The Court of Lisbon, so lately almost the victim of its own treasons, having banished the Queen from the capital and Don Miguel to France, still finds itself too weak to establish its authority in the teeth of a profligate army that supports any side as the interest of the moment demands. Equally an object of coolness to the people, it has demanded foreign aid, and applied to Great Britain for troops to secure its authority. English troops are stated to be refused; but the German papers assert that Hanoverian troops are to be sent, and that England thus tacitly agrees to the principles of the Holy Alliance. At all events, the question is a most perplexing one. If England does not send troops, some Continental power will do so, and her influence on the Continent with her old ally may be lost.

A German conclave of ministers at Johannisberg has been occupying itself with trying to put down the secret societies existing in the Universities, which they are, in pursuance of their animosity to the spread of knowledge, rapidly depopulating. The latest letters from Frankfort state that this meeting had broken up; that Prince Metternich was to return to Vienna; that it did not enter into any discussions of importance out of the Germanic circle.

The Pope in his zeal, like his predecessors, for the suppression of intellect and knowledge, has anathematized Bible Societies. His Holiness observes that several of his predecessors have exerted themselves to avert this scourge, and he himself, following their example, exhorts his venerable brethren carefully to keep their flocks from those mortal pastures, to make them follow exactly the regulations of the *index*, and to persuade them that the translation of the Bible into the vulgar tongue does more harm than good. This old dotard is an ecclesiastic admirably adapted to the taste of the slave-owners of Demerara or Barbadoes!

The latest intelligence from Greece is of a pleasing nature to the lovers of freedom. Notwithstanding several dissensions among the leaders, hatred to the Turks is still the reigning feeling. The death of Lord Byron has been severely felt. The present defective government of Greece is every day improving. The Turks are without seamen; and the loan from this country will be of the utmost advantage. In consequence of part of the money of the Greek loan having arrived at Zante from England, and the Greek government wishing it to remain in the hands of the monied interest there till wanted, the Ionian commissioner has taken fire at the terrible violation of his territory, and has issued a decree forbidding it to remain in the islands! The spirit that still rules there may be easily seen from this document, and that it is, as before, the reverse of every thing noble or dignified. The present campaign, it is probable, will be the final one between the Greeks and the Turks, and little fear is entertained for the result. Assistance from the Pacha of Egypt to the Porte was deemed to be little more than promise, no troops having arrived at Alexandria for embarkation.

From Washington, state papers relative to the measures adopted by the United States to promote the extinction of the Slave Trade have been received. They begin with the resolution of the House of Representatives on the 28th of February 1823, that the President should be requested to enter upon negotiations with the several Maritime Powers of Europe and America for this purpose. The documents refer to communications made by the American Diplomatists to Buenos Ayres, Colombia, Spain, and England. The last are of the highest interest. The President appears to do justice to our zeal in the cause of humanity; but in the Congress a large party seems to have been actuated by unworthy prejudices, in refusing to co-operate with him for such an object.

In Peru the royalist party have obtained possession of Callao by the treachery of a Black regiment, and much anarchy prevailed. The presence of Bolivar and his army, however, was expected to restore order, and ultimately establish a better order of things. In Mexico, General Bravo had been appointed supreme dictator, who had commenced his duties by the suppression of the bands of robbers that infested the country. The voyage of Iturbide, which is supposed to have been undertaken with the sanction of Spain and the Holy Alliance, is not expected to terminate otherwise than in the ruin of that ungrateful adventurer. Two banditti were lately executed, one of whom, named Salazar, acknowledged that he was the man who murdered Mr. Crawford. It seems that the Mexican Government were fully aware of Iturbide's movements in this country, and were prepared for the news of his return. A party of his friends had been seized, with all their papers, and condign punishment was expected soon to follow.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

The musical department at this theatre has afforded considerable attraction during the past month by the variety of its performances, among which two new operas will require our more particular notice.

Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" had to boast of Madame Catalani in the character of Susanna. As we had seen that lady in the same part in her best days, and the recollection will never be effaced from our memory, we cannot bestow greater praise on her present performance than by declaring that it came very near to her former unrivalled exertions. There was, of course, less youth and somewhat less sprightly activity and playfulness; but even of the latter essential requisites in the part, there was quite sufficient to content those that had seen Madame Catalani's earlier Susanna, and certainly to fill with delight those that did not bring with them such materials for comparison. She sang charmingly; her clear and powerful notes filled every ear with wonder and rapture; she identified herself unassumingly with the part, and threw into it the humour and pertness contemplated by the poet. Madame Ronzi de Begnis, as usual, played and sang sweetly in the Countess; and these attractions were not a little heightened by personal advantages. She looked beautiful; her bust formed an exquisite model for the artist. Her husband, Signor de Begnis, was also very successful in Figaro. Of Porto's "Count Almaviva" and Benetti's "Basilio" there is little to be said in the way of praise. The former wants the dignity which the part demands, however effective his double-bass voice may be in the concerted pieces; and the neutral exertions of the latter have left so little impression with us, that we can only recollect his spoiling the exquisite bass song "La vendetta."

"Tancredi" has also had its turn; and the combined talents of Madame Pasta and Madame de Begnis could not fail to infuse a high interest into the representation.

"La Donna del Lago" was given twice with the cast of characters commented upon in former reports, excepting *Roderick Dhu*, which part in the hands of Signor Garcia was rendered strikingly prominent. That gentleman's usual vehemence, not unfrequently out of place, was well suited to the fierce and dauntless character of the Scottish chieftain. This opera of Rossini possesses many attractions, and is likely to remain a favourite with the British public.

One of the novelties, during the month, was the opera of "Romeo e Giulietta," composed by Zingarelli, the author of many favourite musical dramas, and who, if still living, must be between sixty and seventy years of age. We may be prejudiced, but in our opinion the story, so admirably handled by Shakspeare, is far too intensely tragic for the operatic stage; and the meagre and incongruous skeleton of the tale in the Italian Libretto, at all events, was not calculated to alter this impression. The principal characters were as follow:—

Everardo Capello	..	Signor Garcia.
Giulietta	..	
Romeo Montecchi	..	Madame Pasta.
Gilberto	..	Signor Porto.

Our readers must not expect in the Italian poem the dramatic art and contrivance displayed by Shakspeare. The main facts merely are brought into play, and instead of Friar Lawrence, Gilberto, a friend of both the rival factions, is made the clumsy author of the tragic catastrophe: he administers the sleeping draught to Juliet, but forgets to inform his friend Romeo of the perilous stratagem resorted to!

Owing to some theatrical bickerings, Madame de Begnis, the two first nights of representation, did not perform the part of Giulietta which had been allotted to her, and it was on very short notice consigned to Madame Biagioli, who afterwards only made room for Madame de Begnis. For this shifting, however, the audience received no apology or satisfactory explanation. Madame Biagioli's Giulietta, considering the want of preparation and the nature of her powers, was creditable to her; indeed, if this be really the first season of her theatrical career, it was an effort of considerable future promise, although this lady is not sufficiently young to warrant hopes of first-rate excellence. Madame de Begnis, as may be supposed, gave to the character an infinitely superior interest both in point of acting and singing.

The practice of assigning male parts to females is one of the sins against good taste still unfortunately prevalent in the Italian musical drama. Madame Pasta seems to be very partial to these masculine débuts, which are unnatural, and detrimental to dramatic illusion; the more sparingly she wears the breeches, the better we shall like her. There are male parts, let us be well understood, which may be consigned to females, not only without incongruity, but perhaps even with advantage. Madame Pasta's Page in Figaro, her Telemaco in Penelope, were of this description; but in Romeo, and other parts of mature manhood, the best

exertions are more or less counteracted by the heterogeneousness of the feminine representative. This remark could not fail to obtrude itself in the case of the present opera,—and even in the third act, which consists of the tomb scene, and in which Madame Pasta rose to a climax of deep and intense pathos seldom met with on the Italian stage, perhaps unequalled since the days of Grassini, of whom she forcibly reminded us.

Zingarelli's music to "Romeo e Giulietta" is certainly meritorious, without being in the newest style; and with few traces of striking originality and genial inspiration, it presents a sufficiency of well-conceived and interesting melody; and the author's taste and harmonic skill are unquestionable. The score affords many specimens of clever and effective combinations. In short, the composition is such as not to suffer by repetition; it rose in our estimation on the second performance, and it has successfully stood several subsequent representations; and, like ourselves, the public, perhaps, were better pleased as it afforded a welcome relief from the incessant superabundance of Rossini's compositions.

Rossini's opera of "Semiramide" was brought out for Signor Garcia's benefit, and repeated on Saturday the 17th July. If we are rightly informed, this opera was first produced at Venice in 1823, and Rossini has written none since. The poem does not appear to be the same with the "Semiramide" composed by Portogallo, in which Madame Catalani established her fame in England many years ago.

The subject is deeply tragic, well calculated for a serious opera; and the poet of Rossini's music, Signor Rossi, has certainly risen considerably above the usual standard of Italian opera-wrights, both as to language and conduct of the plot.

The action commences about fifteen years after the death of King Ninus, the consort of Semiramis: when the widowed queen, at the solicitation of her subjects and grandees, is on the point of choosing from the latter a husband, and, in him, a successor to the throne she had herself occupied since the decease of Ninus. Assur, a prince of the blood, partially suspected of having not only poisoned his sovereign, but of having at the same time secretly dispatched Ninias, the young son of Ninus, expects to be the object of the queen's choice; but the attachment of Semiramis is fixed upon young Arsaces, the general of the Babylonian army, and he is secretly sent for from the field. Before he arrives, however, Semiramis, having summoned the princes, satraps, and officers of state, to the Temple of Belus, is on the point of proclaiming the intended happy partner of her couch and throne; when thunder and subterraneous noise, and the sudden expiring of the sacred fire, put an end to the solemn function. In the mean while, Arsaces, who is in love with Azema, a princess of regal blood, and the confidant of Semiramis, arrives from the army; and the high priest of Belus, Oroes, obscurely imparts to him his belief of Ninus having been the victim of foul murder. The arrival of Arsaces fills Semiramis with joy and confidence. A new assembly of the grandees, including Arsaces, takes place in a hall of the palace contiguous to a mausoleum of Ninus; she names Arsaces as her consort. At that instant thunder is heard again; nature seems in a terrible conflict; all are plunged in awful suspense; the tomb yawns, the spectre of Ninus rises, walks forth, and tells Arsaces that he shall reign, but dark crimes are first to be avenged: Arsaces is to appear in the tomb, where he is to sacrifice the guilty victim to the ashes of Ninus.

The disappointed Assur resorts in vain to force; his rebellion is subdued, and he is ordered to quit Babylon. He meets Semiramis, reproaches her with ingratitude; and in this dialogue we learn, that Assur destroyed Ninus with poison handed to him for that purpose by Semiramis herself, and are led to infer that Ninias too had disappeared by foul means. In a subsequent scene, Arsaces is discovered in the sanctuary of the temple amidst the Magi. Here Oröes, the high priest, imparts to him, that he (Arsaces) is Ninias, the son of Ninus; that he had by stratagem been saved from destruction, and that Semiramis, his mother, in conjunction with Assur, had murdered Ninus. A paper, in the handwriting of the dying sovereign, is produced to confirm this horrid tale. The scene in which Ninias next meets his mother, and presents to her this document of her guilt, is deeply impressive. But the mysterious avenging of the horrid deed remains to be consummated. Semiramis, Assur, Ninias, and the high priest, are brought, by a fatality which variously prompts their proceedings, to the interior of the tomb of Ninus. Ninias meets Assur, and in the endeavour to plunge the sword into Assur's breast, the mother intervenes, and receives the fatal stroke, accidentally, from the hand of her son; Assur is secured to await his fate, and Ninias reigns.

This would have been a subject for our Shakspeare! Indeed it bears some analogy to Hamlet. Signor Rossi has treated it, upon the whole, very fairly for an Opera, as may be partly inferred from the

above concise sketch, gleaned from the book, many pages of which, including some of the most essential scenes, have been omitted in the performance, partly, perhaps, but certainly not altogether, owing to the weak state of Madame Vestris, (Arsaces,) whose health, we were truly sorry to see, scarcely justified her appearing at all.

Of the other principal parts: Madame Pasta performed *Semiramis*, Signor Remorini *Assur*, and Signor Garcia *Idrenus*, king of India. The latter character, indeed, is of no importance at all; apparently introduced merely for the sake of having a tenor voice, a complete walking gentleman, in love with Azema, perfectly useless in the plot. Owing to this, Garcia was quite lost in the piece, although the little he had to do was given with his usual taste and emphatic style of expression. But who could have advised Signor Garcia to adopt the Peruvian dress? Is it because in Spain Peruvians, Mexicans, Hindoos, &c. are all *Indians* alike?

The costumes altogether were strangely assorted in this opera, and apparently taken at random from the wardrobe. The Babylonians and Assyrians, although Orientals, never wore the modern Turkish dress; and the female Babylonians of the King's Theatre might walk Pall Mall without looking very "particular." Why can *we* not pay as much attention to these matters as the French on their operatic stage?

Madame Pasta's Semiramis was admirable: her classic simplicity, dignity, majesty, and pathos, left a deep impression on our recollection; and her vocal efforts were of the most exalted kind. Remorini, too, delighted the audience: taking all in all, a more valuable representative of his line of parts has never, in our opinion, appeared at the King's Theatre, and we sincerely wish we may not lose him.

And the music?—To be candid, it bewildered us; and we purposely delayed our report to the latest possible moment, in the hopes of forming a more settled opinion from a second hearing, in which, unfortunately, Madame Pasta's sudden indisposition disappointed us. The little, therefore, we can say at present must be received as susceptible of further rectification.

In noisiness, singular harmonic combinations, want of new melodies,—indeed general want of melody,—"Semiramide" greatly resembles "Zelmira;" and in the reproduction of ideas, more or less borrowed from Rossini's former operas, it is fully as conspicuous as any of his later writings. In the article of melody, the Gran Maestro seems to us to take a comfortable nap on the bed of his former laurels; like the badger, he seems to live on the fat acquired in the fine season of abundance. How long this state of torpor may yet last remains to be seen. Our own climate, it seems, was incapable of rousing him from it; for after SEVEN months' stay, the promised new opera is not to appear, because in it he meant to "excel all his former works," as the unfortunate advertisement informs us. This determination no doubt is extremely laudable, but it ought not to have been stuck on the walls of the metropolis. When we saw it, we anticipated the result: it is so common a circumstance to find nothing done when we resolve to surpass all our former doings. But to return to "Semiramide;" we ought to add, that although defective in point of melody, some of the scenes are composed with great dramatic effect, many very original conceptions distinguish its harmonies, and some parts which we even thought whimsical, may possibly gain upon us on a better acquaintance. That unfortunate military band, against which we have so often protested, is once more exerting its annoyances in the present opera:—out of tune, out of time, although the thumper on the great drum was under the special protection of Rossini himself, who, like a fugleman, directed every thump with his hand. Endless in new resources, it is not this band alone that mingles in the choruses; for in one scene the chorus is supported by a *pedal* accompaniment of dancing girls, which, we confess, has a novel and not at all displeasing effect. They at least do not augment the noise and uproar.

Of the two or three new pieces of scenery, that which represented the Temple of Belus was splendid and well conceived. The tomb scene also in "Romeo e Giulietta" did credit to the artist.

The ballet "Le Page Inconstant" has been repeated several times. It is the story of "Le Nozze di Figaro" told in pantomime. Not a new story at all events! A great part of the music, including the overture, is taken from Mozart's "Figaro." Against this proceeding we must enter our solemn protest as an unwarrantable profanation. It may be said, the music cannot be heard too often; but in our opinion when it is made so cheap, and performed, moreover, under the disadvantage of the absence of several of the leading members of the orchestra, the effect of the composition, when authentically produced as an opera, is likely to be materially injured.

A new ballet called "Jadis et Aujourd'hui," has also appeared. It has more pantomime than good dancing; and the slender plot, which hinges upon the difference in manners and costume between former times and the present day, possesses few attractions for a ballet. A revival of the well-known mirror dance and a grotesque corps de ballet in the costume of Louis the Fourteenth's time, form its principal features of interest.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The chief attraction at this house during the last month has been the bright visitations of Madame Catalani, who has given some of her most wonderful performances between the acts, at the rate of four an evening. This *descent* of the Goddess of Opera on the English stage, though welcome in itself, is certainly not very conducive to the genuine pleasure which a lover of the drama requires. An expectation of some miracle of voice and expression when the curtain shall fall, distracts the attention from the business of the piece, and the actual enjoyment of its wonders destroys every vestige of unity of interest. What chance has the comedy of Penley, or the dignified pathos of Pope, or the graceful simplicity of Mrs. W. West, or the dignified air of Miss Povey, of receiving the rapturous applause of the audience, who are yet gaping with surprise, or tingling with delight from Catalani's last air? We might repose on Miss Stephens's angelic sweetness; or break our fall by the aid of Mr. Braham's chromatic scale; or come home at once to Liston; but to hear the poor remains of the Drury-lane company, when we have heard or yet hope to hear Catalani, is beyond all mortal powers. The musical world say that she is fallen off greatly from what she was, for which, no doubt, it has its own sufficient reasons; but if so, what must she have been in her prime! She is still, take her for all in all, the noblest woman who ever trod the stage in our time, save the Siddons. There is a quiet consciousness of power, and yet a modesty and almost retiring grace of mien, of which we know no other example. She sends up her voice on high like a rocket, and scatters about her fiery notes with all the brilliancy of meteors. Her manner of singing Rule Britannia is at once enthusiastic and discriminating; she sings it as a foreigner casting herself on the protection of the great people whose freedom she celebrates; and surely so fine a compliment was never paid to them on the stage, either by themselves or others. When she gives the words "beauty, matchless beauty," she looks round the house admiringly, fairest eulogist of the fair, and then appeals irresistibly to the sterner sex in the words that follow, and which it is the fashion to bellow forth with the full strength of the lungs. We verily believe that she has particular pleasure in singing to the English people, as contradistinguished from the fashionable coterie at the Opera, or in a concert-room; and that the participation of their honest sympathy is more gratifying to her than the compliments of amateurs or of kings.

Mr. Dowton has made us painfully sensible of the loss of Munden by playing three of his favourite characters. In Old Dornton, for the finished picture of the doting banker, whose voice falters with paternal tenderness when he tries to be stern, he gave a testy, fidgety, and querulous tradesman. He has reduced Sir Robert Bramble to a mere conceited farmer, and taken all the relish of antiquity and fun from Cockletop. Why will he not rest contented with the line in which he is without a rival present to the eyes or imaginations of his admirers? In parts of mere force, or hypocrisy, or robust pathos, he is supreme; but of creative humour he has not a particle; and if he insists on shewing himself in competition with the great artist who enjoyed it in rich abundance, he will succeed in convincing the town of the excellence of that quality which it never prized in proportion to its worth.

Comedy has received a delightful accession in a sister of Miss Paton of musical fame. This young lady played Letitia Hardy a year ago, with such originality of conception as to excite the hopes of those who love comedy, and who have mourned its long destitution of female supporters; and her improvement is decisive of her success. The faults of youth, the indecision, the timidity, the *thinness* of style, are disappearing, and her humour is ripening with her form. Letitia Hardy, which she has chosen, is not, to our tastes, an agreeable part: but it affords scope to much versatility of talent, and, therefore, may be regarded as a fair test of the powers of an actress. If she goes on as she has begun—and we are sure she will—we shall see once more a Lady Teazle, a Lady Townley, and a Millimant, who we feared had left us for ever.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

This theatre has closed after a very meritorious and, we hope, not an unprofitable season. Among the honest boasts of honest Fawcett at the close, was the care and expense employed in getting up King John and Henry the Fourth; for which we give the manager full credit, though we do not quite sympathise with their zeal for accuracy of costume. The lovely Miss Nesbitt, who just shone forth for a night or two as Juliet, has vanished at present from criticism, but we hope only for a time. On the night when she should have repeated Juliet, she was prevented by illness, and Miss F. Kelly played the part as delightfully as on her first appearance, when we thought it the sweetest and freshest piece of poetic nature which ever was brought before the lamps. The closing nights have been chiefly remarkable for the excellent performances of Charles Kemble, who has mainly contributed by his own strength to sustain the tottering honours of the season. His Falstaff, which grows more and more mellow and perfect; his Charles, which is kingly, sportive, and jovial; and above all, his Young Mirabel in the Inconstant, have been his happiest efforts. The closing scene of this part, where he is in danger of being murdered in the house of a courtesan, and is delivered from death by his ill-used mistress in the disguise of a page, is one of the most vivid and various of scenic pictures. He comes in the gay and rejoicing rake; is startled at the introduction of a set of bravos, but parries their impertinence with a high airy manner; his fears heighten, and his forced mirth is heightened with them; death at last encircles him; and, at the moment when the sword is at his throat, in rushes the faithful and forsaken girl, with the troops whom he had sent for under the title of "the red burgundy," and he becomes first frantic and then faint and giddy with joy. This is, we think, his masterpiece.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

Summer is fairly come at last, and the English Opera is open. Its enterprising proprietor is determined that this year it shall realize the promise of its name. For ourselves, who care very little for misnomers, we were contented if this theatre were merry and cool; if its farces were airy and short; and if Miss Kelly gave some delightful lesson in humanity every evening, even though an opera was never played nor a first-rate singer heard. But now we are really to have English operas at a great cost; Braham and Miss Stephens are to sing together; a double band is to attend a famous German performance; Mathews is engaged for comedy, and Grimaldi for pantomime; and novelties are produced so rapidly that we can scarcely give a sentence to each. It is well that we have not much spleen to vent upon them!

First there is Mr. Phillips, from Dublin, with powers which taste and science have matured, and on which time has laid a lenient hand. His Count Almaviva, in the Barber of Seville, is finely sung and vivaciously played, and his Young Meadows is the best we have. He has produced a pupil of great promise, a young lady named Harvey, who is very elegantly formed, with expressive features, and gifted with a richly-toned voice of no inconsiderable compass and volume. Miss Noel, from Bath, is a graceful actress, and possesses a voice which, though not perfect in its lower notes, is very sweet in its higher, and a deportment which enables her to play to the heart and to the eyes as well as to the ears. A lively operetta, called Military Tactics, is a shorter and gayer edition of the "Match-Making" of the Haymarket, and is played with excellent spirit by Bartley, Pearman, and Power. The pantomime is a novelty we did not expect, and hardly wished for here, notwithstanding the promise of the great clown. Monkey Island, however, has a charming Columbine and some excellent fooling. Its congregations of monkeys, engaged in all the ordinary occupations of life, smoking, drinking, and looking wise, are edifying, and the tails are as natural as Lord Monboddo could desire. There is a chancellor of marvellous gravity, who looks the very image of discretion and doubt, and seems as though he could balance the fates of the whole island on his tail with all the good-humour in the world. Between the acts Master Baker, a child of four years old, has played the violin, and he has also tried to act Tom Thumb; we have no pleasure, however, in these phenomena, which seem to us "beside the very end and purpose" of playing, and to be fitter for a show-room than a theatre.

But the best of all novelties, and better even than the splendid promises at the foot of the bill, is the reappearance of Miss Kelly in her varied line of characters, and especially in those of force and feeling which ill health for a long time compelled her to decline. Her Annette produced as electrical an effect as if it were not fresh in the memory; the bursts were looked for, but did not the less melt or astonish when they came. Her most singular power consists in displaying the triumph of great presence of mind in the midst of agitations, and in exhibiting the

expedience which extreme sensibility suggests and executes. Of this convulsive victory of intelligence and feminine strength, springing out of the affections, her acting in the scene where she misreads the description of the deserter, is a striking example.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

A new comedy, in the very best style of the Haymarket, light, laughable, and short, has been produced under the title of "Married and Single." It is a judicious adaptation of a French piece to the tastes of an English audience, and approaches quite as near to legitimate comedy as is desirable in warm weather. It turns on the follies and the distresses of a "dandy of sixty," who is guilty of the laughable folly of aping the manners and the vices of youth. He apes the bachelor, and leaves his "lawful wedded wife" in a smoky back-parlour at Kensington, while he gives parties at home; he apes the beau, and with infinite labour makes himself up into a withered resemblance of gaiety; he apes the rake, and receiving a message intended for his nephew, "that two ladies are waiting for him in a coach," owns the soft impeachment, and hastens to supplant the young man in the affections of his fair visitors. Here his folly receives a signal punishment; the message turns out to be a *ruse* of an attorney, to attract the debtor, whom he is employed to arrest for more than 200*l.*; and the poor old sinner is taken to a lock-up-house, where he is detained, while a splendid party is given at his own mansion, of which the lucky nephew does the honours. Rather than have the laugh against him, he discharges debt, costs, and detainers, and creeps into his own house just in time to be ridiculed by the departing guests, and informed that guests and servants have enjoyed themselves so well that neither wine nor meat remains for his supper. Next day the exposure is threatened, and is prevented only by the consent of the veteran to the marriage of his nephew, and to the return of his wife to her home. Though this last is rather too serious a conclusion for comedy, considering that the lady is one of Mrs. C. Jones's genuine termagants, the piece is on the whole extremely amusing. Farren is admirable as the beau, and the part is more agreeable than any which he usually performs. His vivacity and good spirits shine through the quivering feebleness of manner, and makes us feel that Beau Shatterly deserves to be young. Cooper is free and easy in the nephew; Vining plays a roguish footman with capital dexterity and lightness; and Mr. Pope and Mrs. Glover are very good as a sentimental pair, who hold themselves out as models of conjugal affection, and are always bickering about the merest trifles. This comedy is now played with operatic pieces in which Mr. Liston and Miss Paton appear; and the whole forms a most liberal entertainment for an evening.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, June 23.—Sir W. Browne's two prizes of five guineas each, for the best Greek and Latin Odes, are adjudged to Benj. Hall Kennedy, Esq. of St. John's College; also the Porson Prize, for a translation into Greek Iambics from Shakspeare, (Merchant of Venice, Act 4, Scene 1,) is adjudged to the same gentleman; and the prize of five guineas, for the best Greek and Latin Epigrams, to Winthrop Mackworth Praed, Esq. of Trinity College.

Bloomfield the Poet. — The friends of this worthy man are engaged in promoting a subscription for his widow and family. It is gratifying to see the name of a distinguished nobleman at its head, followed by others eminent for their talent in the literary world. It is heartily to be wished that the sympathy the poet continually excites in his readers, may be transferred to his amiable and destitute family. Bloomfield was an amiable and virtuous man, possessing all the sensitiveness of genius and its shrinking spirit, so ill adapted for grappling with the coarse feelings of the world in the road to fortune.

Canterbury Philosophical Society.—Last month Mr. W. Masters, of that city, delivered the first of a course of lectures on Botany and Vegetable Physiology. The lectures were ably delivered, and illustrated with several beautiful specimens. The company, which was numerous and respectable, was highly gratified.

Monuments.—A monument to the memory of John Kemble is to be erected by Flaxman, in Westminster Abbey; and to consist of a whole-length statue of the great tragedian in the character of Cato. The design is simple.

Mr. Watt.—Mr. Watt's monument is destined for St. Paul's. Mr. Chantrey to be the sculptor. Thus, after raising national subscriptions for national objects, instead of openly gratifying the national feeling, we have the works placed in cor-

ners, whither the people must go on purpose, and where they must generally *pay to see them*. Surely this is not the right course. We should as soon have thought of erecting a steam-engine in a church, as a monument to its inventor, or rather improver.—*Lit. Gazette.*

Electricity produced by Congelation of Water.—When water is frozen rapidly in a Leyden jar, the outside coating not being insulated, the jar receives a feeble electrical charge, the inside being positive, the outside negative. If this ice be rapidly thawed, an inverse result is obtained, the interior becomes negative, and the outside positive.—*Grothus.*

A New Colony.—It has been discovered, that the island of Tristan da Cunha, which lies in south lat. 87. 6. west long. 11. 44. and which was never known to have been peopled before the year 1816, has now upon it, living in great happiness, twenty-two men and three women. The Berwick, Captain Jeffery, from London to Van Diemen's Land, sent her boat ashore on the 25th of March, 1823. The sailors were surprised at finding an Englishman of the name of Glass, formerly a corporal in the artillery, and the rest of the above-mentioned population. Glass gave so favourable an account of the island, which is only nine miles in diameter, that it may be of importance to vessels, on their passage to Van Diemen's Land, to touch there: they will be sure of a most favourable reception. There are on the island great plenty of pigs, goats, potatoes, cabbages, &c. abundance of fish, and excellent water. This little colony had at the time upwards of 30 tons of potatoes to dispose of. The island is very fertile, in fact, in every thing desirable to settlers; and Glass declared, that if they had but a few women more, the place would be an earthly paradise. He is a sort of Governor at Tristan da Cunha, by the appointment of the rest, on account of his military character; and he trades in a small schooner to the Cape of Good Hope, with the oil of the sea-elephant and the skins of the seal, which they catch in great abundance. There is a mountain upon the island, 8500 feet in height: the crew of the Berwick saw it at the distance of 50 miles. They intended to take on board part of the product of the island, but were obliged to make sail, as the breeze became very fresh.

Distinction of Positive and Negative Electricity.—Positive and negative electricity may be readily distinguished by the taste, on making the electric current pass by means of a point on to the tongue. The taste of the positive electricity is acid, that of the negative electricity is more caustic, and, as it were, alkaline.—*Berzelius.*

Newspapers.—The following is the number of newspapers published within the United Kingdom at three distinct periods, the earliest only forty-two years ago.

	1782.	1790.	1821.
Newspapers published in			
England	50 -	60 -	135
Scotland	8 -	27 -	31
Ireland	3 -	27 -	56
Daily in London . . .	9 -	14 -	16
Twice a week ditto . .	9 -	7 -	8
Weekly ditto	0 -	11 -	32
British Islands . . .	0 -	0 -	6
	7[illegible]	146	284

Roman Antiquities.—A few days since, as some workmen were employed in digging on land belonging to Mr. Creed, adjoining the turnpike-road, at Wotten, near Gloucester, they discovered, two feet below the surface of the earth, a stone, about four feet long and three feet wide, on which is carved *in alto relievo* a representation of an ancient warrior on horseback, with a legionary Roman sword by his side, and a spear in his hand, in the act of striking at a Briton who lies prostrate on the ground, and who is defending himself with a sword of a different description: at the top of the stone is fixed the statue of a female between two lions. It appears to have been originally a raised monument, as two pedestals on which it stood, ornamented with mouldings, were found near it. On the lower part of the stone is an inscription, of which the following is a copy:

RUFUS SITA EQUES CHO VI TRACUM ANN XL STIP XXII HEREDES EXS TEST E CURAVE
H S E

Which may be translated, "Rufus Sita, of the 6th Cohort of Thracian Cavalry, aged 40, had served 22 years. His heirs caused this to be made according to his will.—Let this be sacred." A great number of coins have been found in the fields adjoining at different times, chiefly of Tiberius, Claudius, and Nero, and also of other Emperors. Another monument has since been discovered, but in a very mutilated state; also a great many urns of Roman pottery, filled with ashes and burnt bones. This monument contains the following inscription:

XX SLIVI SATVRNINI STIPENDIORVM
XIII ORUM MXXXX.

The road adjoining to which these remains of antiquity were found, was the Hermen or Irmen Street of the Romans, called by a Saxon word equivalent to the Latin *via militaris*, which, Stukeley says, "was made

in the reign of Nero, and extended from the Southern Ocean through London to the utmost bounds of Scotland." In the Bishop of Cloyne's communications to Messrs. Lyson, it is stated that "the Irmen-street, coming from Cricklade, through Preston, to Cirencester, proceeds from thence, forming the turnpike road to Gloucester, between Brimsfield and Cowley, through Brockworth and Barnwood."

Experiments and Observations on the Developement of Magnetical Properties in Steel and Iron, by Percussion. By W. Scoresby, Jun. F.R.S.E.—After adverting to the general results of his former inquiries, the author observes, that his principal objects on the present occasion were to endeavour by auxiliary rods of iron to increase the degree of magnetism, and to ascertain on what circumstances as to the magnitude of the iron rods, and the quality, size, and temper of the steel wires, the utmost success of the method depends. He formerly used a single iron rod, upon which the *steel* bars were hammered, both being in a vertical position. He now places the steel wire between two rods of iron, and subjecting it through the medium of the upper rod to percussion, derives the advantage of the magnetism of both rods of iron acting at the same time upon both its poles. The rods he used were of the respective lengths of three and one foot, and an inch diameter; and the upper end of the larger rod and the lower one of the smaller rod were made conical, there being an indentation in each to receive the ends of the steel wire. Some magnetism was then elicited by percussion in the larger rod, and the steel wire being properly placed between its upper extremity and the lower one of the small rod, the upper end of the latter was hammered, and magnetism thus communicated to the wire; whilst the lower rod receiving some influence from the percussion, performed a similar office. The author calls this mode of proceeding the *compound process*, to distinguish it from the mere hammering of the wire upon the rod, as practised by him formerly, and which he terms the *simple process*. He then enters into extended details of his several experiments, of which the following are the principal results. 1. That the *compound process* is more effectual in the production of magnetism than the *simple* one, though the ratio of augmentation does not appear determinate. In one experiment the maximum effect of the simple process was an attractive force capable of lifting between 186 and 246 grains, while the compound process augmented the lifting power to 326 grains. In another, the simple process gave a lifting power of 246, the compound of 345 grains. Moreover, the efficacy of the compound process is much less manifest upon long than short wires; and the softer the wire, the more susceptible it becomes of this magnetic condition. The author concludes this paper with some theoretical remarks respecting the influence of percussion in disposing the particles of iron to receive and retain magnetism, which he thinks may tend to explain some otherwise obscure phenomena, and which seem to render it probable that the process of percussion may be applied, in connexion with other modes of magnetising, for giving increased power to magnets.—*Quarterly Journal of Science.*

Discovery of Fossil Bones.—In consequence of the recent discovery of some bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, and ox, near Ilford, in Essex, by workmen while digging brick earth, a more complete examination was determined on. Professor Buckland, Mr. Clift, Mr Gibson, and some other gentlemen, proceeded to the spot, and soon dug down to the object of their search. After some hours labour they succeeded in clearing the clay from two very entire and large masses of bone: one the humerus, or large bone of the fore leg; the other the radius and ulna, in their relative situation. These appeared to be in a beautiful state of preservation, until it was attempted to clear the clay from underneath them; they then crumbled into very small fragments, and only the extremities of the bones could be preserved. Some of the toes, and other small bones of the elephant, were picked out in a firmer state; a bone of the leg of an ox, and a fresh water shell, were also found. The name of the shell could not be learned: it was considered by Mr. Buckland very important. The unfavourable result of the trial to raise these grand bones, discouraged the party from further attempts, till some more effectual means of preservation can be devised. Some other bones were partly exposed, among which could be recognised a scapula and a vertebra: these were carefully covered up with tiles and clay for the present. There appears to be no doubt that the bones of more than one elephant were there imbedded. The soil is brick-earth, and the bones lie 17 feet under the surface: two feet lower is the gravel. Some bones of a similar kind have been dug out of sand in a neighbouring field belonging to Mr. J. Thompson, and these were in the same state of preservation. It may be remarked that by contact with these bones the clay is converted into nodules of a blueish white

substance, called by the workmen *race*. When the bones have been found in sand, that portion in contact is of a much lighter colour. The chemical analysis of the race is chiefly carbonate of lime and of magnesia, with some silica and carbonate of iron. The difficulty of preserving these bones consists chiefly in raising them from their bed; for after they have been dried and coated with gum or varnish, they acquire a firmness nearly equal to that of recent bone. Mr. Gibson has in his collection some fine specimens, which were found in the same pit; an inferior maxilla, nearly entire; a pair of tibiæ; the articulating surfaces of a humerus and scapula, and of a femur and pelvis, and some teeth: all these are of the elephant. Also an ulna and a tooth of the rhinoceros. Tusks of the elephant have been found in the same vicinity.

Mercurial Vapour in the Barometer.—M. Billiet observes, that "for a long time past it has been known that during hot seasons mercurial vapour has formed spontaneously in the upper part of the barometer tube, which condenses in minute drops on its inner surface. It is sufficient for the observation of this phenomenon at pleasure to apply a small tin vessel, filled with ice, to this part of the tube for an hour or two. On removing the cooling vessel there may be perceived on the internal surface of the tube a dimness about six lines in diameter; and by means of a lens it will be found that this is nothing but a mass of minute globules of mercury attached to the glass, those in the centre being largest. Hence arises the question, whether this vapour may not have some influence on the oscillations of the barometer?—*Bib. Univ.* xxv. 93.

Combustion of Iron by Sulphur.—Dr. Hare makes this experiment in the following manner:—A gun-barrel is heated red at the butt end, and a piece of sulphur thrown into it; then either blowing through the barrel, or closing the mouth with a cork, will produce a jet of sulphurous vapour at the touch-hole, to which if iron wire be exposed, it will burn as if ignited in oxygen gas, and fall in fused globules of proto-sulphuret of iron.

Test of the Alteration of Solutions by contact with Air.—M. Becquerel remarks, that if iron be dissolved in nitric acid, and the solution filtered, and two plates of platina, connected with the two extremities of the wire of a galvanoscope, be immersed into the solution, and if one plate be withdrawn, and then re-introduced into the solution, it will produce an electric current passing from this plate to the other; and generally the plate withdrawn from the solution and re-introduced becomes positively electrical. The nitrates of copper and lead give similar results, but they do not retain this power, and in the course of a few hours no effects of this kind are observable. Nitrate of zinc does not operate in this manner. Suspecting that the effect was due to the action of air on the film of solution which adheres to the withdrawn plate, the experiment was made in an atmosphere of hydrogen, and then no such results were obtained. M. Becquerel, therefore, attributes the effect to the alteration induced by the air on the portion of solution withdrawn with the plate, and which, when the plate is re-immersed, being dissimilar to the fluid that has not been exposed, determines the current of electricity. The effect of the air he considers is probably to convert such portion of deutoxide of azote and proto-nitrate as may have been formed by the action of nitric acid on the metal into nitrous acid and deuto-nitrate; and that when this has taken place with all the portions of the solution, the power of producing electrical currents ceases.—*Ann. de Chim.* xxv. 413.

Action of Meconic Acid on the Animal Economy.—Doubts having arisen with regard to the effects produced by pure meconic acid and the meconiates on the animal system, i Signori Fenoglio, Cesare, and Blengini, of Turin, prepared some of these substances very carefully, and administered them in cases where the results could be accurately observed. It was found that eight grains of any of these substances produced no deleterious effects on dogs, crows, or frogs; nor on a horse even when the dose was repeated. The meconiates were also administered to two persons in cases of tænia, in doses of four grains, but without producing any effect either on the persons or the worms. These results agree with those obtained by MM. Suertuerner and Sœmmering; and in those cases where death was produced by doses of a grain of meconic acid, Dr. Fenoglio attributes the results to the defective preparation of the substance, and the presence of morphia in it; and the symptoms observed seem to accord with this opinion.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

The *Académie Francaise* offered last year a prize for the best Prose Essay on the Life and Writings of the Historian De Thou. The prize is not to be publicly awarded till the 25th of August; but it is already known that it has been adjudged to two young men, MM. Chasler and Pantin, whose merits have been found equal.

Arabian Literature.—The Conversations of Hariri have been lately published at Paris, in Arabic, with a select Commentary by Baron Sylvestre de Sacy. This work is one of the most brilliant specimens of the style of the Arabs. Hariri, who lived in the 446th year of the Hegira, appears to have endeavoured to develope all the riches of his language in a happy *melange* of prose and verse, containing stories, always agreeable, and sometimes even pushing gaiety to licentiousness. Full of antitheses and play upon words, his harmonious and rich language presents to those who are desirous of translating it, difficulties that are almost insurmountable. These difficulties, however, have not deterred several German, English, and Spanish authors, who have made Hariri's work known to us by extracts. A Jew among them published a Hebrew translation, under the title of Méchaberot Ithiel; and we understand that a French version is preparing by M. Garcin. Two editions of the Arabic text of Hariri have been before published: the one at Calcutta in 1809, 1812, and 1814; the other at Paris in 1818. What particularly distinguishes the present are the glosses and commentaries by which M. de Sacy has illustrated his author's text. This labour is the more valuable, as Hariri is sometimes unintelligible even to his countrymen themselves. The learned French orientalist has frequently dissipated this obscurity, both by his own remarks written in Arabic, and by those of Motarrezi, of Khowarezm; of Scherischi (born at Xeres in Spain, as his name indicates); of Razi (Schemseddin Aboubekr Mohammed, who must not be confounded with another writer bearing the same surname); and lastly, of Ochari of Bagdad. The new service which M. de Sacy has thus rendered to Eastern literature will be sensibly felt by all Orientalists, and especially by young students, who will in the new commentaries on Hariri meet with the solution of various difficulties, at which the most profound erudition might frequently find it hard, without assistance, to arrive.

The death of M. Aignan of the Académie Française, who has been taken off in the vigour of his body and mind, has occasioned deep and sincere regret. His translation of The Iliad—his Tragedies—his translation of the Vicar of Wakefield, and various other literary labours, have placed him in the first rank among men of letters. MM. Augers and Jouy pronounced academic orations on his tomb.

Natural History.—M. Cuvier lately presented a Report to the Academy of Sciences on the state of Natural History, and the increase of our knowledge in that department since the return of maritime peace, the details of which are peculiarly interesting:—Linnæus, in 1778, indicated about 8000 species of plants. M. Decandolle now describes 40,000, and within a few years they will doubtless exceed 50,000. Buffon estimated the number of quadrupeds at about 300. M. Desmarets has just enumerated above 700, and he is far from considering this list complete. M. de Lacepede wrote twenty years ago the history of all the known species of fish; the whole did not amount to 1500. The cabinet of the King alone has now above 2500, which, says M. Cuvier, are but a small proportion of those which the seas and rivers would furnish. We no longer venture to fix numbers for the birds and reptiles; the cabinets are crowded with new species, which require to be classed. Above all, we are confounded at the continually increasing number of insects: it is by thousands that travellers bring them from the hot climates; the cabinet of the King contains above 25,000 species; and there are at least as many more in the various cabinets of Europe. The work of M. Strauss, on the Maybug, has just shewn that this little body, of an inch in length, has 306 hard pieces, serving as envelopes, 494 muscles, 24 pair of nerves, 48 pair of tracheæ.

Another member of the French Academy died lately. The Cardinal de Beaufret, author of The Life of Fenelon, and also a member of the *Académie des Inscriptions et des Belles Lettres.* Also Lebrun, Duke de Plaisance, archtreasurer under the Imperial Government, and translator of Tasso.

Indian Medals.—M. Reinaud, a member of the Council of the Asiatic Society in Paris has published a lithographic plate, with an explanation, of five medals of the ancient Mahometan Kings of Bengal. These medals were found in the ruins of a fort, situated on the banks of the river Barampore, and were sent to the Asiatic Society at Paris by M. Duvaucel, a French naturalist. They are the first of the kind which have arrived in a state

of good preservation in Europe. Two of them bear the name of Schems-Edd'n-Elias Schah, king of Bengal in 1353; and the three others that of Sekunder-Schah, king in 1359, and the son of the preceding. They were struck at Sonargonou. These two kings were the first of their race in Bengal, which at that time had ceased to form one of the provinces of the Sultan of Delhi. The historical explanation which follows the description of these coins, contains a brief recapitulation of all the circumstances of that revolution, derived from the Arabian writers, with whom M. Reinaud is familiar. One remarkable circumstance is the duration of the fame of Alexander the Great, whose name the greater part of the sovereigns of these Asiatic countries assume, as it was formerly assumed by the Greek and Roman sovereigns.

SPAIN.

Cervantes.—A new edition of the works of Cervantes has recently been published at Madrid. It is distinguished from its predecessors by containing a Novel of his, never before published, called *La Tia fingida, or The Counterfeit Aunt.* This edition also abounds with notes and commentaries, illustrative of obscure passages.

A new edition has recently been published at Madrid, of the novel of Cornelia Bororquia, with the following epigraph: "*Guerra sin truega! servidumbre, muerte este es nuestro deber. Las alianzas,—la amistad de un contrario es un opprobrio. O yo perezca, ó mi enemigo cayga.*"—"War without truce! servitude, death, are our duty Alliances,—friendship with an enemy is an opprobrium. Either I will perish, or my foe shall fall." It will be seen by this epigraph, the whole of which we have copied, because it is quite in the Spanish taste, that this work has not been composed with the mildest feelings. It is, no doubt, because it flatters the prevalent passions in Spain, that it has run through several editions in one year; for we cannot observe any thing remarkable either in the invention or in the style. The author declares that he has merely developed an historical passage in Langles' Travels in Spain, and in the History of the Inquisition of Limborch and Marsollier. The heroine of the novel is the daughter of the Marquis de Bororquia, the governor of Valencia, who, it is said, was publicly burnt in the square of Seville, because she had refused to yield to the infamous desires of an archbishop.

ITALY.

Rome.—Two peasants of Macerata-Feltre, near Fort Leo, in digging a pit, at the beginning of May, discovered something concealed below the surface. They informed their master, who immediately came to the spot, with three friends and a smith. With great difficulty they raised from the ground a brass chest bound with iron. The smith opened it, and they found in it the following valuable articles:—many rods and vessels of gold; a crown ornamented with diamonds; a great quantity of female ornaments; cloths of amianthus, with borders embroidered in gold; gold candlesticks, with ancient inscriptions; &c. The chest is five feet long, two broad, and two and a half deep. We impatiently expect further particulars of this interesting discovery. Some persons conjecture that these jewels may have belonged to Berengar, Duke of Ivrea and King of Italy, who, in his war with the Emperor Otho I., fortified himself with his Queen Gilda, on the celebrated rock of St. Leo, where he was besieged, and, together with his consort, fell into the hands of Otho, who sent them both to Germany.

GERMANY.

Spots on the Sun.—An amateur of astronomy at Prague, M. de Biela, an officer of grenadiers, remarked two facts highly important to that science in the last comet, which was discovered by him on the 30th December, last year. The first of these facts confirms an opinion which he had previously advanced, that the proximity of comets has an influence on the luminous state of the sun. In fact, from the 23d and 24th of October 1822, the period at which a comet was in its perihelion, until the 5th of December 1823, he did not observe any spot in the sun. On the 5th of December he saw a large spot, which regularly increased on the surface of the sun till the 13th of December. On the 21st of the same month a second large spot was observed about to quit the surface of the sun, and which had, no doubt, been produced some short time before. On the 30th of December the first spot again became visible on that half of the sun which was turned towards us, and continued regularly to enlarge until the 6th of January 1824, when gloomy weather prevented it from being longer observed. It is calculated that the Comet passed into its perihelion in the night between the 9th and the 10th of December, at a distance from the sun of about half that of Mercury. On the 7th of January, the time at which the first spot ought to have shown itself for the third time on the sun, it did not appear; and the sun remained without spots until the 16th of January. If this discovery of a relation between comets and the spots in the sun should be confirmed, it will be very important; for, several astronomers, besides Herschel, have remarked that the spots

in the sun have a sensible influence on our temperature.—The second phenomenon observed by M. de Biela was, that in the night between the 22d and 23d of January, the comet, besides the tail on the side opposite the sun, had another turned towards the sun. These two tails were not exactly opposite to one another, but formed a very obtuse angle. M. de Biela, who is certain that there was no optical illusion, either in the instrument or in the eye of the observer, thinks that the most probable explanation of this second tail is, that the comet, like many other meteors, had left behind it a luminous track in its passage; and that this second tail indicated the path which the comet had just travelled. It was neither so brilliant nor so long as the tail, properly so called, opposite to the sun; and was observed only on the 22d, the 25th, and the 27th of January; neither before nor after.

Halle.—Two hundred and fifty students have lately been expelled the University of Halle, in Prussia, (being more than one half of the whole number,) and some have in vain applied to be received at Gottingen and at Leipsic (kingdom of Saxony). Two gentlemen of the Duchy of Oldenburg, who left the University about twelve months ago, are accused of having belonged to secret societies: they were put under arrest in their houses, their papers sealed, and were examined by a member of the Council of Government, sent expressly to their place of residence. They had afterwards to give bail to a considerable amount, and are incapable of holding any employment until they are perfectly cleared. One of the above gentlemen held a situation, from which he was instantly suspended.—Halle is the University from which Bonaparte, after the battle of Jena, sent away all the students within twenty-four hours' notice, on account of their known patriotism and attachment to the Prussian monarchy.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, June 15.—The Ancient Medals discovered this Spring, a few miles to the north of Rothschild, have now been added to the Royal Cabinet. There are no fewer than 1300; some hitherto unknown, and others extremely rare. Among them are ninety English coins of Ethelred II.; Harold, and Edward the Confessor; about three hundred and sixty German, of the first three Othos, Henry II. III. IV. and Conrad II.; of the Saxon and Bavarian Dukes, of a Count Albert of Namur, and fifty of Ecclesiastical Princes of Germany, and about eight hundred and fifty Danish Coins of Canute the Great, Magnus the Good, and Svend Esthrithsen. Three of the most rare are of Hardicanute, and many of them are not to be found in Danish, German, or English Catalogues. It is supposed that this treasure was buried during the reign of king Svend Esthrithsen, that is, before the year 1076.

GREECE.

*Funeral Oration over Lord Byron, delivered in Greek by Mr. Spiridion Tricoupi.**—Unlooked-for event! deplorable misfortune! But a short time has elapsed since the people of this deeply suffering country welcomed, with unfeigned joy and open arms, this celebrated individual to their bosoms; to-day, overwhelmed with grief and despair, they bathe his funeral couch with tears of bitterness, and mourn over it with inconsolable affliction. On Easter Sunday the happy salutation of the day, "Christ is risen," remained but half pronounced on the lips of every Greek; and as they met, before even congratulating one another on the return of that joyous day, the universal demand was, "How is Lord Byron?" Thousands, assembled in the spacious plain outside of the city to commemorate the sacred day, appeared as if they had assembled for the sole purpose of imploring the Saviour of the world to restore him to health, who was a partaker with us in our present struggle for the deliverance of our native land. And how is it possible that any heart should remain unmoved, any lip closed, upon the present occasion? Was ever Greece in greater want of assistance than when the ever-to-be-lamented Lord Byron, at the peril of his life, crossed over to Missolonghi? Then, and ever since he has been with us, his liberal hand has been opened to our necessities — necessities which our own poverty would have otherwise rendered irremediable. How many and much greater benefits did we not expect from him; and to-day, alas! to-day, the unrelenting grave closes over him and our hopes! Residing out of Greece, and enjoying all the pleasures and luxuries of Europe, he might have contributed materially to the success of our cause, without coming personally amongst us; and this would have been sufficient for us, for the well-proved ability and profound judgment of our Governor, the President of the Senate, would have ensured our safety with the means so supplied. But if this was sufficient for us, it was not so for Lord Byron. Destined by nature to uphold the rights of man whenever he saw

* A few errors, as to circumstances in the life of Lord Byron, may be easily accounted for by want of accurate information on the part of the speaker.

them trampled upon; born in a free and enlightened country; early taught, by reading the works of our ancestors (which indeed teach all who can read them), not only what man is, but what he ought to be, and what he may be—he saw the persecuted and enslaved Greek determine to break the heavy chains with which he was bound, and to convert the iron into sharp-edged swords, that he might regain by force what force had torn from him! - - He (Lord B.) saw, and leaving all the pleasures of Europe, he came to share our sufferings and our hardships; assisting us, not only with his wealth, of which he was profuse; not only with his judgment, of which he has given us so many salutary examples;—but with his sword, which he was preparing to unsheathe against our barbarous and tyrannical oppressors. He came, in a word, according to the testimony of those who were intimate with him, with the determination to die in Greece, and for Greece! How, therefore, can we do otherwise than lament with heartfelt sorrow the loss of such a man? How can we do otherwise than bewail it as the loss of the whole Greek nation? Thus far, my friends, you have seen him liberal, generous, courageous—a true Philhellenist; and you have seen him as your benefactor. This is, indeed, a sufficient cause for your tears, but it is not sufficient for his honour; it is not sufficient for the greatness of the undertaking in which he had engaged. He, whose death we are now so deeply deploring, was a man who, in one great branch of literature, gave his name to the age in which we live; the vastness of his genius and the richness of his fancy did not permit him to follow the splendid, though beaten, track of the literary fame of the ancients; he chose a new road—a road which ancient prejudice had endeavoured, and was still endeavouring, to shut against the learned of Europe: but as long as his writings live, and they must live as long as the world exists, this road will remain always open; for it is, as well as the other, a sure road to true knowledge. I will not detain you at the present time, by expressing all the respect and enthusiasm with which the perusal of his writings has always inspired me; and which, indeed, I feel much more powerfully now than at any other period. The learned men of all Europe celebrate him, and have celebrated him; and all ages will celebrate the poet of our age, for he was born for all Europe and for all ages. One consideration occurs to me, as striking and true as it is applicable to the present state of our country: listen to it, my friends, with attention, that you may make it your own, and that it may become a generally acknowledged truth. There have been many great and splendid nations in the world, but few have been the epochs of their true glory: one phenomenon, I am inclined to believe, is wanting in the history of these nations, and one, the possibility of the appearance of which the all-considering mind of the philosopher has much doubted. Almost all the nations of the world have fallen from the hands of one master into those of another; some have been benefited, others have been injured by the change; but the eye of the historian has not yet seen a nation enslaved by barbarians, and more particularly by barbarians rooted for ages in their soil—has not yet seen, I say, such a people throw off their slavery unassisted and alone. This is the phenomenon; and now, for the first time in the history of the world, we witness it in Greece—yes, in Greece alone! The philosopher beholds it from afar, and his doubts are dissipated; the historian sees it, and prepares his citation of it as a new event in the fortunes of nations; the statesman sees it, and becomes more observant and more on his guard. Such is the extraordinary time in which we live. My friends, the insurrection of Greece is not an epoch of our nation alone; it is an epoch of all nations: for, as I before observed, it is a phenomenon which stands alone in the political history of nations. The great mind of the highly gifted and much lamented Byron observed this phenomenon, and he wished to unite his name with our glory. Other revolutions have happened in his time, but he did not enter into any of them—he did not assist any of them; for their character and nature were totally different; the cause of Greece alone was a cause worthy of him whom all the learned [men] of Europe celebrate. Consider, then, my friends, consider the time in which you live—in what a struggle you are engaged; consider that the glory of past ages admits not of comparison with yours; the friends of liberty, the philanthropists, the philosophers of all nations, and especially of the enlightened and generous English nation, congratulate you, and from afar rejoice with you; all animate you: and the poet of our age, already crowned with immortality, emulous of your glory, came personally to your shores, that he might, together with yourselves, wash out with his blood the marks of tyranny from our polluted soil. Born in the great capital of England, his descent noble, on the side of both his father and his mother, what unfeigned joy did his philhellenick heart feel, when our poor city, in token of our gratitude, inscribed his name among the

number of her citizens. In the agonies of death—yes, at the moment when eternity appeared before him; as he was lingering on the brink of mortal and immortal life; when all the material world appeared but as a speck in the great works of Divine Omnipotence;—in that awful hour, but two names dwelt upon the lips of this illustrious individual, leaving all the world besides—the names of his only and much beloved daughter and of Greece: these two names, deeply engraven on his heart, even the moment of death could not efface. "My daughter!" he said; "and Greece!" he exclaimed; and his spirit passed away. What Grecian heart will not be deeply affected as often as it recalls to mind this moment! Our tears, my friends, will be grateful, very grateful to his shade, for they are the tears of sincere affection; but much more grateful will be our deeds in the cause of our country, which, though removed from us, he will observe from the heavens, of which his virtues have doubtless opened to him the gates. This return alone does he require from us for all his munificence; this reward for his love towards us: this consolation for his sufferings in our cause; and this inheritance for the loss of his invaluable life. When your exertions, my friends, shall have liberated us from the hands which have so long held us down in chains; from the hands which have torn from our arms our property, our brothers, our children:—then will his spirit rejoice, then will his shade be satisfied!—Yes, in that blessed hour of our freedom, the archbishop will extend his sacred and free hand, and pronounce a blessing over his venerated tomb; the young warrior, sheathing his sword, red with the blood of his tyrannical oppressors, will strew it with laurel; the statesman will consecrate it with his oratory; and the poet, resting upon the marble, will become doubly inspired; the virgins of Greece (whose beauty our illustrious fellow-citizen Byron has celebrated in many of his poems), without any longer fearing contamination from the rapacious hands of our oppressors, crowning their heads with garlands, will dance round it, and sing of the beauty of our land, which the poet of our age has already commemorated with such grace and truth. But what sorrowful thought now presses upon my mind! My fancy has carried me away; I had pictured to myself all that my heart could have desired: I had imagined the blessings of our bishops, the hymns, and laurel crowns, and the dance of the virgins of Greece round the tomb of the benefactor of Greece;—but this tomb will not contain his precious remains; the tomb will remain void; but a few days more will his body remain on the face of our land—of his new-chosen country; it cannot be given over to our arms; it must be borne to his own native land, which is honoured by his birth. Oh daughter! most dearly beloved by him; your arms will receive him; your tears will bathe the tomb which contains his body; and the tears of the orphans of Greece will be shed over the urn containing his precious heart, and over all the land of Greece, for all the land of Greece is his tomb. As in the last moment of his life you and Greece were alone in his heart and upon his lips, it was but just that she (Greece) should retain a share of the precious remains. Missolonghi, his country, will ever watch over and protect with all her strength the urn containing his venerated heart, as a symbol of his love towards us. All Greece, clothed in mourning, and inconsolable, accompanies the procession in which it is borne; all ecclesiastical, civil, and military honours attend it; all his fellow-citizens of Missolonghi and fellow-countrymen of Greece, follow it, crowning it with their gratitude, and bedewing it with their tears; it is blessed by the pious benedictions and prayers of our Archbishop, Bishop, and all our Clergy. Learn, noble lady, learn that chieftains bore it on their shoulders, and carried it to the church; thousands of Greek soldiers lined the way through which it passed, with the muzzles of their musquets, which had destroyed so many tyrants, pointed towards the ground, as though they would war against that earth which was to deprive them for ever of the sight of their benefactor;—all this crowd of soldiers, ready at a moment to march against the implacable enemy of Christ and man, surrounded the funeral couch, and swore never to forget the sacrifices made by your Father for us, and never to allow the spot where his heart is placed to be trampled upon by barbarous and tyrannical feet. Thousands of Christian voices were in a moment heard, and the temple of the Almighty resounded with supplications and prayers that his venerated remains might be safely conveyed to his native land, and that his soul might rest where the righteous alone find rest. —Missolongi, Thursday in Easter week, 1824.

Missolonghi, May 2.—The Clergy proceeded in a body this day to the house where the remains of Lord Byron lay, in order to take into their keeping, and remove to the church of San Spiridion, the heart, brains, &c. of the deceased, which had been left to the care of the city of

Missolonghi. Two chests were prepared for the occasion; and after being examined, were sealed by the Magistrates. In one of them was contained the body, and in the other the heart and brains of the noble defunct. They were removed by four officers of the brigade to the bark which transported them to Basiladi, and thence into a larger vessel, to be conveyed to Zante. As soon as the corpse was removed to the bark, it was saluted by discharges of musquetry and artillery. The latter discharged 37, the number of years the noble defunct had lived. What a melancholy contrast to the joyous salutes which four months previously had hailed his arrival in Missolonghi! The following account of the opening of Lord Byron's body, and the appearances it exhibited, is given by the professional gentlemen to whom that office was intrusted:—

1. The bones of the head were found to be excessively hard, and the skull was without the slightest sign of *suture*, like that of an octogenarian. It might have been said to consist of a single bone without *diploes*.

2. The *dura meninge* was so firmly attached to the internal surface of the cranium, that it required the repeated exertions of two strong men to separate the outer bones from it. The vessels of this membrane were greatly distended and completely full, and it was united to the *pia mater* in different parts by some membranous filaments.

3. Between the *pia meninge* and the furrows of the brain a great many bubbles of air were found with drops of lymph adhering in several places to the *pia meninge*.

4. The grand *falx* of the brain was crossed with membranous filaments, which attached it firmly to both the hemispheres: it was likewise extremely full of blood.

5. The *cerebral medulla* was full of minute blood-vessels of a bright red colour, and very much swoln. Under the *pons varolius* at the base of the hemispheres, in the two superior or lateral ventricles, there was found an extravasation of about two ounces of bloody serum; and at the bottom of the *cerebellum* there was a similar expansion, the effects of a severe inflammation of the brain.

6. The medullary substance was in much greater proportion than is common in the *cortex*, and was very firm and consistent. The *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*, without any of the integuments, weighed about six medical pounds.

7. The impressions or furrows of the blood-vessels, in the internal part of the skull-bones, though small, were much more numerous than usual.

8. The lungs were very fine, perfectly sound, but large, to a size almost gigantic.

9. Between the *pericardium* and the heart there was an ounce of lymphatic water. The heart was more ample and voluminous than ordinary, but its muscular substance was very relaxed and fibreless.

10. The liver was smaller than the natural size, as were likewise the biliary vessels, which, instead of bile, contained air. The intestines were distended with air, and of a deep yellow colour.

11. The reins were very large and healthy, and the urinary vessels comparatively small.

From this examination it was unanimously concluded by the medical gentlemen who attended, that if Lord Byron, from the commencement of his illness, had consented to any loss of blood, as his private physician repeatedly advised, or even if at a more advanced stage of the disorder he had yielded to the pressing solicitations of his medical advisers, to allow a copious blooding, his Lordship would not have fallen a victim to this attack. From the statements marked 1, 8, 9, it may be confidently asserted, that his Lordship could not have lived many years, from his extreme susceptibility of disease, either through the strength of his passions, his excessive occupations, or even through his utter disregard of all the necessary means to prevent the effects of constipation.

INDIA.

Native Calcutta Society.—A Literary Society has been founded at Calcutta, by native Indians of distinction, the object of which is truly praiseworthy. It is intended to enter into discussions on all subjects connected with the progress of civilization and literature. Works of learning and general utility are to be published in English; and little manuals of morals and science, tending to impugn certain inveterate customs, and to lay down rules of reformation conducive to the well-being of individuals in Bengal. To promote these ends, mechanical and mathematical instruments, together with a chemical apparatus, are to be procured. A house is to be erected for the purpose of holding their assemblies, and containing their different collections. A college will be annexed for instruction in the arts and sciences.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Fly Specifics.—Amongst the various specifics and catch-pennies of the day, a pamphlet has recently been published *by subscription*, in the notification of which, the author modestly undertook, for the trifling sum of ten shillings, to teach the farmer how to exterminate the turnip-fly! All ears were on the stretch, the subscribers were happy in their own conceit, and the non-subscribers congratulated themselves that the secret must soon explode. The farmer, in his own imagination, had secured his turnip crop, and the breeder a higher price for his cattle; when, lo and behold! it turned out that more gulls had been caught than flies, and that the grand secret consisted in starving these obnoxious depredators before the turnips are committed to the soil; which the author assures us he has himself effected by eradicating the weeds which serve to feed the insects, and by covering the bare land with gauze stretched upon hoops to prevent their escape!

On Coverings for Cucumber-Frames. By A. Seton, Esq. F. H. S.—Having adopted a kind of night covering for cucumber-frames, which is extremely efficacious, I think a description of it may produce some benefit: for, though I do not imagine that it will be found to deserve any credit on the score of novelty, being one of those simple contrivances which naturally suggest themselves to a person in the course of practice, yet, as I have not observed it in use, I conclude that it is either not generally known, or that the principles on which it is founded are not sufficiently attended to. It consists of a portable roof of thatch, and is made in the following manner. Place parallel to each other two strong laths, of a length a little exceeding that of the frame, as measured from back to front, and at a distance equal to its breadth, if not exceeding four feet; to these bind cross pieces at right angles, about a foot distant from one another, to the extent of the length of the frame, so that the two first long pieces shall project a little beyond the extreme cross-piece at each end. Over the frame thus made spread a mat, and over that bind a layer of straw, from three to six inches thick, according to the purpose for which the covering may be intended, beginning by a course across at one end, and making the subsequent courses to overlap it and one another successively, in the manner of thatch. The projecting ends of the two long laths will serve as handles, whereby the covering may be easily and expeditiously moved on and off the frame by two persons, one at each end; nor will it be difficult for one person to remove or to place it, if two be not at hand. If the breadth of the frame exceed four feet, or perhaps if it reach that measure, it will be expedient to make two coverings, as they become weak and unwieldy if too large; and in cases where there is an extended range of frames or pits, which will require a number of them, about three feet will be the most convenient breadth. It will appear evident that with this covering there are two principles which co-operate in maintaining heat with greater effect than with mats, or any other covering in common use; namely, the preventing of its escape, through communication with the external cold, and of its absorption through the creation of vapour. As to the first, it is generally known, and confirmed by constant experience, that in a covering composed of any of those substances which are much sub-divided, the interstices between the fibres or non-continuous parts being occupied by air, such as straw, hair, or feathers, interrupt the communication of heat in a greater degree than those of a more compact texture, the weight and extent of surface in both being equal. Mats and most other substances which are commonly used for this purpose, being more compact than straw, any covering composed of them that can be conveniently used, is much thinner, and consequently the heat passing quickly through them by means of the contact of their particles, flies off rapidly at the outer side. Next, in consequence of the straw being arranged in the manner of thatch, the water runs off from its surface, and its interior remains perfectly dry, so that there is no consumption of heat from the creation of vapour in those parts which are near the glass: whereas mats, cloth, and other similar coverings, become impregnated with moisture every night from dew, rain, or snow, and the evaporation which is thereby constantly generated, and greatly augmented by the contact of the warm glass, causes a vast and continued drain of heat. The first of these objects is attained by the usual method of strewing loose straw or hay over the mats; but this, which is so troublesome as to be often neglected, or done in a slovenly manner with damp materials, does not in any degree promote the second; for this irregular covering does not prevent the water from penetrating to the mats, from which the refrigerating evaporation is the immediate consequence. These coverings are not only well calculated for cucumbers and melons, but may be used with great advantage for preserving tender plants during the winter.

USEFUL ARTS.

French Patent for a Method of Painting on Silk Velvet, applicable to Cotton Velvet. By M. VAUCHELET, *of Paris.* — Extend some tracing paper *(papier lucidonique)* upon the object to be copied, and trace the design upon it with a pencil. Rub the contrary side of this paper all over with fine lac in powder, and apply this reddened surface upon a smooth piece of parchment. With a pencil go over every object separately, using as many pieces of parchment as there are different objects and different colours in the design, so as to transfer every object on a different piece. Afterward cut out all the pieces of parchment by the transferred lines; and, this done, extend the piece of velvet intended to be painted upon a table covered with a green cloth; place every piece of parchment, one after another, on that part of the velvet where the portion of the drawing ought to be which has been cut in the piece of parchment; and with a pencil charged with a colour suited to that part of the drawing, go over the velvet where it is not covered by the parchment. The same is done for each piece of parchment separately, till the whole drawing is completed. The execution of this process requires a great deal of care and attention, in order to avoid obliterating the design, for the whole is performed continuedly, without waiting for the part which has been just painted to be dry, before commencing another. At last the parts which may not have taken well, are corrected and finished with a pencil, or by means of new pieces of parchment.

Preparation of the Oil used in this kind of Painting:—I grind into very fine powder twenty grains of sal-ammoniac, and twenty grains of sal-prunella. I throw this powder into one pound of the clearest linseed-oil that can be obtained, and boil it for three hours. One hour before taking the oil off the fire, I put into it a piece of soft bread, which I have carefully soaked in oil of vitriol, and three large onions cut in pieces. When this bread is almost calcined, and the onions are dissolved, I take off the oil, and strain it through a new piece of coarse cloth. I put it afterward into bottles, and use it for grinding the colours as I require them for painting, observing to employ it with management, that the ground colours shall not run on glass, but have the consistence of butter. This oil does not spread on the velvet beyond the outlines of the drawing.

CHURCH'S *Printing Machinery.*—The printing apparatus invented by Mr. Church, of the Britannia Works, Birmingham, forms perhaps the most extraordinary combination of machinery that has for a long time been submitted to the public. It consists of three pieces of mechanism. The first of these has for its object the casting of metallic types with extraordinary expedition, and the arrangement of them for the compositor. By turning a handle, a plunger is made to displace a certain portion of fluid metal, which rushes with considerable force, through small apertures, into the moulds and matrices by which the types are cast. The farther progress of the machine discharges the types from the moulds and causes them to descend into square tubes, having the shape of the types, and down which they slide. It then brings the body of each type into the position required for placing it in the composing machine; and when the types have descended in the guides, they are pushed back by the machine into ranges, each type preserving its erect position. The machine then returns into its former state, and the same operation is renewed. The construction of the mouldbar is the most striking portion of the machine. The second machine selects and combines the types into words and sentences. The several sorts of types are arranged into narrow boxes or slips, each individual slip containing a great number of types of the same letter, which is called a file of letters. The cases containing the files are placed in the upper part of the composing machine; and by means of keys, like those of a piano-forte, the compositor can release from any file the type which he wants. The type thus liberated is led by collecting arms into a curved channel, which answers the purpose of a composing stick. From this channel they may be taken in words or sentences, and formed by the hand into pages, by means of a box placed at the side of the machine. The third machine for taking off impressions from the types evinces much ingenuity; but cannot be understood without several drawings. After the types have been used, and the requisite number of impressions obtained, they are re-melted and re-cast as before, so that every sheet is printed with new types.

To GEORGE STEPHENSON, *of Killingworth, Northumberland, for certain Improvements in Steam Engines.*—This invention consists of a method or methods of producing a more perfect vacuum than has hitherto been done in the condenser, consequently in the cylinder of a single or double-powered Bolton and Watt's engine, or other engine, where a conden-

ser is used, or where the condensation is performed in a vessel separate from the cylinder. To obtain a perfect vacuum in the condenser of a steam-engine is a desideratum of great value, as the want of it lessens the effect of the engine, whilst every little approximation towards it increases the effect, without in the least adding to the cost or expense of working the engine. The method of condensing the steam in a vessel separate from the cylinder, is generally considered an invention of the ingenious Mr. Watt, and has, since his improvements, undergone little or no alteration. This method is effected by means of a vessel, distinct from the cylinder, and called the condenser, into which the steam is allowed to flow at every half-stroke of the double-powered engine, and at every whole-stroke of a single-powered engine, and is condensed by a jet of cold water; which water, together with the air that unavoidably penetrates the packing and joints, or is extricated from the water, is pumped out by means of an air-pump. When the condensation is effected, the water, by its superior gravity, will immediately fall to the bottom of the condenser, the air and vapour resting upon the upper part. Suppose in this situation the plunger to be at the bottom of the pump and beginning to ascend, leaving a vacuum below it, the water in the condenser will flow down and along the communication-pipe through the valve, and follow the plunger so far in its ascent, until the water finds its equilibrium with that remaining in the condenser. Hence, then, this invention consists of a method of discharging the air and water from the condenser, by the action of a double pump, in such a manner that the air in its escape from the condenser meets with scarcely any sensible obstruction from the condensing water; the air and water being so distinctly separated, that the discharge of the former is effected chiefly by the ascent, and the discharge of the latter by the descent, of the plunger.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

C. Deane, of Deptford, Kent, for an apparatus or machine to be worn by persons entering rooms or other places filled with smoke or other vapour, for the purpose of extinguishing fire, or extricating persons or property therein. Edinburgh, December 4, 1823.

F. G. Spilsbury, of Walsall, for improvements in tanning. Edinburgh, December 4, 1823.

J. R. Coller, of Castle-magna, near Mallow, for improvements in wind musical-instruments. Edinburgh, December 4, 1823.

A. Buchanan, of Catrine Cotton-works, for an improvement in machinery heretofore employed in spinning-mills, in the carding of cotton and other wool, whereby the top cards are regularly stripped and kept clean by the operation of the machinery, without the agency of hand labour. Edinburgh, December 15, 1823.

A. Dallas, of Northumberland-court, Holborn, for a machine to pick and dress stones of various descriptions, particularly granite stone. April 27, 1824.

J. Turner, of Birmingham, for a machine for crimping, pleating, and goffering linen, muslins, frills, and other articles. April 27, 1824.

G. Vaughan, of Sheffield, for his improvements on steam-engines, by which means power will be gained, and expense saved. May 1, 1824.

J. Crosley, of City-road, Middlesex, for an improvement in the construction of lamps or lanthorns, for the better protection of the light against the effects of wind or motion. May 5, 1824.

J. Viney, of Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, Colonel in the Royal Artillery, for improvements in and additions to water-closets. May 6, 1824.

W. Cleland, of Leadenhall-street, London, Gentleman, for an improvement in the process of manufacturing of sugar from cane-juice, and in the refining of sugar and other substances. May 6, 1824.

J. Deckinson, of Nash Mill, Hertford, for a method of cutting cards by means of machinery, and also a process for applying paste or other adhesive matter to paper, and for sticking paper together with paste or other adhesive matter, by means of machinery applicable to such purposes. May 20, 1824.

J. Cook, of Birmingham, for improvements in the method of making and constructing locks for guns, pistols, and other fire-arms. May 20, 1824.

T. Marsh, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place, for an improvement in the art of making saddles. May 20, 1824.

J. Viney, of Shanklin, for a method of applying water or fluids for domestic or other purposes, in a manner more extensively and economically than has hitherto been usually practised. May 22, 1824.

B. Black, South Molton-street, for an improvement on carriage-lamps. May 25, 1824.

J. Wells, of Manchester, for a machine for dressing and stiffening, and drying of cotton and linen warps, or any other warps that may require it at the same time the loom is working, either with the motion of the loom or other machinery. May 25, 1824.

J. Holland, of Fence-house, Aston, for improvements in the manufacture of boots and shoes. May 31, 1824.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, for improvements in the methods of preparing and manufacturing silk for weaving and other purposes. June 15, 1824.

W. A. Jurup, of Middlewich, and W. Court, of Manor-hall, Cheshire, for an improved method of manufacturing salt. June 15, 1824.

R. Hooton, of Birmingham, for improvements in manufacturing wrought-iron. June 15, 1824.

W. H. Horrocks, of Stockport, for a new apparatus to giving tension to the warps in looms. June 15, 1824.

R. Garbutt, of Kingston-upon-Hull, for an apparatus for the more convenient filing of papers and other articles, and protecting the same from dust or damage, including improvements on or additions to the files in common use. June 15, 1824.

W. Harrington, of Crosshaven, Cork, for an improved raft for transporting timber. June 15, 1824.

C. Chubb, of Portsea, for an improvement in the construction of locks. June 15, 1824.

B. A. Day, of Birmingham, for improvements in the manufacturing of drawer, door, and lock-knobs, and knobs of every description. June 15, 1824.

J. M'Curdy, of New-York, but now of Snow-hill, London, for an improved method of generating steam. Communicated by a certain foreigner residing abroad. June 15, 1824.

P. Taylor, of the City-road, Middlesex, for improvements in apparatus for producing gas from various substances. June 15, 1824.

J. Gibson, Glasgow, for manufacturing or making of an elastic fabrick from whalebone, and the manufacturing or making of elastic fabricks from whalebone, hemp, and other materials combined, suitable for making into elastic frames or bodies for hats, caps, and bonnets, and for other purposes; and, also the manufacturing or making of such elastic frames or bodies from the same materials, by the mode of plaiting. June 15, 1824.

W. Bailey, of Lane-end, Staffordshire Potteries, for an improved gas-consumer, for the more effectually consuming the smoke arising from gas-burners or lamps. June 15, 1824.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Monumental Remains of noble and eminent Persons, comprising the Sepulchral Antiquities of Great Britain. By E. Lore, F. S. A. Imp. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &c.

Some account of the Life of R. Willson, Esq. R. A. with Testimonies to his Genius and Memory, &c. By J. Wright, Esq. 1 vol. 4to. 1*l.* 7s.

EDUCATION.

The Paidophilean System of Education applied to the French Language. By J. Black. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

An Elementary Treatise on Optics. By the Rev. H. Coddington, M.A. 8vo. 8s.

FINE ARTS.

Views in London and its Environs; comprising the most interesting Scenes in and about the Metropolis, from Drawings by J. M. W. Turner, R. A., W. Callcot, R. A., F. Nash, and W. Westall, and engraved by J. C. Allen. No. I. 7s. 6d. 10s. 6d. and 14s.

A Grammar of Drawing. By D. Bell. 4to. 7s.

HISTORY.

Venice under the Yoke of France and of Austria, with Memoirs of the Courts, Governments, and People of Italy, &c. By a Lady of Rank, written during a twenty years residence in that interesting country, for the information of Englishmen in general and of travellers in particular. 8vo. 2 vols.

That these volumes should be the production of an English lady of "rank" will, we doubt not, excite the surprise of every one who peruses them; it appears, however, in the course of the narrative, that though the writer owes her birth to England, she is indebted for her rank to Italy, being, as we collect, the wife of an Italian nobleman, and a person not altogether unknown in the political world. That she has enjoyed many valuable and peculiar opportunities of making herself acquainted with the manners and character of the Italians, is sufficiently evident from the work before us, but that she has made the best use of those opportunities, or deduced from them the most accurate conclusions, may be doubted. At the same time the whole style of her narrative is of so singular a character, that we do not well know in what terms to speak of it. The first impression on perusing it is, that the author's twenty years' residence abroad has done little towards polishing her style or refining her feelings, for certainly we never met, in the productions of any lady's pen, with so much want of refinement, both in language and sentiments. Thus, in speaking of the late Empress Josephine and her attendants, she calls her "Madame Josephine and her precious train of democratical trollops." (vol. i. p. 290.) A Spaniard is described as "standing at the door of his pig-sty with a segar in his mouth, and his *knowledge box* covered with an immensely large slouched broad-brimmed hat." (vol. i. p. 300.) In vol. ii. p. 93, Mr. Williams, the Member for Lincoln, is dragged in and styled "the vigorous little bantam cock of the British bar." Many of the anecdotes related by this "Lady of Rank" are of a very dubious character, both with regard to decency and credibility. Of the first kind we would instance an anecdote related at p. 252, vol. i.; and of the latter kind a marvellous story, (vol. i. p. 75) of five hundred Croats who entered the palace of Andrea Cornaro at Venice, and demolished immense pier-glasses of great value, "carrying off the fragments to their barracks, and making them serve in *place of razors to shave themselves with.*" Many anecdotes of the Bonaparte family are given, but they appear to differ very little from the usual continental scandal on that subject. Some political observations, not always of the most profound and enlightened character, are interspersed, and the volumes are altogether a perplexing mixture of unjustifiable scandal, prolix political dissertations, and amusing information. Had the author confined herself to a simple and modest narrative of the events and characters which fell under her immediate observation, she might have produced an intelligent and valuable work: as it is, her fair countrywomen will receive little credit by her labours.

Memoirs of the Court of Henry the Great. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 4s.

Memoirs of Jeanne d'Arc, surnamed La Pucelle d'Orleans, with the History of her Times. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 16s.

HORTICULTURE.

The Green-House Companion, &c. &c. By R. J. Thornton, F.R.S. 1 vol. 8vo. 12s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

A Report of the Trial "The King v. the Vice-chancellor of Cambridge," &c. &c. By Henry Gunning, Esq. M.A. 8vo. 5s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Observations on the History and Treatment of Opthalmia, &c. By Thomas Hewson, A. B. 1 vol. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Principles of Medical Science and Practice. Part I. Physiology. By Hardwicke Shute, M.D. Vol. I. 8vo. 18s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The World in Miniature; Edited by Frederic Shoberl. South Sea Islands; being a Description of the Manners, Customs, Character, Religion, and State of

Society among the various Tribes scattered over the Great Ocean called the Pacific. Illustrated with 26 coloured engravings. In 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Of this pleasing little work several volumes are already before the public. The late visit and death of the unfortunate King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands will, no doubt, give a considerable interest to the present volumes, which will be found to contain much information collected from the narratives of persons who have recently visited the Sandwich and other South Sea Islands, as Mariner, Campbell, and Kotzebue. The inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands are as yet in a much more uncultivated state than the demeanour and appearance of our late visitors would lead us to suppose, though they are certainly a people anxious to improve themselves, and to cultivate a friendly communication with the Europeans. The Missionaries made a great progress in the reign of his late Majesty; and in the year 1819, idolatry was formally abolished. The following is the account given of these Islands by an American Captain named Gardner, who visited them in 1822.

"The Sandwich Islands begin to have a considerable traffic and the natives are making rapid strides in civilization. For several years past they have been visited by so many English and Americans that they are gradually adopting their manners and relinquishing their own. The bow and the spear are no longer to be seen; the harsh war-sound of the Triton's horn has ceased to be heard, as have also the screams of the victim destined to the slaughter. Idolatry is at an end—the bells of the churches alone break the silence of the sabbath, and the mild beams of Christianity have already begun to operate on these children of nature. Several missionaries from the United States reside among them; they have founded a school where many of the youth receive instruction in reading, writing, drawing, &c. which, together with the religious exhortations at church, contribute daily to exalt and refine the moral character of these simple people.

"The natives already possess ten ships built and equipped in the European fashion, none of which is under 120 tons burden, besides a great number of schooners and sloops employed in the conveyance of sandal-wood and provisions from one island to another. Most of them are manned by natives, who make excellent sailors. While Captain Gardner was at Woahoo, one of their vessels, manned entirely by natives, but commanded by a white man, returned from a voyage to Kamtschatka. In exchange for a cargo of salt which she had carried to the governor of that peninsula, she brought back smoked salmon, cables, linen, hardware, and other articles. The governor transmitted by this ship a written grant of a large tract of land to the King of the Sandwich Islands."

Mornings at Bow Street: A Selection of the most humorous and entertaining Reports which have appeared in the Morning Herald. With 21 Illustrative Drawings, by George Cruickshank. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Amongst those light publications which float rapidly down the stream of literature, and which, though they speedily disappear from our sight, afford us in passing no inconsiderable amusement, the "Mornings at Bow-street" will be found to merit and repay a perusal. In one respect, indeed, they are deserving of more attention, as exhibiting a characteristic, though perhaps highly coloured picture of a portion of the community, with which, we presume, many of our readers have but little acquaintance, but of which some knowledge is not altogether useless and uninteresting. The incidents narrated are for the most part well selected and humorously treated; but, like the passages in Gray's Long Story, they frequently "lead to nothing," a circumstance inseparable from the nature of the subject. Where an interesting tale, for instance, is told to the magistrate, who is compelled to dismiss the applicant, we of course hear no more of the story; and in some cases, therefore, the reader is compelled to be content without a catastrophe. Of Mr. Cruickshank's designs it is unnecessary to say much, as his style is now so well known to the public. It will be sufficient to remark that his illustrations of the "Mornings at Bow-street," are fully equal to his former performances. If we could wish any thing altered in Mr. C.'s lively and humorous designs, it is that he would be cautious of throwing into them too much broad caricature.

Mactaggart's Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopedia. 8vo. London.

A work of rather a singular nature has lately come into our hands, bearing the title of the Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopedia, and, as we learn, by a Scottish peasant. The first appearance of the book struck us as something out of the common way: the chief aim of the author seems to be to bring before his readers the curiosities of his native country, and to do this in an original manner. Mr. Mactaggart's style is rough enough, like the land beyond the Tweed; he aims at nothing very delicate, but drives along in a wild and free manner, borrowing nothing from any one, and giving his mind full play, amongst subjects with which he seems to be quite familiar. The following rather philosophic opinions on Elf-rings we were a little surprised to meet with.

"On old pasture land that slopes about at right angles to the rays of the meridian midsummer sun, circles of all diameters from three to thirty feet are to be seen, and these circles are beautifully defined by a kind of white mushroom growing all round the circumference, except about a foot or two in some; these spaces, unstudded with fungi, are called the *elf doors*, the openings by which the elves go into their ring or circle to hold the lightsome dance. As Superstition crows over Philosophy when the latter is not able to point out the errors of the former; so with *elf-rings* she has every reason almost to clap her wings, for no sage or naturalist hath yet shewn the cause why these rings are formed: for my own part, I have marked the matter with all the attention I am able to give any thing, and yet must I own myself partly overcome with it. That they are formed by the solar rays, I doubt not a moment—no animal on the earth has any thing to do with their formation—because, on places where the ground is not of the same declivous nature, these rings deviate from the true circle, and the unevener the slope the greater the variety of circles or

ellipses of various eccentricities, and, where the rays strike at about a right angle to the plane, there they are of equal radii.—But here comes the difficulty: if the figures and situations of the elf-rings prove them to be the work of the sun's rays, how do the sun's rays produce them? Before the mushrooms grow, the grass of the ring seems as if it had been withered by a scorching heat; now this must either proceed from lightning or from the sun; that it proceeds not from the former is evident by the form of the rings, for, mathematically, it can be shewn that on the plane where is described an ellipse, if that plane had been of the same angle with that on which is described a circle, that ellipse would have been a circle also; which seems to prove that the *rings*, let them be of what form they will, have all one grand centre, which is the sun, and that they only vary because their planes vary. Lightning could singe out nothing of such regularity. About the summer solstice the rings are first observed singed, and in August they get covered with mushrooms: this is a natural consequence, because wherever grass becomes singed or blasted, there start up clusters of the mushroom tribe. I have heard of a coup-de-soleils, or sun blows, of the tropical climates, and of people who have suffered by such blows, but I have never seen the account of any one respecting how the sun inflicts them, and am inclined to think that the way in which he does the one, he also does the other. Were there, for instance, a ray of the midsummer's sun confined in a tube, and the motion of this ray marked on the hillside, from his rising until his going down, I am almost sure that we should behold the manner in which the grass is scorched and the circles struck out."—And so forth.—The work is full of rustic anecdote and tales respecting the peasantry; indeed one of the author's chief aims seems to be to unbosom this class of men, from whence a Wallace and a Burns arose. Snatches of poetry and songs are scattered throughout the work which we recommend to the reader's perusal.

Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and in Italy; By the Author of Sketches of India and Recollections of the Peninsula. 8vo.

The writer of this volume had already secured himself a favourable reception from the public by his former agreeable works, with which many of our readers must be acquainted. To men of science, persons who are fond of statistics and geology, zoology, and astronomical observations, whose first object on beholding the great Pyramid would be to examine the species of granite of which it is composed, the present volume offers few attractions. It performs nothing beyond what its title professes, presenting merely the impressions of a somewhat enthusiastic mind on visiting a country remarkable for the variety of singular and interesting recollections which it affords. The manner in which the author describes the effect of these scenes upon his mind, is forcible and vivid, and sometimes renders his narrative interesting where the persons and things which are the subject of it do not possess the attraction of novelty. The account of Egypt will be found the most amusing portion of the work. It would, perhaps, have been better if the writer had avoided some little quaintnesses of style, and an occasional affectation of phrase, which do no credit to his good taste. *Has* and *does* at the present day answer all the purposes of *hath* and *doth*—at all events in prose. The following short description of the journey across the Desert gives a pleasing idea of the author's style.

"The road through the Desert is most wonderful in its features: a finer cannot be imagined. It is wide, hard, firm, winding for at least two-thirds of the way from Kosseir to Thebes between ranges of rocky hills, rising often perpendicularly on either side as if they had been scarped by art; here, again, rather broken and overhanging, as if they were the lofty banks of a mighty river, and traversing its dry and naked bed—now you are quite land-locked; now again you open on small valleys, and see upon heights beyond small square towers. It was late in the evening when we came to our ground, a sort of dry bay, and burning sand with rock and cliff rising in jagged points all around—a spot where the waters of ocean might sleep in stillness, or with the soft voice of their gentlest ripple lull the storm-worn mariner. The dew of the night before had been heavy; we therefore pitched our tent, and decided on starting in future at a very early hour in the morning, so as to accomplish our march before noon. It was dark when we moved off, and even cold. Your camel is impatient to rise ere you are well seated on him, gives a shake too to warm his blood, and half dislodges you; marches rather faster than by day, and gives occasionally a hard quick stamp with his broad callous foot. Our moon was far in the wane. She rose, however, about an hour after we started, all red above the dark hills on our left; yet higher rose and paler grew, till at last she hung a silvery crescent in the deep blue sky. I claim for the traveller a love of that bright planet far beyond what the fixed and settled resident can ever know; the meditation of the lover, the open lattice, the guitar, the villagers' castanets, are all in sweet character with the moon, or on her increase or full orbed; but the traveller (especially in the East)—he loves her in her wane; so does the soldier at his still picquet of the night; and the sailor on his silent watch, when she comes and breaks in upon the darkness of the night to soothe and bless him."

The History of Ancient and Modern Wines. 4to.

This work, which is highly creditable to the taste, learning, and industry of the author, will be found not only to convey much valuable information upon the subject to which it is more immediately devoted, the manufacture of ancient and modern wines, but at the same time to illustrate in a very agreeable manner many passages in the classical authors, and in other writers. The portion of it relating to the wines of the ancients, is particularly valuable, though perhaps the chapter "on the Wines used in England" is the most interesting part of the work. The research displayed in this chapter, and the able manner in which the writer has illustrated his subject by a reference to our older writers, especially the dramatists, are highly creditable to him. In the following passage he gives a summary of the contents of this chapter.

"From the preceding details it is manifest that the taste of the English in wine has varied considerably during the last two centuries. For five

or six hundred years the light growths of France and of the Banks of the Rhine were imported in largest quantity; while the rich wines of the Mediterranean and the Islands of the Archipelago were held in highest estimation. Then came the dry white-wines of Spain, which for a time were preferred to all others, on account of their strength and durability. At the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, the red growths of the Bordelais were in most frequent demand; but the wars in which the country was then involved put a stop to their importation, and led to the substitution of the rough wines of Portugal. From the long continued use of these strong dry wines, which are made doubly strong for the English market, the relish for sweet wines, which were once so prevalent, has gradually declined; and several kinds, such as Canary, Mountain, &c. which, as several of my readers may be old enough to remember, were drunk very generally by way of "morning whet," are now scarcely ever met with. Since the peace of 1814, the renewal of our intercourse with the Continent has tended to revive the taste for light wines, and to lessen materially the consumption of the growths of Portugal and Spain."

Many ingenious and well-executed illustrations, in the shape of vignettes, are added to the volume.

An Account of the Royal Hospital of St. Catherine near the Tower of London. By J. B. Nichols, F.S.A. 4to. 10s. 6d.

Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and Italy. 1 vol. 8vo. 12s.

Tables for finding the Content of any Piece of Land from Dimensions taken in Chains and Links. By J. Tovey. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Memorias de la Revolucion de Megico, y de la Espedicion del General Mina. 1 vol. 8vo. 15s.

Is the System of Slavery sanctioned or condemned by Scripture, &c.? 8vo. 3s.

The Perennial Calendar. By Thomas Forster, F.L.S. 8vo. 18s.

An Account of the Bell-rock Lighthouse, &c. By R. Stevenson, F.R.S. 4to. 5*l*. 5s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Animal Kingdom, arranged conformably with its organization. By the Baron Cuvier. With additional Descriptions of the Species, &c. Nos. I. and II. By Edward Griffith, F.L.S. and others.

This work is an attempt to supply what certainly must be considered a desideratum in our language, namely, a complete view of the animal world according to the latest improvements and discoveries in zoology. The "Regne Animal" of Cuvier (a name already immortalized in natural science) is but a sort of "catalogue raisonnée" and was intended by its author as a syllabus or introduction to his great work on comparative anatomy. It is therefore only an outline of his zoological system, and by no means copious in its notices of the specific subdivisions. The editors of the work before us have accordingly subjoined to each department of the text of Cuvier, a tolerably copious supplement, in which every thing that can interest the general reader is insisted on. Besides this, there is given at the end of the second number a tabular synopsis, in which all the species, with their synonimes, are carefully enumerated, and this will be continued throughout. The work appears in quarterly numbers, two of which have been published. The first, after the introduction of Cuvier, his general divisions and notice of man, contains a well-written and entertaining supplement on this last article. The second number relates to the Quadrumana, or monkeys and lemurs, and is also by no means deficient in point of interest. Both are embellished with engravings, of which some, especially those by Landseer and Azire, are finished in the most masterly style. On the whole we consider this work as no mean accession to our stock of books on natural history, and may safely recommend it to our readers, as combining the strictness of scientifical arrangement, with much information of a popular and amusing character.

The Butterfly Collector's Vade Mecum; or a Synoptical Table of English Butterflies, &c. &c. 5s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Grandeur and Meanness; or Domestic Persecution. By M. Charlton. 3 vols. 1*l*. 1s.

Preference. By S. Davenport. 2 vols. 12s.

Redwood: a Tale. 3 vols. 12mo. 21s.

Theresa Marchmont. a Tale. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

POETRY.

Imagination; a Poem.

It is not our province to make apologies, but we really feel conscious of an act of injustice in having officially passed over a little poem, the merits of which entitle it not only to notice, but to a distinction to which few works of a similar nature have of late years had any claim or pretension.

The poem in question has the simple and unattractive title of "Imagination," and has been for some time before the public—that is, printed and published; but the diffidence of the author has precluded it from all those adventitious aids, which professed writers in the present day have so generally at command, and which are in some degree necessary to attract general attention to the mere fact of publication. Its circulation, therefore, has hitherto been limited to a few literary coteries, and it was in one of these, and among the most fastidious of critics, that our attention was accidentally drawn towards it. We confess we found it impossible to read ten lines of it, without being arrested by the vigour and power of conception, the depth of thought, and the purity of style by which it is distinguished; and setting our gallantry aside, if we were struck with the nervous and classical tone which pervades the whole work, we were not the less surprised on finding it to be the production of a female pen. Genius, we are willing to allow, is of no sex; but there are attainments which are so generally limited to the male part

of the creation, that we find few exceptions—even if we ascend to the brighter stars of Joanna Baillie and Maria Edgeworth, to the obvious impediments which the absence of these will occasionally throw in the way of the highest efforts of natural genius. There is, however, nothing pedantic—nothing obtrusive in the display of our fair author's classical acquirements. We trace them simply in the pure grammatical construction of her language, and in the few illustrations which she has drawn from classical authorities. We are not this lady's panegyrists, but rather her publishers—and all we feel bound in justice to do in atonement for our past neglect, is to draw the attention of our readers towards the work itself, which the few extracts we have room to make are more likely to effect, than any thing we could say further on the subject. The lady, we understand, is the daughter of a dignitary, and niece to a late venerable prelate of our Church.

The influence of imagination over a powerful and energetic mind is thus described:

"But he, whose blood doth flow like liquid fire,
Whose outstretched thoughts to noble deeds inspire
Spurr'd on by thee, must play a higher game,
Must perish wrecked, or leave a glorious name;
A name built up to grapple with old Time,
And tell an age unborn, a distant clime,
That he upon this planet, once did stand,
And eyed its crystal sky, and loved its pleasant land.
Shall *he*, of mind firm-strung, of dauntless soul,
Fitted to act, enlighten and controul,
To charm the wise, the million to inform,
To cope with danger, triumph in the storm,
In field, in state, successful war to wage
'Gainst marshalled host, or party's smoother rage;
Shall *he* ambition stifle at its birth,
Silence the innate consciousness of worth,
And, like a paltry leaf, on earth's green lap
Fall when his web is spun, and leave no gap?
Sooner the eagle who his eyry builds
On lofty Snowdon's cloud-embosomed hills,
Hails the first sun-beam from his dizzy bed,
And drinks the dews on hoar Plinlimmon's head,
Shall rest, imprisoned in a gilded cage,
Nor beat his noble breast, nor burn with rage.
Action on him, whom thoughts intense convulse,
Works as the lancet on the bounding pulse;
Allays the fevered longing of his heart,
And turns Imagination's fiery dart
To noblest purpose, which, in languid ease,
Had raged, and naught engendered but disease."

The following passage need only be pointed out to the observation of the reader. We scarcely remember any thing more vigorous and animating.

"Spirits of noble beings, who, arrayed
In mortal clothing, once a proud part played
Upon this nether orb! If ye retain
No human sense of honour, joy, or pain;
If, fixed in seats of blessedness, ye deem
Earth's goodliest pageantries an idiot's dream;
Yet in your bosoms not in vain was sown,
Deep as life's pulse, the love of fair renown;
For still as age to fleeting age succeeds,
Your track of glory, your remembered deeds,
A spark of fire ethereal shall impart,
To rouse each godlike passion in the heart."

We select some lines, in which the shade of that most amiable and patriotic statesman, Mr. Horner, is apostrophized.

"Oh how unlike those creatures of a day,
Restless their paltry talents to display,
Whose specious zeal some darker object shrouds,
Who rail at power—then stoop to flatter crowds—
To glut ambition, risk their country's fall,
And call their private aims—the good of all.
The tyrant's foe, the friend of the opprest
No partial purpose stained thy spotless breast;
A hallowed wish to act the patriot's part,
Glowed as the proudest feeling of thy heart.

* * * * * * * * * *

Oh! if in human heart there ever lay
One thought, one pang, that could not pass away,
Might claim exemption from Time's stern decree—
That thought is thine—that pang is felt for thee!"

We have also a very beautiful tribute to the memory of Sir Samuel Romilly; but unless we had space to insert the whole, it would be unjust to the author to break its interest by partial extracts.

The burst of feeling, in spurring the cold and calculating spirit of listless and unimpassioned existence is truly poetical. We cannot forbear quoting the whole passage.

"Is it not better, then, with fixed, firm eye,
To gaze upon the paths which onward lie,
And lead us from the joyous hour of birth,
To that when we shall lay our heads on earth,
And, careless of the bitter, searching blast,
That chills her frozen bosom, sleep as fast,
As peaceably, as if no grief had prest
Its adamantine weight upon our breast,
No venomed thorn had worked within our heart,
And sapped the springs that health and life impart?
No!—though more deep pour down succeeding night,
Once let us look upon the blessed light!
While yet 'tis time love's fragile blossom clasp,
E'en though it shrink and wither in our grasp;
Though each revolving year its ebbing sand
Shake on a wilderness and parched land!
Oh love! the lark upborne to meet the ray,
At the gray breaking of the soft-eyed day,
The pilgrim bent beneath night's howling wrath,
When bursts the silver orb above his path,
The Arab gasping with the thirst of death,
When the cool drop arrests his fleeting breath,
Feels not that bounding joy thy touch can pour
Upon th' impassioned heart in youth's bright hour."

The following reflections upon the closing scene of our mortal hopes and views, and the still existing influence of imagination upon the human mind, are made with as much truth as felicity of expression. It is to this power the author is addressing herself.

Mysterious power! when life's fast-closing scene
Yields naught of freshness, naught but what hath been;
When o'er each object colourless and bare
Blows with a chiller breath the nipping air;

When spirits sink, when time hath played his
part,
And slacked the hurried beatings of the heart;
Oh chase the lengthening shadows! clear the
gloom!
And stretch the line of brightness to the tomb!

* * * * * * * * * * *

The storm of hope and terror now is laid,
Our struggle o'er, our barren path displayed:
Yet can thy hand a sacred charm diffuse,
A pleasing sadness, mild as falling dews,
Mild as the silver beam that bares to sight
The ruin sleeping on the distant height."

Upon the whole we feel justified in expressing a most favourable opinion of the merits of "Imagination," and in recommending it to the notice of our readers.

The Czar, an Historical Tragedy. By Joseph Cradock, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 86. 4s.

This is the production of the author of Zobeide, a tragedy which was introduced on Covent Garden boards, in 1771, when Garrick was in the zenith of his theatrical career. The Czar was written about the same time, and received the countenance of Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Garrick, as the introductory letters now printed sufficiently testify; but why it was never represented is not stated. This tragedy is written conformably to the principles of the old school: in the present state of the public taste it is better calculated for perusal in the closet than representation on the stage; and perhaps this consideration has induced the author to publish the piece, instead of introducing it on the theatrical boards.

The Czar is purely historical in the principal facts, aided by a few fictitious embellishments. The scene is laid at Moscow, immediately after the famous battle of Pultowa. Peter the Great is returning victorious to his long left country; when he is informed by a treacherous Swede, who is a favourite, and anxious that his own beautiful daughter should marry the Czar, that the Czarina has proved false, and that his own son Alexis is a traitor. Witnesses are suborned; the son is beheaded; and the Queen, when in prison, drinks poison; but Catharine, the daughter of the Swede, and the beloved of Peter, is so horror-stricken at the perfidy of her father, that she betrays him, and the innocence of the unfortunate victims is declared. A powerful interest is maintained throughout.

A Midsummer Day's Dream, a Poem, By Edwin Atherstone, Author of the Last Days of Herculaneum and Abradates and Panthea. 12mo. 8s.

There is much merit in portions of this poem, which, from the somewhat unintelligible nature of the subject, will, we fear, excite but little public attention. There is too much obscurity in the plan and developement of the "Midsummer Day's Dream," to render it generally attractive, a fault which is not diminished by its length. It, however, contains many descriptive passages of very considerable beauty. Such lines as the following are evidently the production of a very poetical mind.

"It was the hour of noon: the God of day
Stood on the summer's pinnacle; from thence
With each succeeding morning to descend
Till he sink down in winter's lowest vale:
For ever changing, yet, to healthy minds,
Bringing with every change a new delight.
Such love the summer's brilliant morn, hot noon,
And balmy evening, and perfumed night;
They love beginning autumn, with its fruits
And golden harvest fields;—they love its fall,
Its chilly evenings, and its dropping leaves,
Bringing soft melancholy thoughts:—they love
The winter's cheerful fire-side eve, its bright,
And crisp, and spangled fields in morning frost;
Its silent-dropping snows, its pelting showers,
The mighty roaring of its tempests, heard
At midnight, waking from a gentle sleep,
Glad to be so awaked; for solemn thoughts,
And pleasing awe, come then upon the soul.
And infant spring they love; its delicate flowers,
Its tender springing grass, and swelling buds,
Its soft rains, and its flitting clouds, and glints
Of joyous sunshine.
But of all most sweet
That lovely time when spring and summer meet,
Delightful May, and the young days of June;
When all the bloom and freshness of the spring
Meet all the summer's bright voluptuousness,
Forming a climate such as in the fields
Of unpolluted Eden.
O! to breathe
The nectar'd air of a clear morn in May,
Treading the gorgeous meadows; or to sit
In blissful meditation, drinking deep
The warm, rich incense of a night in June,
Is earth's least earthly joy!"

The Improvisatrice and other Poems; By L. E. L. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

There is a kind of poetry which seems the result not of thought but of feeling—the creation not of the head, but of the heart. The quality which peculiarly distinguishes this style, must enter in a greater or less proportion into every species of poetry, but in this it seems to exist pure, unmixed and unalloyed. There is scarcely a line which does not glow with some ray of warm or bright feeling; scarcely an image which is not connected with the heart by some fine and secret association. The language, the doctrine, the thoughts, are all moulded and tinctured with the rich and powerful sentiment which governs the heart of the writer, and seldom fails to make itself felt in that of the reader. Of this kind is the collection of beautiful poems now before us, which are highly creditable to the poetical genius of their fair author. In point of imagination and feeling they may well vie with the productions of any of our poetesses, excellent as many of them are. In elevated thought and dignified expression they do not equal the compositions of Mrs. Barbauld or Mrs. Joanna Baillie, nor in some respects can they compete with the delightful productions of Mrs. Hemans; but in ardent and impassioned feeling, clothed in language most befitting, "The Improvisatrice" and the poems which follow it have been seldom surpassed.

We regret that our limits will only permit us to extract from the Improvisatrice (a poem in which a young Italian is supposed to relate her own history) the following song.

"Farewell!—we shall not meet again!
As we are parting now,
I must my beating heart restrain—
Must veil my burning brow!

Oh, I must coldly learn to hide
One thought, all else above—
Must call upon my woman's pride
To hide my woman's love!
Check dreams I never may avow;
Be free, be careless, cold as thou!
Oh! those are tears of bitterness,
Wrung from the breaking heart,
When two, blest in their tenderness,
Must learn to live—apart!
But what are they to that lone sigh,
That cold and fixed despair,
That weight of wasting agony
It must be mine to bear?
Methinks I should not thus repine,
If I had but one vow of thine.
I could forgive inconstancy,
To be one moment loved by thee!
With me the hope of life is gone,
The sun of joy is set;
One wish my soul still dwells upon—
The wish it could forget.
I would forget that look, that tone,
My heart hath all too dearly known.
But who could ever yet efface
From memory love's enduring trace?
All may revolt, all may complain—
But who is there may break the chain?
Farewell!—I shall not be to thee
More than a passing thought;
But every time and place will be
With thy remembrance fraught!
Farewell! we have not often met,—
We may not meet again;
But on my heart the seal is set
Love never sets in vain!
Fruitless as constancy may be,
No chance, no change, may turn from thee
One who has loved thee wildly, well,—
But whose first love-vow breathed—farewell!

Luella: a Poetical Tale, and Miscellaneous Poems. By R. Mathews. 1 vol. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Tours to the British Mountains, with descriptive Poems of Lowther and Emont Vales. By T. Wilkinson, of Yanwath. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An Enquiry into the Principles of the Distribution of Wealth, &c. By W. Thompson. 8vo. 14s.

A further Enquiry into the present State of the National Debt, &c. By F. Corbaux, Esq. 4to. 12s.

THEOLOGY.

Massillon's Thoughts on different Moral and Religious Subjects. Extracted from his Works, and arranged under distinct heads, translated from the French. By R. M. English, Minister at St. Pierre and Calais. 1 vol. 12mo. 5s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Les Trois Soufflets; Roman. Par Madame de Cubiere, auteur de Marguerite d'Aymon. (The Three Sighs: a Romance. By Madame de Cubiere, author of Margeret Aymon.)

This is a romance written not at the instigation of female vanity, but under the inspiration of real talent and feeling. The author is the wife of a young colonel, and she has given in this interesting production a very accurate and animated sketch of military manners during the triumphant march of the French armies over Europe. There are numberless proofs in this book of the author's remarkable talent for observation. The plot is simple and the emotions sought to be awakened natural and touching, and totally devoid of affectation and exaggerated colouring.

Recueil des Chansons Populaires de la Grece Moderne. 1 vol. 8vo. (A collection of the Popular Songs of Modern Greece.)

M. Fauriel, a learned and ingenious Frenchman, has just published the first volume of a collection of the Popular Songs of Modern Greece, accompanied with a translation in French prose, a very considerable part of which has been executed by M. Buchon, the learned editor of a new edition of Froissart's Chronicles. The present volume contains the "Historical Ballads," many of which, even in the literal prose version that accompanies them, are full of spirit and beauty. They are, besides, singularly interesting both as giving a picture of the lives, combats, and sentiments of the Modern Greeks, and as being the first published specimen of their original literature. The second volume, which is to appear shortly, if the first shall be favourably received, will contain the "Domestic Ballads," under which will be classed the "The Love Songs," "The Myriologues, or Laments for the Dead," and the "Ideal and Romantic Poetry of Modern Attica." Amongst them we understand that there are pieces of consummate elegance and beauty. In the introductory essay, the editor has given a view of Modern Greek literature, which has principally consisted hitherto in imitation and translation. He has given some interesting details upon the attachment of the Greeks to their parents and their country, their courage, their hatred to the Turks, and their picturesque and poetical life. He has done justice to the natural powers of the Greeks, and dwells with a generous delight upon their virtues and their talents. He traces with a kindly enthusiasm the remembrances which are retained amongst them of their fathers, and of the traditions which they preserve of their belief, and the spots which their fame has consecrated for evermore. He delights to express his hopes of their final regeneration, and proves in every page, from his zeal for the cause of the Greeks and their ballads, that he is worthy of being the preserver of these "songs to savage virtue dear." Each song is introduced by a notice explaining its subject, and these arguments may be ranked among the most amusing details which we have upon the lives and adventures of the insurgent Greeks. They are full of anecdotes which prove their intrepidity in the cause of liberty; and we rejoice to find that most of these anecdotes refer to recent events, and families who are now fighting in the same cause their fathers fought for.

Théorie de la Nature. Par M. Ecrement, verificateur des Douanes: with the following motto, "Et nunc reges intelligite; erudimini qui judicatis terrau." (A Theory of Nature. By M. Ecrement, Comptroller of Customs, &c.)

M. Ecrement is not satisfied with being a verificator of customs, but aspires to be a bold innovator in philosophy. He has broached in the book before us some most surprising and novel physical theories. As specimens take the following: according to M. Ecrement, it is light that forms the base of all things, from thence he concludes that from a stone of 150 pounds weight, there may be made a man of the same weight, and *vice versa*, a stone of the same weight from a man weighing 150 pounds. He contends that the soul of animals is formed of a portion of light, upon which he has conferred the title of *pointicule*. He terms *spiritif*, a subtle fluid, whose occupation it is to pervade the cavities and interstices found in the texture of all organized bodies. It is by this *spiritif* that he explains, to his own satisfaction at least, the greater number of physical phenomena; for instance, the reason why water penetrates with difficulty fat substances is, that those latter contain a great quantity of this *spiritif*, which has a great analogy with the air, and is always in vibration. This *spiritif* has, it seems, a great deal to do with the formation of mineral waters; for, according to the lucid explanation of M. E., salt springs are produced by a stream of fresh water passing through various minerals, which attract, in contrary ways, the *spiritif*, one part of which jostles (*s'entrechoque*) with them, and the other becomes condensed. The water becomes heated by the shock, and combining with some of the mineral qualities, is transformed into a salt spring. M. E. thinks it rather improbable that we shall ever discover springs of sugared water; for, as he profoundly remarks, the great difficulty here is to find "an earthly contexture which has something of the nature of wood." After taking a rapid glance at chemical phenomena, the author soars into the vast regions of astronomy, where he finds out that the earth makes a circuit round the moon; the diameter of the latter, he asserts to be 40,500 leagues. As to its being inhabited, he says, "Every thing leads us to believe that the moon is peopled with animals similar to those found upon the earth. For my own part, I doubt so little of it, that I should remain convinced of it from the single circumstance of its luminous disk offering the resemblance of a human face. It appears to me impossible that the Creator could have taken the trouble to inform us of it by any other means so clear and certain." With this admirable and uncontrovertible deduction, we take our leave of M. Ecrement, fully convinced that though he may not be the man in the moon, yet that the moon and he are on very intimate terms, so much so as to entitle him to the appellation of lunatic.

Essai sur l'Education des Femmes. Par la Comtesse de Aemuzat. 1 vol. 8vo. (Essay on the Education of Women. By the Countess of Aemuzat.)

Napoleon who swept away so many antiquated methods, and replaced them by useful innovations, was yet not successful in introducing any very material reform in the system of female education—a system which has been less affected than any other by the modifying process of the Revolution. In fact, female education in France at present is nearly as absurd as it was fifty years ago. The illustrious Fenelon endeavoured, a century back, to introduce a little good sense into it, but the age was not then advanced enough to receive or execute with facility what he recommended. His book was highly lauded, but it produced no salutary change in the old routine. Since the decease of Mesdames Campan and Aemuzat, the treatises which these two accomplished women had written upon this interesting subject have been published. These essays, the results of a long experience and minute observation of female character by two ladies of no common endowments, are certainly amongst the most valuable publications that have recently appeared upon this important subject.

Précis de l'Histoire Generale de la Compagnie de Jesus, suivi des Monita Secreta. Par Adolphe Scheffer. 1 vol. 8vo. (An Abridgment of the General History of the Company of Jesus, with the Monita Secreta. By Adolphe Scheffer.)

Nothing can be more curious, if true, than these "Monita Secreta." They are the secret instructions framed by the generals of the order of the Jesuits for the conduct of the members in their relations with society. A few years back considerable interest was excited in France by the discovery made by Count Daru, and published in his History of Venice, of the constitutions of the Council of Ten, by one of the ordinances of which assassination and poisoning were enjoined. The chapter of the "Monita Secreta," entitled "Directions for inducing rich young women to take the veil," is less atrocious, but not less curious. It is easy to imagine with what interest and avidity the reprint of so curious a document is read here at a moment when the Jesuits are making such silent, yet gigantic strides towards power, and when they have succeeded in pushing the minister Chateaubriand, whom they regard as an *impie*, from his high station.

Ideologie Experimentale; ou Theorie des Facultés Intellectuelles de l'Homme. 1 vol. 8vo. (Experimental Ideology; or a Theory of the Intellectual Faculties of Man.)

The admirable work of Count du Tracy, entitled, "Ideologie et Logique," (4 vols. 8vo.) is one of the most efficient counterpoises to the influence of Jesuitical doctrines in France. For which reason his book is more honoured than almost any other, by the particular hatred of the Order. All the journals in the interest of the ruling party, are enjoined the most unbroken silence upon the works of M. du Tracy, but notwithstanding this effort to circumscribe their publicity and success, new editions of the works of this enlightened peer are called for by the public. Every year some new attempt at refutation of M. du Tracy's doctrines appears, the author of which is generally rewarded by the minister with a professorship for his good intention, if not for his good reasoning. The book now before us is an effort of this description. All that can be said of it is, that it is a little less absurd than its predecessors. We mention it here merely to warn those of its nature who might otherwise be seduced into purchasing it by its grave and pompous title.

LITERARY REPORT.

EARLY in the ensuing winter will be published in one volume 4to. A Description of the Island of Madeira, by the late S. Edward Bowdich, Esq. conductor of the Mission to Ashantee; to which are added a Narrative of Mr. Bowdich's last Voyage to Africa, terminating at his death; Remarks on the Cape de Verd Islands; and a Description of the English Settlements on the River Gambia. By Mrs. BOWDICH.

A Chronological History of the West Indies is announced, by Capt. THOMAS SOUTHEY, commander, Royal Navy, in three volumes, octavo.

Tales of a Traveller, by the Author of the "Sketch Book," and "Knickerbocker's New York," will appear in a few days.

The author of Ringan Gilhaize, The Spaewife, &c. &c. is about to publish a new work, called Rothelan, a Tale of the English Histories.

The Historical Works of Sir James Balfour, of Kinnaird, from original MSS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, are advertised by subscription, in 4 vols. 8vo.

Memorials of the Life, &c. of Oswald Dunnikier, M. P. containing the correspondence of eminent men, from 1740 to about 1780, (interesting to national history,) is also announced from Edinburgh.

Colonel HAWKER is about to produce a third edition of his popular Work, to enable young Sportsmen to open the Campaign for the present season *secundum artem*.

Sermons and Charges by Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, D.D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta; with Memoirs of his Life, by H. K. BONNEY, D.D. Archdeacon of Bedford, are in the press.

Mr. MILLS, Author of the History of the Crusades, is engaged on a History of Chivalry, for next season.

The remaining two volumes of Mr. WARNER's Illustrations of Novels by the Author of Waverley, have been, we understand, for some time in the press, and may be expected to appear in a very few weeks.

Dr. DAWSON, of Sunderland, is about to publish a new System of the Practice of Physic; together with an original Nosology, which embraces Physiology and Morbid Anatomy.

The Rev. Mr. POWLETT will shortly publish Christian Truth, in a Series of Letters, on the Trinity, the Atonement, Regeneration, Predestination, and on indifference to Religion—embracing the material Points of the Tenets of the Church of England.

A Selection of the most remarkable Trials and Criminal Causes is printing, in five volumes. It will include all famous cases, from that of Lord Cobham, in the reign of Henry the Fifth, to that of John Thurtell; and those connected with foreign as well as English jurisprudence. Mr. BORROW is the editor.

Among other scientific works in the press is The Mechanic's Oracle, or Artisan's complete Laboratory and Workshop.

A Practical Treatise on Prisons, by J. G. SMITH, M.D.: and An Inquiry into the Duties and Perplexities of Medical Men as Witnesses in Courts of Justice; are, we hear, preparing for publication.

Mr. ORME, the author of the Life of Dr. John Owen, announces for publication a Select List of Books on Sacred Literature, with Critical and Biographical Notices, &c.

In the Press.—Journals of the Sieges of the Madras Army, in the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, with Observations on the System, according to which such Operations have usually been conducted in India, and a Statement of the Improvements that appear necessary. By EDWARD LAKE, Ensign of the Honourable East India Company's Madras Engineers. With an Atlas of explanatory Plates.

A Grammar of the Coptic, or Ancient Egyptian Language. By the Rev. H. TATTAM, A.M. F.R.S.L. Chaplain of the English Episcopal Church, Amsterdam. Also a Lexicon of the Syriac Language, in Syriac and English; by the same author.

A History and Description of the Ancient Town and Borough of Colchester, in Essex; illustrated with engravings, executed in the best manner. In one vol.

Alice Allan; the Country Town, and other Tales. By ALEXANDER WILSON. Post 8vo.

The History of Italy, from the Fall of the Western Empire to the Extinction of the Venetian Republic. By GEORGE PERCEVAL, Esq. In 2 vols. 8vo.

Stanmore; or, the Monk and the Merchant's Widow. A Novel. In 3 vols. 12mo.

The Travels of General Baron Minutoli in Lybia and Upper Egypt, with Plates and Maps. In 8vo.

Gilmore, or the last Lockinge. A Novel. In 3 vols. 12mo.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from June 1 to June 30, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
June 1	45	69	30,02	30,14	June 16	42	67	29,45	29,56
2	43	72	30,22	30,23	17	50	65	29,67	29,90
3	47	63	30,25	stat.	18	40	65	29,90	29,97
4	43	69	30,26	30,23	19	44	57	29,74	29,47
5	42	62	30,21	30,14	20	51	63	29,43	29,35
6	48	71	30,14	30,12	21	52	68	29,45	29,49
7	49	71	30,11	stat.	22	43	71	29,52	stat.
8	44	73	30,07	30,00	23	49	62	29,40	29,38
9	44	73	29,95	29,89	24	51	55	29,36	29,46
10	48	55	29,88	29,90	25	50	62	29,57	29,78
11	46	59	29,99	30,06	26	47	74	29,89	29,96
12	35	63	30,10	30,08	27	44	70	29,96	29,90
13	34	64	30,06	29,90	28	50	74	29,87	29,88
14	47	63	29,50	29.30	29	46	77	29,70	29,67
15	52	58	29,20	29,35	30	45	67	29,80	stat.

The fog of Sunday the 6th occasioned much astonishment : some account of its progress may lead to the cause. It was first observed in the NE. as a very black cloud, shaped as a double cone, much resembling a water-spout. It rose to a considerable height, and travelled towards the East, where it mixed with some clouds, termed haymakers. In a few minutes a general haze overspread the sky, and a very thick fog ensued. It seems to have been generally noticed, by the sudden and complete wetting it gave those persons exposed to it.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE hay harvest is completed ; and, casualties excepted, we think very satisfactorily. The bulk of hay is considerable, and for the most part, the crop is secured in very fair condition ; nevertheless, in some peculiar situations, owing to heavy and partial falls of rain, not only the upland hay has been deteriorated in quality, but, in consequence of the inundation of extensive levels of meadow land at a very critical period, the whole crop on such lands has either been materially injured, or wholly swept away.

In proportion as the season of corn harvest approaches, we are enabled to form a more correct estimate of the productiveness of the next crop ; and our impression on the subject at this time is, that the wheat will yield a full average quantity, but that the quality of the grain will, to a certain extent, prove light and inferior. We have invariably observed that a considerable bulk of straw produces a corresponding diminution of farina, the grains becoming shrivelled ; and, moreover, as the late storms have materially beaten down the plant before the kernel was properly matured, a further depreciation in the quality must necessarily be expected ; therefore, taken on the whole, we apprehend that the prospect is not altogether so favourable as when we made our last report. Barley and oats, on the contrary, are materially altered for the better, especially the former, which we have reason to suppose will turn out a much superior crop to what was anticipated a short time since. Peas, also, are well podded, and will most certainly yield a large acreable produce. Beans are scarcely less prolific ; in short, every description of grain wears such an appearance as at once to promise to the husbandman a remuneration for his labours, and to the community at large the satisfaction of contemplating a plentiful supply of the first necessaries of life, for at least one year more, at such prices as all can afford to pay.

The turnip-fly has scarcely ever been less troublesome than during the present season ; instances have been very rare indeed, where it has been necessary to resow the land in consequence of its depredations ; and except upon the tenacious soils, which became saturated with the heavy rain that accompanied the tempest on the 14th instant, the plants both of turnips and mangel-wurzel have grown most luxuriantly, and advanced to the hoe even more rapidly than the labour could be performed.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, June 12th, 63s _*d*—19th, 62s 1*d*—26th, 61s 10*d*—July 3d, 61s 6*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beef -	2	4	to	3	8
Mutton -	2	8	to	3	10
Veal -	3	0	to	4	0
Pork -	3	0	to	4	8
Lamb -	3	8	to	5	0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields.

New Potatoes 4s 6d to 6s pr. cwt.

Ware - -	0	0	to	0	0
York Kidneys	0	0	to	0	0
Scotch Reds	0	0	to	0	0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load. *Smithfield*,—Old Hay, 125s to 140s 0d—Inf. 100s to 120s—Clover, Old, 135s to 147s—Inf. 110s to 126s—Straw, 45s to 60s. *St. James's.*—Hay, 80s to 140s—New ditto 80s to 110s—Clover, 100s 135s—Straw, 52s 6d 66s. *Whitechapel*,—Clover, 120s to 140s—Hay, 110s to 135s—Straw, 50s to 60s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 28th ult. 236¼.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 93⅝ 93.—Three per Cent. Consols, 92⅝ ¾.—Three and a Half per Cent. 101¼ ⅛.—New Four per Cent. 106 105¾—Long Annuities, 23 1/16 23.—India Bonds, 84 86 pm.—2d. Exchequer Bills, 1000*l.* 40 47 pm.—500, &c. 41 46 pm.—1½d. Exchequer Bills, 1000*l.* 4½ pm.—Consols for the Account, 92⅝ ¾.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, July 26, 1824.

THERE is still very little of interest to be reported of our markets in general. For Colonial produce the demand remains languid, whilst fresh supplies to a great extent continue to increase our stocks, which exceed considerably the proportion of former years. The market for public securities has been flat, during last month, from various causes. South American stocks suffered in estimation on account of the unfavourable turn the cause of independence has taken in Peru; and as there seems some indication of a strong disposition from our Government to acknowledge the existing South American Republics, Consols declined, it being supposed that such acknowledgement would be opposed to the views of the Continental European powers. The advices from the manufacturing towns describe the state of business there as not being very brisk; so that on the whole very little is doing in all branches of commerce.

SUGAR—The arrivals continue to exceed expectation; the exportation is small, and prices have declined of late. White Havannah 38s. to 40s.; yellow, 24s. to 27s.; Jamaica, 52s. to 64s.; Bourbon, 18s. to 23s. A great many cargoes from the Brazils and Havannah have, during this month, called off the coast for orders, and have chiefly been directed to Russia and Antwerp, in order to avoid our heavy landing and warehousing charges. Our export of refined sugar is very small, and confined to crushed to the Mediterranean, and brown lumps to Hamburgh. The imports of all kinds of sugar have been, during the first six months this year, 64,000 tons, against only 54,800 to the same time in 1823. The stock at present is 40,000 tons, having a year ago only been 29,800 tons; as to the exports, they amount only to 4900 tons, whilst, in the first six months of 1823, 5700 tons have been shipped.

COFFEE is now from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than in January last, and is supposed to be susceptible of a further depression, as the culture is still increasing. Notwithstanding the very extensive direct supplies this year to every part of the Continent, our stock exceeds that of last year, and is still accumulating. The imports of this year are 10,500 tons, against 9500 in 1823. The stock at present is 10,500 tons; and was to July 1823, 8000 tons only. Our export this year is 5800 tons, having been up to the same period only 4900 tons. The home consumption is increasing, and computed at 1150 tons. The present quotations are, for Jamaica, fine middling, 96s. to 102s.; middling, 73s. to 85s.; Demerara, middling, 74s. to 80s.; Saint Domingo, 59s. to 62s.; Havannah, 56s. to 66s.; Cheribon, 58s. to 62s. On the 15th of August a sale of 10,000 bales of East India coffee will take place.

COTTON remains a depressed article, stocks and arrivals being both very large. Bengal may now be had from 5¼d. to 6d.; Surat, 5¾d. to 7d.; Georgia, 8d. to 9d.; Pernamb. 10d. to 11d.

RICE—the demand has been gradually declining; the supplies have been large, and our stock double last year. Carolina, 14s. to 16s.; East India, 10s. to 14s.

TOBACCO without demand, the finer qualities excepted, which obtain, by small parcels, former prices.

RUM, DYE WOODS, and HIDES, are very dull at former prices; and in SILK no variation.

Oil—Greenland whale-oil is nominal at 21*l.*; South Sea, 18*l.* There are no reports yet received from the fisheries.

Indigo—at the East India Company's sale on the 13th of July, prices went from 3d. to 6d. higher than in the former sale, or about 3d. below the last market prices. The article seems now to be at the highest, and the demand very trifling.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JUNE 19, TO JULY 13, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

AIR, R. Lower East Smithfield, wine-merchant. (Smith and Weir
Alldrith, T. Bliston, earthenware-manufacturer. (Birch, Armitage
Allen, W. Greenwich, coal-merchant. (Suter
Archer, J. King's Lynn, draper. (Phipps, Weavers' Hall, London.
Atkinson, W. Clement's-lane, merchant. (Richardson, Wallbrook
Austin, E. Bedford-place. baker. (Bromley, Copthall-court
Austin, C. Luton, banker. (Willis, Leighton-Buzzard
Barber, J. Pump-row, chinaman. (Smith and Weir, Austin-friars
Bardwell, G. Bungay, linen-draper. (Kingsbury and Margitson.
Barnard, J. G. Snow-hill, printer. (Tilson and Preston, Coleman-street
Birks, E. Sheffield, grocer. (Rodgers
Blakey, T. Dalton, fancy-manufacturer. (Lee, Bradford
Blake, J. Constitution-row, shoemaker. (Wragg, Ave-Maria-lane
Blundall, R. Liverpool, distiller. (Rowe and North
Bouteville, W. H. Aldersgate-street, goldsmith. (Davis and Chatfield, Angel-court
Brown, J. Waterloo-wharf, coal-merchant. (Gates, Cateaton-street
Burn, A. W. Three-tons-court, wine merchant. (James, Wallbrook.
Campion, R. Horsley Down, cooper. (Dawes and Chatfield, Basinghall-street
Canifield, P. Monckton, auctioneer. (Painter, Pembroke
Capling, J. Holloway, innkeeper. (Bicknell and Co. Lincoln's-Inn
Cluet, R. Liverpool, soap-boiler. (Bardswell and Son.
Collingwood, W. Sunderland, baker. (Wilson, Sunderland.
Courthope, T. Rotherhithe, boat-builder. (Young and Vallings, Poultry
Critchley, J. Manchester, spirit-merchant. (Browning, Hatton-court
Crooke, C. Barnley, cotton-spinner. (Shew and Artindale.
Drabwell, J. Great Russel-street, wine-merchant. (Jinrich and Stafford, Buckingham-street
Driver, J. Dutton, cotton-spinner. (Wilkinson, Blackburn.
Duff, G. Gloucester, draper. (Philpotts, jun.
Duke, J. Basinghall-street, warehouseman. (Fisher, Bucklersbury
Eaton, S. and T. Sheffield, cutlers. (Rodgers
Edwards, W. Blenheim-street, merchant. (Cope, Wilson-street
Fairmanner, J. Alfred Mews, horse-dealer. (Carlon, Marylebone
Fatton, F. Maddox-street, watchmaker. (Jones and Bland.
Field, S. L. Martin's-lane, crape manufacturer. (Bowman, Union-court
Fielding, J. Mottram in Longdendale, corn dealer. (Wood, Bullock Smithy, near Stockport
Gibbons, T. Holywell-street, scavenger. (Turner, Lincoln's Inn
Gibson, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Holden
Gilbert, E. Liverpool, spirit-merchant. (Swindon
Green, T. Vassal-road, builder. (Gates, Cateaton-street
Green, W. Wellingborough, carpenter. (Hodson and Burnham
Green, J. Ross, innholder. (Rudge and Hall
Hall, G. Lothbury, hat-maker. (Lorradaile and Ashmore, King-street
Hall, W. Layton's-buildings, merchant. (Farris, Surry-street
Hale, W. Church-street, Spitalfields, cabinet-maker. (Wilks, Finsbury-place
Hasnett, E. and Kelly J. Lower Shadwell, coal-merchants. (Smith and Weir, Austin-friars
Harrison, S. New Sleaford, mercer. (Forbes and Foster
Harrison, J. Padiham, cotton-spinner. (Neville and Eccles, Blackburn
Hendrick, J. Liverpool, watchmaker. (Sinlow
Hicks, H. W. Connaught Mews, horse-dealer. (Brill, Lincoln's Inn
Holdsworth, R. Leeds, flax-spinner. (Lee
Holah, G. Size-lane, tea-dealer. (Burra and Neild, King-street
Holl, T. Piccadilly, tavern-keeper. (Glynes, Burr-street
Izod, J. London-road, baker. (Norton, Whitecross-street
Japha, D. M. Colchester-street, merchant. (Score, Tokenhouse-yard
Johnson, J. Shelton, grocer. (Griffin, Henl...
Lees, J. N. Wigan, linen-draper. (Woodhouse, Bolton-le-moors
Lowireston, D. Manor-row, master-mariner. (Williams, Bond-court
Marchant, T. Brighton, miller. (Izard, Took's-court
Meek, M. Knaresborough, linen-merchant (Tolson
Moody, W. Holywell-row, silk-manufacturer. (Cottle, Aldermanbury
Nathan, N. and W. Mansell-street, quill-merchants. (Abbott, Mark-lane
Neise, M. G. Parliament-street, accoutrement-maker. (Devey, Dorset-street
Newbold, W. Bouverie-street, tailor. (Mayhew, Chancery-lane
Newell, J. Beaconsfield, draper. (W. J. and S. Longham, Bartlet's-buildings
Noyes, J. Tooley-street, oilman. (Beck, Devonshire-street, Queen's-square
Parker, T. Charles-street, grocer. (Steel and Nicol, Cheapside
Pearce, W. Oreston, flour-merchant. (Chapman, Devonport
Penn, W. B. Datchet, bookseller. (Yewd, North-street, Red Lion-square
Ritchie, R. P. London, merchant. (Parton, Bow Church-yard
Robinson, W. Liverpool, upholsterer. (Atkinson
Shawe, W. Saint Alban's, victualler. (Andrews, Cogleshall
Sheffield, T. Durham, ironmonger. (Bernell
Shortis, T. Bristol, candle-maker. (Savery
Smith, J. Church-passage, money-scrivener. (May and Boxer, Furnival's Inn
Speakman, J. Hardshaw within Windle, shopkeeper. (Barnes, Saint Helen's
Stenning, H. Reigate, coal dealer. (Nicholson, New Clement's Inn Chambers
Sykes, J. Wood-street, woollen-warehouseman. (Coote, Austin friars
Symonds, N. W. Crutched-friars, merchant. (Leigh, Charlotte-row
Thierry, C. de, Cambridge, patentee of patent bits. (Gardnor, Gloucester
Travis, W. Andenshaw, hatter. (Whitehead, Manchester
Wasse, L. Warwick-place, merchant. (Score, Tokenhouse-yard
Williams, M. Old Bailey, eatinghouse keeper. (Farris, Surry-street
Wise, C. Sandling, paper-maker. (Richardson, Cheapside
Wise, R. and G. Wood-street, merchants. (Vandercom, Bush-lane
Witham, R. Halifax, baker. (Thompson and Co.
Wood, J. Leeds. woolstapler. (Lee
Wright, E. Oxford street, linen-draper. (Robinson and Hine, Charterhouse-square
Wright, R. Low Ireby, grocer. (Fisher and Son, Cockermouth

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Alex. Harper, shawl-manufacturer at Kilmarnock
W. and J. Paul, distillers and merchants in Stirling
Lee and Myers, jewellers and auctioneers, Glasgow
Thomson and Goodsir, muslin and lace merchants, Edinburgh
Ant. H. Gutmer, founder, Leith walk
J. Bell, fish-merchant, Perth
L. Grant, bookseller, Inverness
G. Urquhart, brewer and distiller, Inverness
J. M'Donald, merchant, Falkirk
J. Grey, grain-merchant, &c. Glasgow.
L. Phillips, manufacturer and merchant, Glasgow.

DIVIDENDS.

ARCHBELL, R. York, July 27
Bagley, G. Pocklington, July 19
Baker, J. Bath, July 10
Barge, B. Clifford-street, July 31
Beaumont, W. D. Maidstone, July 21.
Bellin, J. Oxford street, July 24
Bickers, W. Great Tichfield-street, July 24.
Blackley, E. Wood-street, July 3
Blair, G. and Plimpton W. Lower Thames street, July 17
Bradock, J. Manchester, Aug. 2
Broadbent, J. and A. Saddleworth, July 22
Brown, ... leet market, July 27
Brown, G. New Bond-street, July 24
Brown, G. Bridge-road, Lambeth, July 17
Brown, W. Sutton at Hone, July 17
Buchanan, J. and Ewing, W. R. Liverpool, July 21
Burbery, R. Coventry, July 31
Burrow, T. Kendal, July 26
Bury, J. J. and T. Bucklersbury, July 30
Buxton, T. Ingot Lodge, July 19
Callow, J. Princes-street, July 10
Cannon, W. Molyneux-street, July 27
Champion, J. Lloyd's Coffee House, July 20.
Chidley, R. Sparrow-corner, July 13
Cogger, T. Haymarket, July 31
Consitt, R. and Lee, R. Hull, July 20
Cout, R. & Haigh, W. Leeds, July 29
Cox, C. Saint Martin's Lane, Aug. 7
Cripps, J. Wisbeach, July 27
Cross, R. Bridlington, July 16
Delvalle, A. York street, July 17
Dicken, J. Burslem, Aug. 3
Dow, J. Bush-lane, July 3
Downes, W. Cheadle, Aug. 6. 16.
Drakes, D. and Smith G. Reading, July 10
Duncalfe, J. sen. Donnington Wood-mill, July 20
Edwards, J. Gough-square, July 17
Elliot, W. Westgate, July 22
Ellis, S. Aldersgate-street, July 24
Evans, D. Marchmont-street,
Flindt, G. London Wall, July 17
Forbes, J. and Nash H. Oxford-street, July 27
Ford, W. Black-Prince-row, July 31
Gateuby, A. Manchester, Aug. 4
Gimson, T. & J. Nottingham, July 22
Gooch, W. Harlow, Essex, July 13
Goodair, J. Queen-street, July 24
Gouban, L. J. Haymarket, July 31
Hall, R. S. Bank-buildings, July 27
Hammon, J. Great Portland-street, July 17
Harnage, Sir G. C. ...tham-place, July 13
Hart, S. G. Harwich, July 27
Herbert, P. London, July 13
Hill, T. and Wood, H. Queenhithe, July 20
Hone, J. W. Brixton, July 17
Hopkins, J. jun. Cholsey, July 31
Hopkins, T. Woolwich, July 27
Howard, E. Cork-street, July 27
Howden, W. Cannon-street, July 31
Hurt, W. Hanging Ditch, Aug. 2
Jordan, R. Salford, July 30
Ker, T. Strand, July 27
King, F. Warwick, July 17
Lawson, P. Bewness, July 22
Laughton, J. Arbour square, July 10
Mann, T. A. Plymouth, July 24
Mayor, C. Somerset-street, June 22
Miller, R. Paternoster-row, July 17
Mingins, G. and Boothman, J. Carlisle, July 21
Morgan, G. M. Queenhithe, July 17
Moore, E. Hanway-street, July 24
Myers, J. Preston, July 26
Ness, J. Newcastle on-Tyne, July 26
Owen, J. Stourbridge, July 19
Packer, J. L. and Roberts, T. July 27
Patrick, J. Marylebone-street, July 12
Payne, J. H. Strond, July 13
Penney, T. G. Brighton, July 17
Pierce, D. B. Tottenham court road, July 24
Pigram, J. Maidstone, July 3. 17
Pilsbury, L. Stafford, July 19
Pitcher, W. Salisbury square, July 31
Prosser, W. Birmingham, July 16
Quirk, P. jun. Liverpool, July 14
Ransom, J. Stoke Newington, July 20
Richardson, J. Holborn, July 17
Sanderson, B. P. Newgate street, July 24
Sanders, D. Stafford, July 14
Scholey, R. Paternoster row, July 17
Shands, W. Old Change, July 10
Sinclair, J. Bow lane, July 20
Smith, E. Green, Lettuce lane, Aug. 7
Smith, W. E. Bristol, July 16
Standen, T. Lancaster, July 16
Thompson, T. Camomile street, July 20
Thorndike, J. Ipswich, Aug. 4
Tonge, J. W. B. East India Chambers, June 29
Townsend, E. Maiden lane, July 3
Towler, T. and J. Wakefield, Aug. 7
Truslove, W. Dunchurch, July 29
Waistall, M. Conduit street, July 20
Ward, J. Stratford on Avon, Aug. 5
Watten, C. Salters' Hall court, July 17
Webb, T. New Sarum, July 24
Welsh, J. High Holborn, July 10
White, S. A. Edingly cotton mill, July 14
White, M. Finsbury square, July 27
Wilks, J. Finsbury square, July 13
Winch, B. sen. Hawkhurst, July 17
Wynde, J. Leominster, July 27

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

A meeting took place at the Mansion House lately, for the purpose of considering the practicability of an improvement on the River Thames. The plan was the project of Colonel French, who had submitted it to the Lord Mayor, as conservator of the River Thames, but his Lordship was of opinion that it would be most advisable to consult those members of the corporation who are owners of water-side property. The suggestion was adopted, and several men of affluence, whose property is partly vested in wharfs and warehouses in the neighbourhood of that portion of the Thames which the plan may affect, assembled at the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor presided, and Colonel French attended to state the particulars of his plan. He proposed to build a kind of esplanade or terrace, to extend from London Bridge to Blackfriars, and thence towards Westminster Bridge, as far as Scotland-yard. The width of the terrace to be eighty feet and the height sixty. Warehouses to be constructed underneath the terrace and the space of eighty feet to be taken from the river, or over that part of it which is now left dry at high water. As, however, the room in the River is extremely valuable for the convenience of craft, particularly in the comparatively narrow part of it between London and Blackfriars bridges, it was proposed to obviate the difficulty by building the whole upon arches, somewhat in the manner of the Adelphi-terrace, and those arches to be high and wide enough for the admission of the craft underneath the warehouses, an arrangement which would admit of unloading in that situation. It was urged as a great advantage for the craft that they would be under cover, particularly in winter time. The terrace was proposed to be covered with some polished material, and to be embellished in such a manner as to render it delightful as a promenade. A toll to be taken to the promenade, and tickets to be sold entitling the holder to constant admission. The profits derived from the plan would, it was expected, be considerable, as the warehouses would let at a high rate. The whole building was proposed to be fronted with stone, and constructed in such a style as would render it a work of greater ornament and utility than any in the Metropolis.

The New Bread Act.—Amongst the other provisions of the Act passed during the late Session for amending the Act of the 53d of George III. relative to fixing the assize of bread, it is provided, that "By

reason of the great decrease which has taken place in the price of the several articles used in the making and baking of bread since the passing of the Act in question, it is become expedient that the bakers and makers of bread for sale should receive a less allowance for their charges and profit than is given by that Act. Be it therefore enacted, that from and after the 1st day of July inst. the Mayor, Aldermen, and Magistrates, in cities and towns corporate, and any two or more Justices in towns where there is no Mayor, or in counties generally, or in their respective jurisdictions, shall set an assize of bread, in execution of the provisions of the said recited Act. The allowance to the baker to be when the assize is set from the average price of wheat, 13*s*. 10¾*d*. per quarter, and when set from the average price of flour, the allowance to be 11*s*. 8*d*. per sack, being in each case a decrease of one-half the assize, or one farthing in a quartern loaf, of the allowance given to bakers by the Act of the 53d Geo. III."

Execution.—Thomas Davis, John Williams, and John Reading, were executed at the Old Bailey last month, for burglary and stealing in dwelling-houses.

The Bank Directors, at a late meeting, came to the resolution of lending money at the rate of four per cent. on government securities or on bank stock, of which notice was immediately given in the usual manner at the Stock Exchange. The advances on government securities will be to the amount of three-fourths of the market value, and for a period of not less than one month, nor more than six months. The lowest sum to be so advanced will be 5000*l*.; but no limit is at present named of the extent to which advances of this nature are to be made, that being a point reserved for the after-determination of the Bank Directors. Some additional advantages are conceded to the holders of the bank stock over the holders of government securities, by fixing the *minimum* lower, and by allowing them to receive their advances, and to make the repayments in whatever proportion or at any time they may think proper.

Lord Byron.—The body of Lord Byron, brought to England by the Florida, lay in state at No. 20, Great George-street, Westminster, until the 12th ult. The coffin was covered with rich crimson Genoa velvet, and at the head and tail were coronets entwined in a wreath composed of brass furniture. On the inscription-plate was engraven "George Gordon Noel Byron, Lord Byron, of Rochdale, born in London Jan. 22, 1788. Died at Missolonghi, in Western Greece, April 19, 1824." On the case or urn, which corresponded with the coffin, was inscribed "Within this urn are deposited the heart, brains, &c. of the deceased Lord Byron." At nine o'clock on the 12th the funeral procession moved from No. 20, Great George-street, in the following order:—Mr. Woodenson, the undertaker, on horseback.

Two mutes, with batons.

A page. { Plume of sable feathers. } A page.

Six cloakmen on horseback. Two mutes attired in black silk surplices and bearing batons. A black charger, stately caparisoned, bearing his Lordship's coronet on a velvet cushion.

Four pages. { The hearse, containing the body, drawn by six horses, the hammer cloths richly ornamented with the ensigns armorial, and either side of the carriage decorated in the same manner. } Four pages.

In the first mourning coach were Col. Leigh, chief-mourner; Capt. R. Byron, R. N.; Mr Hobhouse, and Mr. Hanson. In the second were Mr. D. Kinnaird, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Bruce, and Sir F. Burdett. In the third were Mr. T. Moore, Mr. T. Campbell, Mr. Rogers, Col. Stanhope, and the Greek Deputy Orlando. Captain R. Byron's carriage, behind which were three servants, contained Dr. Francesco Bruno. A. Bega, Z. Cegris, B. Luigi, Geo. Babba Falcier, and W. Fletcher, the household of the deceased Lord. Then followed the carriages of the nobility and gentry, among which were the following: His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Duke of Bedford, Marquis of Lansdown, Earl of Tavistock, Earl of Jersey, Earl Grey, Earl Cowper, Earl of Tankerville, Earl of Carlisle, Lord Holland, Lord Alvanley, Lord Melbourn, the Hon. D. Kinniard, Sir B. Hobhouse, Mr. W. Horton, Mr. Farquharson. The two Greek Deputies. The Hon. Agar Ellis. Sir C. Morgan. Mr. Hume, M. P. The procession moved along Parliament-street, Haymarket, Coventry-street, Princes-street, Oxford-street, Tottenham-court-road, into Hampstead-road, where it halted a few moments. All the outward furniture was detached from the hearse, &c. and deposited in St. James's Chapel, the carriages returned to town, and the procession proceeded on at a quicker pace to its destination at Hucknell Torkard, near Newstead Abbey, Nottinghamshire.

The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, who lately visited London from motives of curiosity, have both fallen victims to illness arising from the change of climate and diet, at the Adelphi in the Strand.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Very Rev. Robert Hodgson, D.D. Dean of Carlisle, to be Chaplain General to the Forces, *vice* Archdeacon Owen.—The Rev. G. P. Marriot, Vicar of Eynesford, Kent, and Rector of Hasseleigh, Essex, to be a Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.—The Hon. and Rev. Mr. King, to the Rectory of Chesterford, in Essex.—The Rev. John Henry Sparke, Prebendary of Ely, appointed Chancellor of that diocese in the room of the late Dr. Compton.—The King has presented Rev. Wm. Logie to the Church and Parish of Kirkwall and Saint Olay, in the Presbytery of Kirkwall and County of Orkney.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Stephen Gaselee to be Serjeant at Law. —Messrs. Spankie and Adams to be Serjeants.—Mr. Serjeant Gaselee to be one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Major General Charles Turner, C.B. to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies in Africa.

Vice-Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk, K.C.B. to the command of His Majesty's squadron stationed at Lisbon.—Rear-Admiral W. T. Lake, C.B. to the command of the ships and vessels of war on the Halifax station.

Commanders to the rank of Post-Captain.—R. Saumarez, and the Hon. G. R. W. Trefusis.

Lieutenants to the rank of Commander. —C. Crowdy, P. Wybergh, W. Baird, F. A. Wilkinson, G. Woollcome, C. Graham, G. B. Martin, C. Cotton, S. E. Cook.

H. Munro, esq. late Secretary to Vice-Admiral Sir Graham Moore, K.C.B. has been appointed Secretary to Vice-Admiral Lord A. Beauclerk, K.C.B.

The Rev. J. Wilkinson, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, Sub-Master of St. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark, elected Head Master of the Grammar School at Aldenham, Herts.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Steyning.—The Hon. Henry Howard of Aldingbourne, Sussex, in the room of Lord Henry Thomas Howard Molyneux Howard, deceased.

Okehampton.—W. H. Trant, of Portland Place, esq. *vice* Lord Dunally.

Married.]—At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, William Bowles, esq. to Caroline Anne, only daughter of Simon Stephenson, esq. — At St. Marylebone Church, J. L. Hannat, esq. M.D. to Anne, eldest daughter of J. Morgan, esq.—The Hon. and Rev. H. E. J. Howard to Henrietta Elizabeth, daughter of J. Wright, esq.—At Bermondsey, Mr. R. Pallett, of Smith-street, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. James Allsup.—The Right Hon. Lord de Dunstanville to Miss Lemon, daughter of Sir Wm. Lemon, Bart.—Lord Garvagh to Rosabelle Charlotte, eldest daughter of Henry Bonham, esq. M.P.—At St. Marylebone Church, G. G. Morgan, esq. M.P. to Eliza Anne, only daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Beville. —At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Haughton Langston, esq. to the Hon. Julia Moreton.—At St. George's, the Hon. Colonel Henry Lygon, M.P. to Lady Susan Elliot, second daughter of the Earl and Countess St. Germain.—At St. George's Church, Samuel Whitbread, esq. M.P. to Julia, daughter of Major-General the Hon. Henry Brand.—The Hon. H. F. M. Tollemache to Matilda, the fifth daughter of Joseph Hume, esq. — At Clapham Church, Edward Bird, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. to Miss Emma Burt.—At Marylebone Church, the Rev. William Hicks, A.M. to Amelia Maria, widow of George Elwes, esq. — At Camberwell, Thomas Deves, esq. jun. to Louisa, daughter of C. F. Hennings, esq.—J. Taylor, esq. of Furnival's Inn, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Jesse Ainsworth, esq.—At St. Leonard's Shoreditch, J. M. Camplin, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Sarah, fifth daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Tooth.

Died.]—On his return from Madeira, T. Martineau, esq. M.D. — In Park-street, Park-lane, James P. Auriol, esq.—At Barnes, John Edward, eldest son of the Rev. John Jeffreys.—At his house in Bedford-square, Sir George Wood, Knt. late one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.—At his house, Pentonville, Mr. J. E. Pilgrim. — Elizabeth, eldest daughter of T. Price, esq. of Richmond.—The Rev. M. Rowlandson, D.D. Vicar of Warminster. — Mrs. Harris, of Milner-place, Lambeth.—At his house in Upper Harley-street, Hans Sloane Stanley, esq. —Frances, wife of H. N. Browne, esq.—In Cavendish-square, the Countess Brownlow. — Richard Budd, esq. of Russell-square. — At Old Meeting-house-lane, Peckham, Mrs. S. Ivatts. —In Gloucester-place, Mrs. Palmer, widow of the late Wm. Palmer, esq.—Clara, wife of Charles Gilchrist, esq. of Sunbury. — At Dell Lodge, Blackheath, Elizabeth, wife of John Green, esq.—George, Earl of Tyrone, eldest son of the Marquis of Waterford.—At his father's house, Stoke Newington, W. P. Sundius, esq. — At her house, Park-place, Camberwell-grove, Mrs. Cullen.—At his house, at Hornsey, G. Buckton, esq.—The Rev. T. Rennell, M.A. Vicar of Kensington, Master of St. Nicholas's hospital, Salisbury, and one of the Prebendaries there.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

MADAM RIEGO.

LATELY, at her residence, Seymour-place, Little Chelsea, Donna Maria Theresa del Riego y Riego, widow of the late General Riego, who was put to death by the Spanish King, after twice owing his life to the general's interference. This lady, whose fortunes have so deeply interested public sympathy, was the daughter of Don Joaquim del Riego y Bustillo, and Donna Josefa del Riego Florez. She was born on the 15th of May, 1800, in the town of Tineo, capital of the district of the same name, in the province of Asturias. and was the eldest of seven children, having at the time of her death three brothers and three sisters living, all of whom were separated from her by the fatalities of civil war, except one sister, Donna Lucie, whom neither peril nor privation could distract from the exercise of that regard and attention which she was able to manifest under every trial. In her infancy, Donna Riego was adopted, as an object of peculiar care and affection, by her maternal grandfather, with whom she resided in the village of Funa; and in the year 1808, was obliged, together with himself and the rest of his family, to fly from place to place on the mountains of Asturias to avoid the incursions of the French armies. Her father and mother died in her early youth; and in some few years after, she lost the affectionate relatives who had adopted her, upon which the care and guardianship of herself, and the other six children, devolved upon the near connexion and relation, Don Miguel del Riego, Canon of the Cathedral of Oviedo, in which city he resided, and they with him. On the 15th October, 1821, she was married by proxy, according to the custom of the country, at Cangas de Tineo, to the General, to whom she was known from her infancy. In February 1822, they fixed their residence in the city of Madrid, but the political confusion, and continual alarms of the time having appeared to affect her health, the General proceeded with her in the month of September following to Grenada, with the view of effecting the re-establishment of her constitution by a residence in a more Southern climate. The convocation of the extraordinary Cortes for October 1822, obliged him to return to Madrid, and he parted from her—never to meet again! He placed her only for a short time, as he then fondly hoped, once more under the guardianship of his brother the Canon, who conveyed her to Motril, a place on the coast of Grenada eminent for the salubrity of its atmosphere. Being advised to remove to Malaga, the Canon accompanied her thither, in March 1823. A gradual improvement of her health had become perceptible; but here again she was destined to endure fresh afflictions, being obliged to seek shelter in Gibraltar in the month of June, to avoid the French army then advancing to the South of Spain. The General, ever anxious, in the midst of his public cares, for her comfort and security, directed that she should proceed to England; and accordingly she embarked, together with her attached sister Donna Lucie, and the Canon, on the 4th July, but, owing to unfavourable wind and weather, did not reach London till the 17th August. It was not too much for her to expect, that now, at least, her sufferings would find some rest, but the visitation that impended over her was still more calamitous than all that had preceded it. Bereft of parents, separated from her relations, a fugitive from her native land, her anxieties still found a stay in the consoling hope, that she should one day or other enjoy the society of her husband, as the reward of her moral fortitude. Never was disappointment more terrible or overwhelming!—It is not necessary to detail the persecutions of her husband, or the consummation which concluded them. Suffice it to say, that within three months after her arrival in London, the sanguinary act was perpetrated, which extinguished every present consolation and future hope. The account of his death reached her on the 15th of November. Her poor frame could no longer rally or resist; she wasted and withered daily, under the corroding influence of a tedious decline, and at length closed her unhappy course in the embraces of her sister, attended by her devoted protector, the estimable Canon, and several distinguished and faithful Spaniards, who had, to the latest moment, enjoyed the confidence, and adhered to the fortunes of her husband, and never failed in proofs of respect, attention, and regard towards the widow. Some few days previous to her dissolution, she intimated to those around her, an anxious desire to execute a testamentary document, and accordingly she duly made her last will. In this instrument she not only arranges her private affairs, but furnishes additional proofs of unabated attachment to her native land, and solicitude for its happiness. She does ample justice to Great Britain, and directs

her executor, the Canon, to assure the British people of the gratitude which she felt towards them in her dying moments, for the smypathy and support which they extended to her in the hours of her bitter adversity; but what makes the will peculiarly affecting is her solemn and impressive, though superfluous attestation to the purity and sincerity of the political life of General Riego; for she states, that she esteems it to be her last act of justice and duty to the memory of her beloved husband, solemnly to declare, in the awful presence of her God, before whose judgment-seat she feels she must soon appear, that all his private feelings and dispositions respecting his country, corresponded with his public acts and professions in defence of its liberties. Thus perished in her youth, this amiable and accomplished lady, the story of whose life abounds with incidents of melancholy interest.

THE REV. J. J. CONYBEARE.

Lately, at Blackheath, the Rev. John Josias Conybeare, vicar of Batheaston. He was educated at Westminster school, and in the year 1793 was admitted scholar of St. Peter's college, Wesminster; having throughout the examination which precedes such admission, distinguished himself in so eminent a manner, as to have been constantly at the head of those who stood out, and to have been admitted at the head of his election. In 1797, he was elected a student of Christchurch, Oxford; and in that University he maintained a reputation as distinguished as that of his earlier years. Besides College prizes which he obtained, taking always the first place, he gained the University Under-graduate's prize. When the Rev. Dr. Carey, now Lord Bishop of Exeter, went from Christchurch, as head master of Westminster School, in 1803, Mr. Conybeare undertook for a while the office of usher there. About the same time he was made prebendary of York, by the late Archbishop Markham. His merits raised him at Oxford successively to the offices of Anglo-Saxon Professor, and of Regius Professor of Poetry. The vicarage of Bash-Easton, on which he lived a blessing to his parishioners during many years, was his only church preferment, except that above mentioned. In the present year he had just delivered the Bampton Lectures, when an attack of illness deprived his country of his services. In languages, in poetry, in taste, he ranked high. As a chemist, he was distinguished, and as a mineralogist. His goodness of heart was unbounded. No calamity of others came unheeded under his eye, nor was any thing which kindness could do for another ever omitted by him. Nor can we wonder at this, when we turn to the most valuable point, in a character valuable in all respects, namely, his deep and unfeigned piety. There were in him a spirit of true devotion, a singleness of heart, a purity of ideas, which rarely, very rarely have been found. Never did he lose sight of the responsibility which he had taken upon himself in the character of a parish priest. The multitudes who attended his interment, both rich and poor, bore just testimony to the character of him who had been truly the father of his parish; the friend of the poor; the comforter of the afflicted; and a bright example for the profession of which he was a member.

DR. MORRISON.

Lately, Dr. Morrison, of Elsick, at the cottage which he had built some years ago near the Strathpeffer Spring. A correspondent, who had an opportunity of appreciating his merits, writes of him as follows:—"He was a man, in his feelings as well as in his manners, who might be rightly denominated a perfect gentleman—and one of the last specimens of what has been called the old, or court school. His philanthropy was unbounded; and the exertions of his benevolence will be long and gratefully remembered by many who owe to him their extrication out of want and distress. To the poor, as well as to the rich, who frequented the Strathpeffer Spring for the benefit of their health, he was a kind and considerate friend: and to his gratuitous advice and attention, numbers have been indebted for relief from various distressing maladies. Having himself at different times received great benefit from the waters of Strathpeffer, he exerted himself much to make its virtues known; and though he may have overvalued them to a certain degree, he has proved that, when combined with regular attention to diet and exercise, and the judicious administration of medicines, they have a powerful effect in overcoming various diseases, and greatly alleviating others. Dr. Morrison had come to his cottage, after having suffered much from illness at his seat in Aberdeenshire, expecting that, as usual, his strength would revive during the summer months. He had been subject to inflammatory attacks; and though his constitution had been uncommonly robust, and he was in appearance likely to recover, he had not been many days at his cottage, when inflammation attacked him with violence, and it was found impossible to arrest its progress. His memory will long survive, and his loss be deeply deplored in Ross-shire, where he had many friends, by whom he was beloved and respected."

REV. MR. SMITH.

In Demerara, in prison, and under an illegal sentence of death, just before an order for his liberation arrived from England, the Rev. John Smith, a missionary to that colony. He was born June 27, 1790, in the village of Rothwell, Northamptonshire. He had the misfortune, at a very early age, to lose his father, who fell while fighting the battles of his country on the plains of Egypt. His mother being then left destitute, he was deprived of the advantage of an early education, except that which he derived from an occasional attendance at a Sunday-school.

At the age of fourteen, he entered into an engagement to learn biscuit-baking. His master, however, dying, he was succeeded in his calling by a Mr. Davies in the month of March 1806. To him John Smith was recommended by his former mistress. Mr. Davies consenting to take him, he was bound an apprentice, and continued in his employment until he was engaged by the Missionary Society in the year 1816. At the time of his being bound an apprentice, so much had his education been neglected, he was unable to write his name. His master, on perceiving that he appeared ashamed of his inability to write, kindly offered to instruct him. A copybook was accordingly purchased, and copies were set by Mr. Davies, under whose care the improvement he made was exceedingly rapid. He was led to hear the Rev. John Stevens, of Prescot-street, Goodmans-fields; and in what was delivered on the occasion he seemed to feel some interest. A friend repeated an invitation to go again, and he consented to accompany him; until at length invitations became unnecessary, and he gave decided proof, that religion had gained an ascendency in his estimation. After having for some time attended preaching at Tunbridge Chapel, he applied for admission, and was received as a member of that church. Here a Sunday-school being formed, he became a teacher; and, in this capacity, discharged his duty with conscientious exactness. In the science of music he also made a considerable proficiency, with scarcely any other assistance than that which imparted its first rudiments; and in the higher walks of literature, which he soon began to tread, an ardent desire for classical attainments was kindled, which no obstacle could ever repress. In the present state of the religious world, it is not to be supposed that diligence and talents like these could long remain unnoticed by those who are actively engaged in sending labourers in the missionary cause. He was soon distinguished as a person well qualified for the missionary department, and as such was accepted by the London Missionary Society, and placed under the care of the late Rev. Mr. Newton, of Witham, preparatory to his going abroad. Afterwards in the month of December 1816, Mr. John Smith was ordained a missionary to Demerara, to supply Le Resouvenir, the station occupied by Mr. Wray, before his removal to Berbice. He sailed from Liverpool in the ship William Neilson, on the 30th of December, 1816, for Demerara, which colony he reached on the 23d of February in the following year, and he continued to labour there until his death. Scarcely had he landed before he received a specimen of the light in which, as a missionary, he was surveyed. Upon waiting on the Governor, he was met with a degree of coldness bordering on hostility; his Excellency observing,—"*If ever I know you, Sir, to teach a negro to read, I will send you out of the colony immediately.*" But though watched with all the suspicious vigilance which this salutation was calculated to inspire, such was the care with which Mr. Smith conducted himself, that not even his most inveterate enemies were able to fix a blot on his character, until the fatal revolt which lately took place among the negroes; when, on the charge of being *suspected* of having promoted dissatisfaction among them, he was seized, committed to jail, tried by a court-martial, and condemned to death! From his long residence in Demerara, and the fatigues necessarily attendant on the duties of his station, Mr. Smith's health had been somewhat impaired prior to the revolt, his constitution having suffered from the enervating effects of the climate. The charges brought against him, therefore, occasioned a shock which he was badly able to withstand, and his long and close confinement tended to press with peculiar severity on a weakened frame, which nothing but relaxation and indulgence could restore. The power of enjoying either came too late; and in February last he expired, having languished in confinement from the preceding August.

LORD MACDONALD.

At his house in London, on the 19th of June, after a protracted illness, the Right Hon. Lord Macdonald. His Lordship entered in early life into the army, and served for some years in the Tenth, when that regiment was under the command of his present Majesty. He afterwards raised a corps of fencibles, of which he continued in command as long as that

description of force was judged necessary for the defence of the kingdom. He likewise represented the borough of Saltash in Parliament for several sessions. But it is from Lord Macdonald's patriotic labours, for the improvement of his vast estates in the Hebrides, that an estimate of his character is to be formed. Convinced that the first step towards improvement is to render a country accessible, his Lordship made, with the assistance of Government, upwards of 100 miles of public road, on his own property, in the islands of Skye and North Uist; subscribed largely towards the formation of roads in districts leading to those islands, and built two handsome piers at Kyleakin and Portree, not only to promote the trade of those villages, but generally as a protection to shipping in a tempestuous sea. As an inducement to himself and his successors to live on their own estates, he began a magnificent castle at Armidale, according to a design by Gillespie, and carried it on so far towards a completion, and embellished it with so much taste, that it is now one of the greatest ornaments of the North. His Lordship's constant endeavours also to improve the manufacture of kelp, and introduce the culture of hemp, to drain the marshes and cultivate wastes, to erect churches, mills, and bridges, and by every means to provide food and employment for the lower orders, will cause his memory to be long cherished in the hearts of a grateful population. While other landowners were banishing the people from their properties, in order to introduce sheep, it was Lord Macdonald's boast, that, of a population of 24,000, not a man had been compelled to emigrate from his; and, to add but one remarkable circumstance more to this short sketch, such was his kindness to his tenantry, that notwithstanding their numbers, and the general distress for the last few years, not one had his goods sequestrated from the time his Lordship came to his estates.

CAPT. MACPHERSON, R. N.

At Milltown Cottage, N. B. on the 27th June, Captain George Macpherson, R. N. He entered the navy as midshipman on board the Dragon (74) in 1800—served in the Canopus (flag-ship, successively, of Admirals Campbell and Louis), on the Mediterranean station, and in Lord Nelson's memorable chase of the French fleet to and from the West Indies, preceding the battle of Trafalgar. In 1806, the Canopus was detached with Admiral Sir J. Duckworth, and was in the engagement off St. Domingo, when five sail of the line were captured or destroyed. On their passage to England, Capt. Macpherson was in the Braave prize-ship, which foundered at sea, and narrowly escaped with his life. In 1807, the Canopus was ordered to the Dardanelles, where Capt. Macpherson was employed in dislodging Turkish troops from an island off Constantinople —had the command of a boat, when the Ajax blew up, and saved the valuable life of the Captain, (now Admiral) the Hon. Sir H. Blackwood. He then proceeded with the expedition under Gen. Fraser to Egypt, and signalized himself in the command of gun-boats, at a very important position on the Lake Mareotis. In 1808, he was made Lieutenant, and superintended the fitting out of the Warspite. He was shifted to the Caledonia, Lord Gambier's flag-ship, previously to the successful attack on the French squadron in Basque roads. In 1809, he volunteered to accompany the Walcheren expedition, and was actively employed in the command of gun-boats on the Scheldt—rejoined the Caledonia, and sailed with Admiral Pickmore, to the bay of Cadiz, where he again distinguished himself as a volunteer, in the defence of Matagorda: and soon after, while (with a very inferior force) gallantly preventing the escape of a French prison-ship, he received a musket ball through the left leg, and another in his breast; 200 of the enemy (out of 500 armed with muskets) were killed, and the ship burnt. He afterwards served in the Egmont, Warspite, and Liffey, where, on various occasions his zeal, judgment, and ability, were highly conspicuous. In 1816, he was First Lieutenant of the Glasgow frigate, Capt. the Hon. Anthony Maitland, in the attack on Algiers; and after his return, he was promoted to the rank of commander, and put on half-pay. Gifted with the advantages of a powerful mind, regulated by the most scrupulous sense of honour and devotion to the duties of his profession, he gained, in a high degree, the confidence of his superiors, and secured the admiration of every witness of his conduct. The same energy of mind and firmness of character which distinguished him as an officer, prompted him, in his retirement, to further usefulness in the service of the public, as an active and faithful magistrate. In the more private walks of life, his warm and hospitable disposition, cheerful though modest and unassuming manner, and his sincere and steady friendship, eminently fitted him to promote the happiness of social intercourse.

THOMAS KEITH, ESQ.

Died, in the New Road, on the 29th ult. in his sixty-fifth year, Thomas Keith, Esq. Professor of Mathematics, and author of many distinguished works. He was born

at Brandsburton, near Beverley, in the county of York, in 1759. His parents were enabled to bestow on him a respectable education; but by their death, he was thrown, while young, upon the world with but slender pecuniary means, and he engaged himself in a family as a private tutor. After spending a few years in this employ, he was induced, from the precarious and slender subsistence which was to be obtained in the country, as well as the favourable opinion which his friends entertained of his acquirements, to seek his fortune in London. He arrived in the metropolis in the year 1781, where he soon became known; and his merits as a mathematician duly estimated, from the many works which his indefatigable industry produced. In 1789 he published "The Complete Practical Arithmetician." In 1791 an abridgment of this work for the use of young students appeared, but after passing through two editions it was suppressed. To "The Complete Practical Arithmetician," a key was afterwards added for the use of tutors; and shortly afterwards, his "Introduction to the Science of Geography." Besides these works, Mr. Keith published in 1801 an "Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," a "Treatise on the Use of the Globes" in 1805, and the "Elements of Geometry" in 1814. He likewise wrote many articles in the various mathematical pamphlets which were published periodically, towards the end of the latter, and the commencement of the present century. Mr. Keith superintended several editions of "Hawney's Complete Measurer," "Paterson's Roads," "Geography and History, by a Lady, for the use of her Pupils," &c. &c. In 1804 Mr. Keith was appointed, by the late King, to the situation of Secretary to the Master of His Majesty's Household. In 1810 to the "Professorship of Geography and the Sciences," to her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales; from whom, and from Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda (who with many other distinguished personages received the benefit of his instruction) he received the most flattering marks of attention and respect. In 1814 he was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the then vacant situation of Accountant to the British Museum, the duties of which he performed to the time of his death. In the month of November 1822, he was afflicted with an internal disorder, which ultimately caused his death. He ended his life with the most perfect composure and resignation, and retained almost to the last hour of it the exercise of those strong mental faculties and of those kind and gentle manners which had so much endeared him to his family and friends. He has left behind him, nearly completed, a new work on the "Science of Geography," intended for the use of schools.

MR. WILSON LOWRY.

June 23d, at his house in Titchfield-street, aged 62, Mr. W. Lowry. The death of such a man as Mr. Lowry, during the full vigour of his faculties, is an event that can scarcely be sufficiently deplored. The world of Art has long been familiar with his works, and science has lost in him one of its ablest votaries, while philosophy has to deplore in him a genuine disciple. His death has made a chasm in society, that no one person can at once or at present supply. The early part of Mr. Lowry's life was employed on works which do honour to the names of other artists. His splendid works, on his own account, established him as an engraver of the first order, and few great or useful designs were reckoned complete without his admirable burin. In works requiring scientific accuracy, in architecture, in the delineation of machinery, he was unrivalled. In geographical engravings he stands without a competitor, his son and pupil Joseph Lowry alone excepted. Nor was it in engraving alone that he excelled. Whatever his powerful mind contemplated, was dissected and improved. In the science of mineralogy he was deeply learned, and his scientifically arranged cabinet is not to be surpassed by any private collection in London. As a mechanician, his improvements in the machinery of his art are acknowledged by every engraver; while the correctness of his eye and hand, the soundness of his judgment, and the purity of his taste, threw the charm of genius over his works, the greater part of which were the production of mechanism of his own invention. As a philosopher, his knowledge of physics, of mathematics, and of chemistry, was great, and was applied to the furtherance of his art, and to the relaxation of his leisure hours. His engravings of landscape and antiquities were numerous and beautiful, but the best have the names of other engravers to them, having been done for them before he was much known to the public. But his later productions are the ornaments of all the principal Cyclopedias, works of architecture and of art, &c. which have been published.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Dunstable, J. Swindell, esq. to Miss F. A. Crawley—At Kempston church, the Rev. T. Barber to Miss F. Moore.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Clewer Church, P. Ibotson, esq. to Miss Wyatt, of Windsor.

Died.] At Windsor, Mr. R. O'Neil—Mr. S. Radwell—Mr. Dukes—Miss Henley—Miss DeLuc—John Snowden, esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] J. C. P. Coppin, esq. to Mrs. Thackthwaite, of Fulmer House.

Died.] At Olney, Miss L. Gauntlet—At Aylesbury, Mr. J. Peck.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. H. G. Keene to Miss A. Wheelwright.—At Conington, the Rev. G. Jeckell to Miss M. A. Balduck.

Died.] At March, the Rev. R. Bevie—Mr. Brown—O. Grey, esq.—At Cambridge, F. Winton, esq.—At Newmarket, Miss H. Edwards.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Stockport, Mr. S. Worthington to Miss A. Simpson—At Astbury, Mr. W. C. Haslem to Miss Allbut—At Lymm, Mr. J. Millican to Miss A. Sumner—At Knutsford, Mr. J. Gallymore to Miss Mair—C. Grant, esq., of Ramsbottom, to Miss M. A. Worthington—At Prestwick, R. H. Greg, esq. to Miss M. Phillips—At Stockport, Mr. T. Royle to Miss Rider.

Died.] At Withington Hall, Miss H. C. Glegg—At Chester, Mr. J. Smith—At Nantwich, Mrs. Simpson—Mr. J. Latham—Mrs. Jallard—At Eaton, near Congleton, Mr. W. Latham, 92.—At the Mount, Miss J. Lloyd—At Tattenhill, Mrs. Bromfield—D. Burton, esq. of Rhodes Hall—At Warrington, J. Parr, esq.—At Elton, Mr. W. Latham—At Stowneylands, Mr. G. Hulme, 92—At Worsley, J. Burgess, 78—At Woodhead, Mrs. Ashcroft.

CORNWALL.

A Mr. Cort has succeeded in combining the mining interests in Cornwall with the coal interests in Wales,—not with any view of confining the trade to the Burry river, but to extend the benefit of this object to the ports of Swansea and Neath, by making the middle power between Wales and Cornwall the "Mining Steam Navigation Company," with a capital of one hundred thousand pounds, for the conveyance of coal or copper ore, generally, to and from Swansea, Neath, and the Burry river. The plan promises well, both for the mining interests (as fuel will be supplied cheaper and with greater regularity) and the speculators in the concern. The shares are said to have all been taken.

Died.] At Penzance, the Rev. J. Jago. — W. Boadman, esq. — At Camborne, the Rev. J. Richards, 70.—At Launceston, Miss M. Tyceth—Mrs. Geake—At Penryn, the Rev. J. F. Howell, 69.—At Crowen, Mr. H. Glasson—At East Looe, Mr. W. Prynn—At Marazion, Mr. Mills—At Saint Columb Minor, Mr. T. Maffet—At Saint Columb, Mr. Brown.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. W. Scott to Miss J. Armstrong—Mr. R. Burney to Miss E. Johnson—Mr. W. Jardine to Miss M. Thursby—Mr. W. Heyten to Miss A. Teasdale—Mr. Huntin to Mrs. Creen—Mr. J. Bewley to Miss J. Nelson—At Penrith, Mr. J. Slater to Miss E. Wells—Mr. J. Wilson to Miss E. Nicolson—At Corbridge, Mr. J. Dixon to Miss Thompson—At Whitehaven, Mr. G. Atkinson to Miss R. Horn—Mr. E. Brown to Miss J. Leathwaite—Mr. J. Knox to Miss E. Hodgson—At Cockermouth, Mr. T. Cenin to Miss R. Frome—At Harrington, the Rev. J. Lowther to Miss Jefferson.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. W. Harkness—Mrs. D. Liddle—At Penrith, Miss M. Kitchen—Mrs. E. Walton—Mr. J. Clarke—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Robinson—Mr. W. Jenkinson—Mr. J. Turner—Mr. J. Boadle—At Cockermouth, Mr. Brownson—Mr. T. Garth—At Keswick, Mr. Brown—Mr. J. Gordon—Mr. J. Jackson—At Dalston, Mr. M. Robson—Mr. J. Stubbs—At Workington, Mrs. B. Thompson.

DERBYSHIRE.

A rail-way is to begin at the Peak Forest Canal, near Milton, and Chapel-le-Frith, and from thence be continued to the Cromford Canal, which goes into the Erewash, whence goods may be conveyed by Sandiacre on to Derby, Nottingham, and all other parts of the kingdom.—The plan has already been favourably entertained by capitalists, and the proprietors of works; and the subject is undoubtedly one of considerable interest to the commercial world.

Married.] At Killamarsh, Mr. J. Hayes to Miss S. Bramley—Mr. Steer, of Derby, to Miss E. Hashhold.

Died.] At Matlock, Mr. J. Allen.

DEVONSHIRE.

A canal is in contemplation, from Wear Gifford, about three miles above Bideford, to go by Torrington, to Huish, the seat of Lord Clinton; proceed to Eggesford, the residence of the Hon. Newton Fellowes; and thence, by Exeter, to Topsham. By this course heavy goods will be received in the north of Devon from London, without passing round land.

A "Humane Society" is forming at Totnes, on a plan similar to the London institution of the same name, for rescuing persons from drowning, and restoring such as are apparently dead from suffocation. T. Bentall, esq. the Mayor, readily acceded to the wish of the inhabitants, to take the chair at a public meeting for the purpose, and subscriptions have been made.

Married.] At North Tawton, the Rev. J. Phear to Miss C. W. Budd—At Okehampton, J. Jose, esq. to Miss Redstone—At West Teignmouth, B. K. Cummins, esq. to Miss M. Jackson—At Stoke, Mr. J. Lindsay to Miss A. Palmer—At Moretonhampstead, Mr. J. May to Miss Cuming—At Exeter, Mr. Bartram to Miss Smith—Mr. H. Pullen to Miss M. Hooper—T. Kingdon, esq. to Miss F. Forrest—At Torre, G. Spiller, esq. to Miss C. A. E. D. Woodgate—At Bideford, Capt. Cory to Miss Wollcott—At Sampford Courtney, Mr. W. Dingley to Miss G. Pearce.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Bowden—Mrs. Marsh—Mr. G. R. Cleeve—Mr. Rendle—Mr. J. Chubb—At Exmouth, Miss E. Compton—At Halberton Vicarage, Miss Eagles—At Devonport, R. Mills, esq.—At Plymouth, Rear-Admiral Cuming—Mrs. Fanshawe, widow of the late Commissioner Fanshawe, of the Plymouth Dock-yard—At Ottery Saint Mary, Mrs. Vaughan.

DORSETSHIRE.

A meeting of the commissioners of the Bridport turnpike took place last month, when it was decided that the making of the new road leading from Chideock to Charmouth should immediately commence, by which all the hills will be

avoided from and to the above places. After the execution of these works shall be completed, it will be the most pleasant six miles of road from that place to Charmouth that can be found in the neighbourhood.

Married.] At Dorchester, Mr. T. Newman to Miss Ashford—At Melcombe Regis, Capt. R. Mitchell to Miss J. Facewell—Mr. J. Waterman, of Poole, to Miss J. Cox—At Bridport, Mr. Palmer to Mrs. Hunt—At Sherborne, Mr. Willmot to Miss E. Hasker—At Canford Magna, J. Clerk, esq. to Miss S. A. Strong.

Died.] At Weymouth, Mrs. E. Steward, 81—At Wareham, Mrs. W. Dugdale—At Yetminster, Mr. C. Brake—At Weymouth, Mr. Bartlett.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Sunderland, Mr. J. Service to Miss A. Wallace—Mr. J. Blackston to Miss L. Mitchell.

Died.] At Darlington, Mr. R. Jowsey—At Gateshead, Mr. G. Clennell—Mrs. Brown—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Robinson—Mr. J. Patis.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Bocking, Mr. J. C. Cartwright to Miss H. Lovkin—At Maldon, Mr. Simmons to Miss Cook—Mr. W. Jackson, of Rochford, to Mrs. Valentine—At Great Burstead, Mr. T. Burrell to Miss A. Curtis—At Brenham, Mr. J. Stoneham to Miss L. Stoneham.

Died.] Near Colchester, Mr. J. Simpson—At Great Baddon, Mr. W. Whistock—At Freting, near Colchester, Mrs. Harris—At Magdalen Laver Hall, Mrs. Cozens.—At Brentwood, Mr. R. White—At Wivenhoe, Mr. W. Browne—Mrs. Palmer, of Nazing Park—At Maldon, Mrs. Sudo—At Colchester, Mr. S. Bloomfield—Mrs. Smythies.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A *basin*, composed of a mixture of gold and copper, has been found at Haw passage, measuring ten inches and a half across at the top, two inches in depth, and weighing 24 ounces. At the bottom, within a circle, is a representation of Cadmus, in a sitting posture, with a book before him, and a pen in his hand. The following is the inscription: "CADMVS . GRECORVM . SCRVTATOR . GRAMMATA . PRIMUM." The remaining part of the basin is divided into six compartments, in which are represented the following subjects: 1. The birth of Hercules. Inscription: "MAXIMVS . ALCMENA . LICET . INDIGNANTE . NOVERCA."—2. Hercules lying in a cradle, in the act of grasping a serpent. Inscription: "EDITVS . ALCIDES . INMISSOS . STRANGVLAT . ANGVES."—3. Hercules subduing the Lernean Hydra. Inscription: "ALCIDES . VIGILEM . SOPIVIT . CLAVE . DRACONEM."—4. Hercules attacking the Monster Geryon. Inscription: "GEREONVS . POMPAI . RAPIT . ET . COMBVSSERAT . IDRAM."—5. Hercules fighting with Cacus. Inscription: "CACVS . CESSIT . EI . SVCCVMBIT . IANITOR . ORCI."—6. Hercules sitting on a burning pile, surrounded with flames. Inscription: "INCENDEBAT . EVM . MERETRIX . DEIDANIRA . VIVVM."

Married.] At Misenden, the Rev. T. G. W. Freston to Miss E. Mills—At Cirencester, Mr. C. Court to Miss Richardson—At Gloucester, Mr. J. Luke to Miss E. Herbert—Mr. J. Rayer, of Southwick to Miss E. Clayton—Mr. Hawkins, of Stonehouse, to Miss S. Harding—At Clifton, O. W. Spen, esq. to Miss K. E. Wish—At Chipping-Sodbury, Mr. J. Dando to Miss S. A. Parker—V. Wheeler, esq. of Nash, to Miss Graham—At Hartpury, Mr. R. Hill to Miss R. B. Martin—At Stratton, Mr. H. Wood to Miss Matthews.

Died.] At Painswick, Mr. T. Ward—At Newnham, Mrs. Phillips—Mrs. Dobbs, 77—At Bristol, Mr. E. D. Brice—J. Sutton, esq.—J. Ames, esq.—Mr. T. Bonville—A. Wilson, esq.—At Rodborough, Mrs. Neems—At Cirencester, Mrs. Cambridge—At Minety, Mrs. F. Perry—At Cheltenham, Mr. W. Lawson—S. Barrett, esq.—Miss E. Smith—At Wotton-under-Edge, Mrs. Bailey.—At Bourton on the Water, Mr. W. Hall—The Rev. J. Croome—W. Hall, esq.—At Matson, Mr. J. Goscombe—At Henbury, Mrs. Sampson—At Hucclecote, Mr. J. Troughton—At Kingscote, J. Lloyd, esq.—At Dursley, Mrs. Cam—At the Moat House, Newent, S. Richardson, esq. 86.

HAMPSHIRE.

A company has been formed at Southampton, and the necessary funds raised, for the erection of a chain pier, on the platform. Its length will be 750 feet, and its width 10 feet. This will serve excellently for a promenade, and as a landing place, as from it a very fine view of the beauties of the water will be obtained. The estimated expense is 1000*l.*; which has been raised in shares of 100*l.* In connexion with this company, it is proposed to establish a company for erecting cold and warm baths. 3000*l.* it is calculated, will cover this expense, and it is proposed to raise that sum in shares of 25*l.*

Married.] Mr. J. Pavey, of Highclere, to Miss M. Lovegrove—G. Clarke, esq. of Penton, to Miss R. King—At Millbrook, Mr. Lloyd, of Havre, to Miss M. Peake—At Southampton, C. Wyndham, esq. to Miss M. F. Heathcote—At Milford, J. Kingsmill, esq. to Miss E. K. Kingsmill—At Burghclere, W. Budd, esq. to Mrs. J. Pavey.

Died.] At Fordingbridge, Mr. R. Stickland, 78—At Headbourne Worthy, Mr. T. Kersley—At Odiham, the Rev. T. Salmon—At Gosport, Mr. E. Plumbley—At Christchurch, Mr. A. Tucker—At Winchester, the Rev. T. Rennell—At Southampton, Mrs. Moss—J. Blackburn, esq. of Preston Andover—At East Cowes, Mrs. Bates.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ross, Mr. S. P. Brookes to Miss S. Willis—Mr. R. Mason, of Moor Court, to Miss M. Smith—At Hereford, Mr. J. Bonner to Miss S. Griffith—Mr. Hayter to Miss M. Mills—Mr. W. Ackell, of Maisington, to Miss M. White.

Died.] Mr. J. Tully, of Grafton, near Hereford—At Breinton, H. H. Williams, esq.—At Ross, Mr. J. Higgins—Mrs. Skyrene—At Hereford, the Rev. W. Tremayne—At Lower Hall, Ledbury, W. Reece, esq.—At Woolhope, Mr. J. Mailes.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At King's Langley, T. Phillips, esq. to Miss E. Edmonds.

Died.] T. Baker, M. D. of Saint Albans—At Puckeridge, Mr. Cozens.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Roberts, of Orton Lodge, to Miss J. Danns.

Died.] At Saint Ives, the Rev. G. Birley.

KENT.

Notice has been given in the *London Gazette* by the Corporation of the Trinity-House, that a buoy, striped black and white from the nozzle to the head, a white circle upon the head, and a black centre, with the words "Kentish Knock," in white letters upon it, carrying a beacon or staff, on the top of which is a globe, quartered perpendicularly black and white, has been placed on the east side of the Kentish Knock, four miles and three quarters from the S.W. end, and two miles and a quarter from the N.E. end, in five fathoms at low water, spring tides, with the following bearings by compass, viz. the North Foreland Light, S.W. westerly eighteen miles. The Sunk Light, N. by W. nine miles and a half. The Galloper Light, East, northerly eleven miles.

Married.] At Chatham, Mr. H. Moyes to Mrs. M. Horton—Mr. R. Rose to Miss S. Smith—Mr. Higgins to Miss J. Mullinger—Mr. R. Abrams to Miss

S. Milsted—At Bleon, Mr. Browning to Miss Dove—At Capel, Mr. G. Burr to Miss Norton—At Bromley, Mr. W. Ilott to Miss M. Tolmen—At Sheppy, Mr. J. Jackson to Miss Cackis—At Canterbury, Mr. Symons to Miss S. Reekes—At Lewisham, J. M. Thompson, esq. to Miss C. Gostling—At Speldhurst, Mr. Thornton to Miss H. Craigie—At Little Chart, Mr. J. Leonard to Miss L. Burden.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. C. A. Gavrois, 87—Mrs. Adams—At Blackheath, T. Wilkinson, esq.—At Wingfield, Mrs. Chapman—At Rochester, Miss E. Wollett—At Deal, Mrs. Hadlow—At Tunbridge Wells, Mr. J. Pierce—At Gillingham, Mr. Ball—At Chatham, Mr. Figg — Mr. P. Newman—Mr. Symons—At Kingsdown, Mr. J. Whiting—At Ashford, Mr. J. T. Pack—Mrs. Banks—At Chilham, Mr. J. Wood—Mrs. Beanes.

LANCASHIRE.

In the town of Rochdale, and the adjacent villages, there are manufactured every week, of flannels and baizes, about 20,000 pieces, of 46 yards each, making 47,840,000 yards per annum. It is supposed that 17,840,000 yards are exported; the remaining 30 millions of yards are consumed in the United Kingdom.

Married.] At Manchester, C. Grant, esq. to Miss M. A. Worthington—Mr. G. Boler to Miss Stagg—At Rochdale, Mr. S. Blakey to Miss E. Healey—At Prestwick, R. H. Gregg, esq. to Miss M. Phillips.

Died.] At Warrington, Mr. J. Crowther—At Chatburn, J. Robinson, esq.—At Lancaster, Mr. J. Jackson—At Wigan, Mr. W. Crow.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Taylor, of Bakewell, to Miss J. Hunt.—At Melton Mowbray, Mr. T. M. Yeamons to Miss E. Marriot—At Loughborough, Mr. J. Bradford to Miss P. Marriot—G. Mecham, esq. to Miss H. C. Hardy—At Leicester, C. H. Bland, esq. to Miss C. J. Deacon—G. S. Kich, esq. of Leicester, to Miss A. M. Sikes.

Died.] At Lutterworth, Mrs. Corrall, 80—At Eastwell, the Rev. J. Faithwell.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The town of New Bolingbroke has suddenly sprung up, as if by magic, in the heart of the fens, distant ten miles from Horncastle, and the same from Boston. An extensive manufactory is established in the town, for the weaving of crapes and bombazines, similar to those of Norwich. Two thousand yards of stuff have been already finished off; and preparation is making for the manufacture of linen also. There are two good inns in this infant city, and it is in agitation to build a church. The new market is respectably attended, and every thing promises that in half a century New Bolingbroke will be a very important place. Good roads are made; and good water seems to be the only thing wanting; it may be expected that in a few years means will be commanded for obtaining this *desideratum* from a distance.

Married.] At Louth, Mr. T. Sutton to Miss Smith—Mr. S. Merikin to Miss D. Whelptate—At Humberstone, Mr. E. J. Burbank to Miss E. Kirby—Mr. Wigglesworth to Miss M. Campbell—At Welby, Mr. W. Sharpe to Miss S. Andrews—Mr. W. Read, of Ackworth Park, to Miss A. Aldam—At Boston, Mr. Waite to Miss Willows—Mr. D. Thyne to Miss M. Hinsore—At Sibsey, Mr. W. Stones to Miss S. Johnson—At Bourne, Mr. Henderson to Miss Simms.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. M. Sutton—H. Swan, esq.—Miss White—At Somerby, Mr. Brown—At Boston, Mrs. Small—Mr. J. Reynolds—At Mareham-le-Fen, Mrs. A. Chapman—At Wainfleet, Mrs. Louth—At Foxhill, Mrs. Wright—At Horncastle, Mrs. Taylor—Mrs. Bousfield—At Elm, near Wisbeach, Mrs. Christopherson—At Ulceby, Mr. R. Carden—J. Netthorpe, esq. of South Ferriby.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Abergavenny, M. W. Lucas, esq. to Miss S. J. Oliphont—Mr. J. Jones to Miss H. C. Meddox—At Monmouth, Mr. J. Powell to Miss Hughs—Mr. W. Hier, to Miss J. Evans, of Newport.

Died.] At Dasa , Mrs. M. Bennet—At Usk, Mrs. M. Williams—Miss E. Jones—Mr. G. Williams—At Ragland, Mr. G. Hallen.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. C. Mayas to Mrs. Nash—Mr. W. Bainbridge to Miss J. Proctor—Mr. G. Grinling to Miss Baker—Mr. G. R. Parland to Miss S. Dingle—Mr. J. Blomfield, of Yarmouth, to Miss F. Orbell—At Hoe, Mr. E. G. Howlett to Miss M. Hart.

Died.] At Field Dalling, Mrs. E. Burrell—At Beacon Ash, Mrs. A. Howlett—At Soole, Mrs. Peck—Mrs. Glaspole, of Roydon Hall, near Lynn—At Thetford, H. Redhead, esq.—At Downham Market, Mrs. Coulcher—At Stow Bardolp, Mrs. Drake—At Cromer, Mr. B. Rust—At Fakenham, Mrs. Dennis—At Yarmouth, Capt. T. Butcher—Mrs. Gunton—Mr. J. Smith—Mr. R. Harris—Mrs. P. Love—At East Dereham, Miss A. Nelson—At Denton, Mrs. T. Banham—At Terrington, Mrs. Goode—At Norwich, Mr. Waller—Mr. T. Tallowin—Mr. W. Hardingham—Mrs. Marsh—At Thurning, Mrs. Sidney—At Gissing, Mr. J. Hunt.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Evenby, Mr. J. Astley to Miss A. E. Stilgoe—At Moulton, Mr. N. Marsh to Miss M. Waring—Mr. D. Spokes to Miss S. Marsh—At Northampton, Mr. A. Freeman to Miss Billington—At Lyddington, Mr. Rowell to Miss Sumpter—At Farthingstone, Mr. T. Bolding to Miss A. M. Wakefield.

Died.] At Daventry, Miss E. Rattray—At Brockhall, Mr. Payne—At Barby, Miss S. Abbott—At Glaston, the Hon. G. Watson—At Watford, Mr. A. Constable—At Yardley Hastings, Mrs. Walker—At Great Easton, the Rev. E. Williams—At Kettering, Mr. D. Hennell—At Northampton, Mr. J. Dankley.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The new building for the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle rapidly approaches completion. The exterior is finished. In the interior, the Lecture-room is nearly finished, as is also the Museum. The plain and bold style of the former forms a happy contrast with the lightness and elegance of the Museum, and the more grand and tasteful design of the great room. The chasteness and elegance of its lengthened unbroken entablature, joined to the grandeur and magnificence of its pannelled and finely-arched ceiling, enriched with the finest ornaments and mouldings, in the purest Grecian taste, produce an effect, of which it is not easy to speak too highly, and afford a happy assurance that this room, when finished, may vie with any of the kind in the kingdom.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. M. Jobson to Miss E. Wright—Mr. J. Rewcastle to Miss G. Melvyn.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. P. Snowden—Mr. J. Hall—At Tynemouth, Mr. D. Taylor.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The activity of trade at Nottingham at this time surpasses all precedent. The demand for net lace, principally by French purchasers, who come over for the purpose of stocking themselves with it, is beyond all calculation. In France the net is ingeniously worked (filled up) with silk or cotton patterns, and thus its value is greatly enhanced: it is then for the most part sent back to England, as French lace, and fetches a very high price.—The requisition for smiths in Nottingham, to make the necessary frames, is very great,

and the population of the town is surprisingly increasing. Within a short time past a company of a few individuals purchased sixteen acres of land in a parish two miles and a half from Nottingham, at the price of 16,000*l*.; and the present seller, a few years ago, made the same purchase for as many hundred pounds. The purpose of the company is to build on the ground small tenements for manufacturers—it is said that three thousand such houses will be erected as soon as possible.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Chamberlain to Miss F. Bailey—Mr. B. Riley to Miss A. Marshall—Mr. J. Green to Miss M. A. Cheetham—Mr. R. Smith to Miss E. Calton—Mr. T. Bertroms to Miss S. Hall—Mr. R. Trueman to Miss A. Tipler—At Mansfield, Mr. G. Blackmere to Miss A. Buckles—At Sneinton, Mr. E. Davenport to Miss Palmer—At Basford, Mr. Henson to Miss Tor—At Cotgrove, Mr. W. Towle to Mrs. Greaves—At Newark, Mr. J. Norris to Miss S. Shereston—Mr. H. Laughton to Miss E. Taxford—Mr. T. Parkinson to Miss A. Berry.

Died.] At Hockley, Miss E. Huddlestone—At Nottingham, Mrs. Kelk—Mrs. Morley—Mrs. Winrow—Miss F. Willson—At Kegworth, the Rev. W. Felkin—At Newark, Mr. J. Withers—Mr. J. Fisher—H. Huggins, esq.—On Short Hill, Mrs. Morris—At Caythorpe, B. Flinders, esq.—At Carton, Mrs. Nuttal.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Woodstock, Mr. Hurley to Miss Knowles.

Died.] At Oxford, M. Well, M.D. chemical professor, 78—W. Tubb, esq.—Mr. S. Browne.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] At Preston, near Uppingham, W. Belgrove, esq. 78—At Glaston, the Hon. G. Watson—At Saltby, near Belvoir, Mr. W. Allin.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wrockwardine, W. Jones, esq. to Miss A. Stanier—At Broseley, Mr. R. Nicholas to Miss H. S. Parker—At Shrewsbury, H. Davies, esq. to Miss M. Betton—At Madely, Mr. G. Barker to Miss Smith—At Rusbury, Mr. E. Haywood to Miss L. Littleford.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. M. Morris—Mr. W. Davies—Mr. C. F. Arrowsmith—Miss Westby—At Coalbrookdale, Mrs. Embery—At Bridgnorth, Miss J. Townsend—At Wellington, Miss E. Jones—At Charley, T. Crump, esq.—At Newport, Mr. C. Scott—Miss C. D. Biston, of Tong Lodge—At Cambermere Abbey, R. S. Cotton, esq.—R. Joudrell, esq. of Church Pulverbatch, 86.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A new road is about to be made from Bristol, through Wraxall, to Clevedon beech, whence the Welsh mails are to be conveyed across to Cardiff. A saving of twenty-four miles will thus be effected in the distance between that city and Cardiff.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. H. L. Fitzjames to Miss H. L. Camplin—W. Matchett, esq. to Miss M. Gordon—Capt. J. Bradley to Miss C. Western—G. H. Cox, esq. to Miss E. K. Horne—Lieut. H. Brett to Miss M. A. Street—J. Young, esq. to Miss W. C. Lynham—G. Miles, esq. to Miss J. T. Short—At Bathwick, J. Fisher, esq. to Miss J. Pinkney—At Chew Magna, C. Mullins, esq. to Miss A. Jones—At Bridgewater, Mr. Milton to Mrs. Witch—At Newton St. Loe, the Rev. R. Pennell to Mrs. Hammett—At Wincanton, Mr. Pratt to Miss M. Coombs—At Frome, Mr. Morris to Miss Barter—At West Camul, Mr. W. Feaver to Miss Sealey.

Died.] At Taunton, Mr. J. Jennings—The Rev. J. Townsend—At Bedminster, Mr. T. L. Vining—At Frome, Mary White, 105—At Bridgwater, Mr. J. Skinners—At Whatley, near Frome, H. Shore, esq.—At Bath, Mrs. Wyman—Miss J. A. Duncan—Mrs. Brownell—At Staplegrove, near Taunton, Mr. T. Parratt—At Chewton Keynsham, Mrs. M. Emery, 100—At Castlecary, Mr. Ross—At Holway, near Taunton, Miss L. Stirling—At Shepton Mallet, Mrs. Jenkins—At Norton Rectory, Mrs. Wait.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Chartley Castle, Lord Viscount Tamworth—The Rev. R. Buckridge, of Stone—At Hints, Miss S. Floyer—At Burton-upon-Trent, J. Clay, esq.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Rickling, the Rev. Mr. Horsely to Miss A. J. Judd—At Aldborough, J. Nunn, esq. to Miss M. A. Skerman—At Bury, Mr. J. Munro to Miss S. Pearl—At Ipswich, Mr. D. Burrows to Mrs. Bendall—Mr. J. Blomfield to Miss F. Orbell—At Halesworth, Mr. W. Garrod to Miss A. Browne—At Halbrook, Mr. W. Mudd to Miss M. A. Martin—At Glemsford, Mr. J. Wallace to Miss S. Burroughs—At St. James, Southelmham, the Rev. F. Berkway to Miss M. A. Cracknell—At Bramfield Church, S. Glissod, esq. to Miss C. M. Gooch.

Died.] At Freckenham, Mrs. Norman—At Bury, Mr. S. Pavis—At Brettingham, Mrs. Fayers—At Ipswich, Miss E. Hamilton—Mr. J. Goss—Mrs. Roberts—Mr. J. Perry—At Henham, Miss Porter—At Wattisfield, Mrs. Crabb—At Copdock, Mrs. Alderton—At Woodbridge, Mrs. A. Stourton—At Fressingfield, Mr. S. Clutten—At Halesworth, Mrs. Nichols—Mrs. Cullingford—Mrs. Smy, of Buxhall—At Holten, the Rev. W. Colchester.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Iping, E. B. Bonny, esq. to Miss E. Piggott—At Brighton, W. G. S. Cowell, esq. to Miss M. Tomkins—At Arundel, Mr. Lee to Miss E. Turner.

Died.] At Hastings, Mr. T. Woodrow—At Brighton, Mr. Atkins—P. Templeman, esq.—At Worthing, Mr. C. Goddard.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Edgbaston, J. Parkes, esq. to Miss E. R. Priestley—At Handsworth, Mr. R. Cope to Miss M. A. Smith—Mr. J. Edwards to Miss J. Morris, of Birmingham—At Coventry, Mr. C. Judd to Miss E. M. Smith.

Died.] At Birmingham, Miss M. Coburn—Mrs. Booth—Mrs. M. A. Barton—At Warwick, Mr. E. Atkins—At Edgbaston House, Mrs. Francis.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Ambleside, H. T. Lutwidge, esq. to Miss M. Taylor—At Kendal, Mr. J. A. Fabe to Miss S. B. Benson.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. W. Holme—At Burton in Lonsdale, Mr. R. Bateson—Mr. Homer, of Mason-gill—At Appleby, Mrs. M. Garth.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Chippenham, Mr. T. Alexander to Miss M. Dowling—At Bradford, W. H. Mackey, esq. to Miss C. Jordan—At Pewsey, Mr. Ricketts to Miss C. Stevens—At Melksham, Mr. T. Miles to Miss Matthews—At Salisbury, the Rev. H. P. Jeston to Miss E. P. Eyre—At Hungerford, Mr. H. Salt to Miss A. Bear—At Alderbury, Mr. W. Lawes to Miss Kendall—J. Edridge, esq. of Pockeridge House, to Miss K. Bond—At Cricklade, the Rev. W. W. Phelps to Miss O. Frowd—At Longbridge Deverill, Mr. A. T. Carr to Miss C. Rickwood—At Allcannings, Mr. J. Parry to Miss A. Hitchcock.

Died.] At Trowbridge, Mrs. Harding—Mr. T. Richmond—Mr. Strange—At Salisbury, Mr. G. Hawker—Mrs. Rogers—Mrs. Kingdon—Mrs. Smith—Mr. W. Jeffrey—At Donnton, Mrs. Beale—At Stockton, the Rev. H. Good—At Upharen, Mr. C. Rowden—At Devizes, J. Gale, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Sayer, of Castlemorton, to Miss S. Woodward, of Baxter's Mill, Longdon.

Died.] Mr. J. Woodward, of Pershore—At Malvern, Lieut.-Col. H. Houston.

YORKSHIRE.

A very respectable meeting took place at the York tavern, York, lately, of gentlemen favourable to the establishment of a Yorkshire Insurance Company. On consideration of all circumstances,

the meeting was unanimously of opinion, that York, from its central situation, as the capital of the county, was an eligible place for the establishment of an office; and a committee of ten gentlemen were appointed to draw up a prospectus, and to report to a future meeting.

Married.] At Keighley, the Rev. T. Batty to Miss A. Iveson—At Halifax, Mr. R. Kendall to Miss M. Thompson—At Knaresborough, Mr. Millner to Miss S. Calvert—At Rothwell, Mr. W. Ward to Miss J. Fearnley—Mr. Tolson, of Knaresborough, to Miss Henlock—At Aberford, W. R. Crompton, esq. to Miss E. Markham—At Mirfield, Mr. Thorman to Miss A. Gill—At Hull, Mr. W. Bowden to Miss M. Anderson—At Bradford, Mr. J. Horsfall to Miss E. Baker—The Rev. J. Foster to Miss S. Spenser—The Rev. H. J. Bailey to Miss S. Rend—At Ripon, Mr. J. Fawcett to Miss H. Stoney—At Giggleswick, J. Preston, esq. to Miss A. Starkie—At Morley, Mr. W. Beutley to Miss R. Scholefield—At Huddersfield, Mr. W. Greenwood to Miss E. Wood—At York, N. Norcliffe, esq. to Miss D. H. Foulis—At Leeds, Mr. J. Storey to Miss M. Johnson—At Sheffield, Mr. T. W. Jackson to Miss A. Hodgson.

Died.] At Great Woodhouse, Mr. S. Wade—At Oatlands, near Wetherby, Mr. R. Elsworth—At Wakefield, Mr. G. Brooke—Miss Exley—At Dewsbury Moor, Mr. R. Greenwood—At Bradford, Mr. J. Gibson—At Croft House, Mr. T. Binns—At Skipton, Mr. J. Smith—Mr. R. Clark—At Knaresborough, Mrs. Earnshaw—Mrs. Cartledge—At Horspeth, Mrs. Reynolds—At Barley, Mrs. Stanfield—At Leeds, Mrs. Greaves—Mr. J. Smith—Mr. C. Dodsworth—Mr. A. Ward—Mr. J. Lee—At Bradford, Mr. W. Wells—At Doncaster, W. Bright, esq.—At Armley, Mrs. Cawood—At Hazlewood Hall, Lady Vavasour—At Norton Banks, Mr. J. Roystone—At Letherton, J. Raper, esq.—At Howden, the Rev. R. Spofforth—At Otley, Mr. J. Stead, 91—At Bolton, near Bradford, Mrs. Snowden—At Grimsby, Mr. J. Preston.

WALES.

A valuable vein of clay has been recently discovered in the mountains of North Wales, which has been introduced into our potteries with great success, producing an improved article (appropriately termed *Celtic China*) combining the durability and other advantages of iron-stone china, with the beautiful surface of the finest French porcelain.

Married.] At Holyhead, R. White, esq. to Miss E. M. Jones—At Llandbelig, Mr. H. W. Lewis to Miss A. Woodyatt—At Cardigan, the Rev. J. Lloyd to Miss Mathias—At Urachynlleth, Capt. J. P. Ellis to Miss Pugh—At Manordivy, Mr. T. Windsor to Miss A. M. Richards—At Bodedern, Mr. E. Parry to Mrs. L. Edwards—At Tenby, J. Leach, esq. to Mrs. Gilchrist—At Llanrhaiadr, Mr. L. Wynne to Miss M. Roberts—At Old Radnor, Mr. J. Jones to Miss L. A. Barnbrook—At Llansadown Church, W. Williams, esq. to Miss M. Thomas—At Wrexham, Mr. W. Breese to Miss M. Hugo.

Died.] At Halkin Flint, Mrs. Taylor—At Eyton, near Wrexham, Mr. J. Evison—At Haverfordwest, T. Bowen, esq.—Mrs. Clibbon—At Beaumaris, Mr. H. Tyrer—At Aberystwith, Mrs. E. James—W. Bonsell, M.D.—At Carnarvon, Mr. R. Morris—At Broughton Hall, the Rev. W. W. Davies—At Wrexham, Mrs. Painter—At Aberglassny, T. Phillips—At Brecon, D. Lloyd, esq.

SCOTLAND.

A steam-boat, very superior in her size, construction, and accommodations, is established between Loch Tarbert, Isla, Staffa, Iona, and even the Giant's Causeway; and thus with but a trifling intermission there is a communication by steam between London and the above places, the route being from London to Edinburgh by steam, from Edinburgh to Glasgow forty miles by a good road or a pleasant water conveyance in track-boats, from Glasgow to Loch Tarbert by steam, and from the latter place the new steam boat conveys passengers, three times a week, to Isla, Staffa, and the Giant's Causeway.

Married.] At Edinburgh, the Earl of Leven and Melville to Eliz. A. Campbell, daughter of Lord Succoth—A. F. Smith, esq. to Miss M. A. Burn—R. Blackie, esq. to Miss Purvis—M. Ross, esq. to Miss G. Cumming—Mr. R. Dempster to Miss J. Stark—The Rev. J. Kennedy to Miss M. Mutter—At Leith, Mr. A. S. Bisset to Miss F. Thom—Mr. V. Neilson to Miss J. Tait—At Phantassie, J. Aitchison, esq. to Miss J. Rennie—At Perth, Mr. H. Russel to Miss M. Gray—At Drylaw, Capt. C. H. Watson, R.N. to Miss M. Ramsay—At Glasgow, Mr. J. Honeyman to Miss J. Smith—T. Campbell, esq. to Miss A. Finlay—At Montrose, Mr. V. Clirehugh to Miss M. A. Scott.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Major C. Campbell—Mrs. M. G. Porteous—Mrs. J. Johnston—D. Meldrum, esq.—T. Ferguson, esq.—Mrs. C. H. Grandison—Mrs. H. M. Callendar—At Thurso, Mrs. Pringle—At Grange Toll, near Edinburgh, Mr. R. Wright—At Heatherwick House, Miss M. Milnes—At Dysart, Mr. G. Reddie—At Heatherwick House, Mr. G. Handyman—At Stirling, the Rev. A. Bruce—Mrs. Gleig—At Haddington, Mr. W. Shiells—Mrs. Cunningham—At Roukeillour House, Mrs. M. Maitland—At Cannonmills, Miss M. Ritchie.

IRELAND.

If proofs were wanting to shew the anxious desire of the peasantry in the neighbourhood of Tralee, to avail themselves of every opportunity for bettering their condition by active industry, they might be found in the desire evinced by the poor people of the surrounding country, for procuring flaxseed, wool, wheels, &c., on terms of re-payment, from the supply lately furnished by the fund established for the encouragement of industry. Never, in the memory of the oldest person living, has such eagerness been shewn for cultivating flax; nor such back-loads of seed, on man, woman, and child, carrying to the country, through the streets. Exclusive of the supply furnished by the fund above alluded to, large quantities have been, this season, sold in the town, and those who have speculated in that article have had a quick and profitable sale.

Married.] At Dublin, J. Adam, esq. to Miss S. Cooke—R. Moore, esq. to Miss W. Westby—J. Perrin, esq. of Wicklow, to Miss E. Blood—J. Sullivan, esq. to the Hon. E. M. Smyth—T. Twycross, esq. to Miss M. Barrington—W. White, esq. to Miss E. Blake—C. Tuthill, esq. to Miss G. Reeves—C. Anderson, esq. to Miss H. Rea—H. R. Flude, esq. to Miss S. Barrington—At Cork, the Rev. R. L. Connell to Miss S. P. Gregg—Mr. J. Mangan to Miss M. Meade—At Limekill, co. Waterford, Mr. H. Hill to Miss A. Kelly—At Londonderry, J. E. Miller, esq. to Miss F. Scott—At Drumina, co. Cavan, J. Garvin, esq. to Miss A. Morton—At Waterford, W. Newsons, esq. to Miss P. Ridgway—In Gort, Mr. C. Bernard to Miss H. L. French—At Viewmount, Clare, P. Stackpoole, esq. to Miss M. O'Langlin.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Perceval—Mr. P. Gorman—Walter Thorn, esq.—Miss A. Franklin—Mrs. Stewart—Mr. J. Osborne—G. L. Touche, esq.—R. Crosbie, esq.—Mrs. C. Holmes—Mrs. E. Good—Miss H. Townsend—M. Fitzgerald, esq.—At Enniskerry, Mr. B. O'Brien—At Corkhill, Mr. Woodhouse—At Roundwood, Queen's County, Miss Battier—At Callan, Dr. Cummins—At Carlingford, Mrs. Reid—In Sligo, D. O'Brien, esq.—At Kinsale, Miss S. Adams—At Limerick, T. Hickman, esq.—In Carlow, H. Payne, esq.—At Kilcrea, W. Wiseman, esq.—At St. Mullins, Carlow, the Rev. T. Moore—At Davidstown, T. Archbold, esq.—At Drogheda, R. L. Parker, esq.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

SEPT. 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The calm which prevails at home, the busy occupations of an industrious population, and the gratifying view afforded by the union of many important political measures of the Government with the tide of public feeling, makes Great Britain form at present a remarkable contrast to the states of the Continent. With but a few thousand military in the country, that in point of physical power are literally nothing to fourteen millions of population, and therefore cannot be imagined as essential in promoting peace, or restraining from tumult; without a passport and spy system; with a population enlightened, and among which the expression of opinion is free, the Government has no excesses to restrain, and no fears of a domestic nature to harass and distress it. Very rarely in our history has the movement of the directing power of the country and that of the public mind been simultaneous, scarcely, perhaps, since the Ministry of the Earl of Chatham. But how much more valuable is the expression of public opinion now to what it then was—how much better informed is our population, and, by a natural consequence, how much more weighty and forcible are its energies! Ministers, perhaps, have not conceded much, but what they have conceded is felt to have been granted openly and with candour, and the disposition to act thus is alone of great effect in itself. The advantage of the late political changes in the cabinet are incalculable. They have enabled England to present a picture to the nations of Europe which their people may gaze upon with envy, and which their Governments contemplate with jealousy and dislike, because its chief excellency is derived from constitutional freedom. Prussia keeps her population quiet with the bayonet, and is involving her finances for its support upon a system that cannot go on long. Russia is just raising her head from barbarism, and is endeavouring to give as much consequence to her subjects as may make them soar above the serf, but be passively obedient to the authorities and the knout. Austria remains in the slough of ignorance and despotism, busy in quenching every spark of knowledge that appears in her dominions, and glorying in the hope of a second night of darkness and chains. France, with a violated charter, and a numerous and oppressive police, occupies herself in endeavouring to make the nation retrograde in liberty, and in rebuilding the fallen edifice of superstition. Reviving the censorship of the press, that public opinion may be prevented from having free expression, and dispersing the schools of science and learning which she lately possessed, in order to bind the rising generation in the trammels of Jesuitism and priestcraft. England alone stands proudly in the strength of her people and Government; and in proportion as she encourages free institutions and the developement of the industry of the nation—so in proportion as her commerce, opinion, and action are unshackled, her tranquillity, power, and revenue, increase. In short, she prospers more the more she is governed, and acts upon principles the reverse of those which are in vogue among the high allied powers. The scene of industry and the institutions of all kinds she at present exhibits are the most astonishing ever offered to the sight of man. She still has multiplied abuses in every department, but they must give way by and by to the irresistible influence of a higher state of knowledge, and a better system of policy. Old sticklers for antiquity, lovers of what *is* from pure individual interest, worshippers of old saws and ancient anomalies, those who believe a coarse rag of superstition and bigotry is worth all the reason and liberal feeling of the present time, who are fond of dust and mouldiness, find themselves becoming every day more and more objects of surprise and of pity—monuments of the unintellectual and prejudiced character of the past time. Now, at the present moment, far better perhaps than at any former period of her late history, may England boast of her "precedence in shewing the nations how to live."

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has withdrawn the operation of the Insurrection Act from several districts in which tranquillity is happily re-established. Numerous executions, however, have taken place, principally for crimes committed long since in different parts of Ireland; among them were the murderers of the Sheas in 1821, and of Major Hare. A mother, aged 75, and her son, 28, have been executed together at Carrickfergus for poisoning the son's wife. A priest named Carrol, in a state of derangement,

lately caused the death of a child, under pretence of casting out devils from it. The most curious part of the affair was the reverential awe which even this insane priest excited in the view of the by-standers, some of whom even lent their aid in furtherance of his mad designs!

Peace has been concluded between England and Algiers. On the 24th of July, Sir H. Neale, with the squadron under his command, consisting of 22 sail of ships of war, bombs, &c., stood in towards the town and batteries of Algiers, but the wind dying away, they were prevented from making an attack. Soon afterwards the Dey again agreed to ratify the treaty concluded with Lord Exmouth, to abolish Christian Slavery for ever in his dominions. In respect to receiving again Mr. M'Donald, as consul, the Dey declared he could not be answerable for his safety from the people, and Mr. Danford of the Revenge, was appointed to fill his place temporarily. Lieut. Quin, of the Naiad, had previously captured an Algerine brig by boarding.

A Portuguese and Brazilian commission, for adjusting the differences between the two nations, has been held in Downing-street, and still continues to sit there. Austria, it also appears, has proferred her mediation to reconcile the differences between the two countries.

A fresh code of instructions has been issued from the Admiralty for establishing an amended system of food and allowances to the warrant-officers, seamen, and marines of the fleet. One very prominent article in the new plan is the diminution of the quantity of spirits hitherto distributed to the seamen, and the substitution of other comforts, such as beer, tea, coffee, flour, and an increase of 2s. per month in the pay.

A Brazilian Loan has been negociated in London for 1,000,000*l*. to be represented by stock at seventy-five per cent., and to bear an interest of five per cent.

The report of the select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the practice of paying the wages of labour out of poor-rates, and to consider the propriety of altering the practice, contains much matter calculated to throw light upon great abuses, and one very prominent cause of the distress of the peasantry. The report contains an enumeration of the evils of the system, the burthens it entails on individuals, and the degradation of the character of the labouring classes which has been its inevitable consequence.

THE COLONIES.

No operations of moment have been effected against the Burmese in India—at least, no intelligence of any such have reached this country, though preparations were making to bring them to reasonable measures by the *ultima ratio* of the Company, which it has never been slow to employ upon similar occasions. The desire of the inhabitants of India to effect an intercourse with this country in a space of time comparatively short, has occupied much of the public attention. A meeting has been held in Calcutta to consider proposals for establishing steam packets with England. Ten thousand pounds, or a lac of rupees, had been subscribed for the first adventurer who shall succeed in making the voyage to and from England in a vessel of not less than 200 tons, and half that sum for the performance of one half the voyage. Vaccination was adopting universally, though the virus was not communicable during the hot months. The ichor is preserved in vessels hermetically sealed during the time of the warmest temperature, and is used effectually in the colder season.

The system by which the governors of colonies are appointed at home seems to stand in need of immediate revision. With an enlightened nobility, meritorious officers, and civilians of high intellect, it is somewhat extraordinary that a British minister should be compelled to send out persons for governors of colonies on the principle of interest, without regard to their adaptation for office. Englishmen have a right to expect in the colonies the same privileges they enjoy at home. Settlers do not discover that in leaving their free country to take up their abode in a British colony they are to be subjected to arbitrary power, and to no law but the will of the ruler, until it is too late. As well might they go and reside in Russia or Austria. Lord Charles Somerset, of whom nothing more is known than that he is governor of the Cape of Good Hope, has been exhibiting a precious specimen of sagacity in establishing game-laws there—removing European feudal abuses to an African colony! He has also been employed in putting down the press, and sending home from the station an individual, who does not appear to have acted in any other manner than as a British subject he had an undoubted right to act. It is grievous to reflect that persons who go to settle in several of our colonies, must forfeit all the privileges of their birthrights, and be governed by the laws of despotic countries, or the caprice of the

ruler alone. It appears that Government has latterly been awakened to a sense of this evil, and commissioners have been sent to the Cape to examine into the state of existing laws and abuses there, and to report upon the same. The conduct of Lord Somerset would lead every thinking person to believe he had been schooled by Metternich, and drilled into the service of Austria prior to his holding the government in question.

A disturbance, but not of a very serious nature, much more importance having been attached to it than it merited, by the enemies of slave-emancipation, broke out on one of the estates in Jamaica, in June last, but was immediately repressed. Of course it is ascribed to the enemies of slavery at home, and to the proceedings in Parliament, to whose account all rebellions, as they are styled, among the negroes will for a long time to come be placed. The public statements, and the newspaper accounts are coloured by the colonists themselves, and the truth will very rarely be got at. Severe usage, as aforetime, on the part of the slave-owners may again raise disturbances, but the cause reported to the Crown will be Wilberforce and the measures of the slave-abolitionists. Here is another evil of an enslaved press in the colonies.

The Earl of Huntingdon had been for some time embroiled with the House of Assembly in Dominica. The New House was sitting on the 10th of June. The printer of a newspaper there had been called before the House, respecting the publication of a letter from the agent of the Island, announcing the intended removal of the Governor, it not having been placed on the minutes of the house. The printer admitted that he had received the letter from a magistrate, a Mr. Hobson. The printer was not censured. Mr. Hobson, however, soon after received a summary notification, that he was dismissed from the magistracy, on which he wrote to the Governor, demanding the reason, and desiring to be proceeded against, if he had ever abused his authority, and concluding by wishing his Lordship a safe and speedy passage to Europe on his removal.

The last letters from New South Wales state that Mr. Cunningham, Botanical Collector for Kew Gardens, has discovered a valuable tract of country abounding in well watered plains and fine timbered land to the North of Bathurst, and a pass through a ridge of mountains which stretch East and West to Liverpool Plains, discovered by Mr. Oxley in 1818. This latitudinal dividing range is situated on the other side of a stream named the Goulburn, and in many parts resembles the Blue Mountains.

Despatches have been received from Cape Coast Castle, dated May 28. The following are extracts.

"On the 19th inst. I went to the camp (bush or jungle) to see the position occupied by our force, and left Major Chisholm, whose exertions have been most praiseworthy throughout, in command there, with directions to continue cutting paths towards the Ashantees, whose fighting post was about five miles distant, returning myself into the Fort, to superintend and hasten our preparations, and to forward supplies of ammunition. 20th, I ordered every man, well enough to do duty, to be marched to camp, being anxious to attack the enemy as soon as possible, having learnt that the King of Ashantee was rapidly advancing with ten thousand men, to form a junction with the body who were opposed to us. The forts were this day garrisoned by seamen and marines from the squadron, who were landed with the utmost promptitude by Captain Prickett, of the Owen Glendower, the then senior officer, for the purpose.—21st, Major Chisholm succeeded, after very great exertion and fatigue, in cutting paths to the enemy's position about one P. M., when an engagement immediately commenced; the enemy fought bravely, keeping up a heavy fire from bush so thick that he could only be seen at intervals, and making several attempts to turn the Major's flanks; but finding himself baffled at all points, after fighting for five hours, his fire ceased, and he retired from the field, as we afterwards ascertained, with great loss in killed and wounded, whilst ours, as will appear by the annexed return, was trifling in both.—The advantage thus gained might have been productive of the most beneficial and decisive results, had it been in Major Chisholm's power to follow it up; but neither threats nor persuasions could prevail on our Fantee allies to advance a step in pursuit of the enemy; on the contrary, most of them fled previous to the first fire; others soon followed, and as Major Chisholm at last found himself abandoned by all, except the officers, regulars, and militia, and a few brave native auxiliaries, not composing in all nearly half our forces, he very prudently retired, without the slightest molestation, to a position rather on this side of that which he occupied previous to the action; and the Ashantees two days afterwards returned to the ground from which they had on that occasion been driven. I cannot close this communication without expressing my obligations for the cordial co-operation and assistance rendered to me by Captain Bullen, C.B. R.N. (and before his arrival by Captain Prickett), and the officers of the squadron under his orders, and in particular to Captain Bowen, of the Driver, whose exertions for five months last year, in mounting and equipping the guns of this fort, drew forth the warm acknowledgments of the late Commodore Sir Robert Mends.—I must also particularise Lieut. King, R.N. first of the Driver, who commanded a division of our forces in the field for several months in 1823, and being a volunteer, was slightly wounded in the affair of the 21st inst.—From Major Chisholm, Royal African Colonial Light Infantry (with whose civil govern-

ment I do not mean to interfere), and all officers, military and civil, I receive every support, although their duties are, in consequence of their very limited number, very fatiguing and laborious. It affords me much pleasure to add, that Major Chisholm, who is really a most deserving and zealous officer, represents the regulars (2d West India Regiment and Colonial Corps), militia, and some others, to have conducted themselves with very praiseworthy steadiness in the recent engagement.

"Return of the regulars, militia, and unorganised forces, shewing their strength prior to the action with the Ashantees, on the 21st May 1824, and their losses in killed, wounded, and missing on that day. Cape Coast Castle, May 1824.

"*Effective, prior to the action.*—Regulars—1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 quartermaster, 2 assistant and staff-surgeons, 12 serjeants, 10 drummers, 211 rank and file. Militia—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 19 serjeants, 446 rank and file. Total—1 major, 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 quartermaster, 2 assistant and staff-surgeons, 31 serjeants, 10 drummers, 657 rank and file.

"*Killed.*—Regulars—1 rank and file. Militia—3 rank and file. Total—4 rank and file.

"*Wounded.*—Regulars—1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file. Militia—1 captain, 3 serjeants, 51 rank and file. Total—1 captain, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 69 rank and file.

"*Missing.*—Regulars—1 serjeant, 7 rank and file. Militia—80 rank and file. Total—1 serjeant, 87 rank and file.

"The unorganised native force consisted of 77 chiefs and 5187 men, of whom 84 were killed and 603 wounded."

By the newspapers from Sierra Leone, it appears that the story of Sir C. Mac Carthy, having been tortured, as given in England by the advocates for slavery, is entirely without foundation. Mr. Williams, who was with Sir Charles, when he fell, states that he had first his arm broken by a shot, and he was afterwards wounded in the breast, Mr. W. believes mortally, and fell. Messrs. Wetherill and Buckle assisted him in putting Sir Charles under a tree, where they were surrounded, and all but himself killed; when it appears their heads were cut off, as he saw the bodies soon after lying headless. The mortality at Cape Coast from the African fever is very great, and the rainy season having set in, it is feared there will be but few whites left alive at its conclusion. The slave trade under the flags of France and Spain suffers but little diminution. The orders given to the officers of the French ships of war, sent on the coast, seem designed to neutralize every effort on their part to put down the traffic, and render the duplicity of the Government clear. The Brazilians also still continue to carry on the trade. The inhabitants of Trinidad have received the orders of the government at home, respecting the slaves, with much chagrin, and have held a meeting for petitioning the Governor to suspend their promulgation, which he of course as in duty bound, declined to do. The meeting then came to the following resolution: (the old bugbear of the fear of a negro insurrection, could not be pleaded, it appears from the resolution itself.)

"That as by the vigilance of his Majesty's Government, and the imposing appearance of the regular and militia forces, any *overwhelming* catastrophe arising from relaxation of discipline, and the *excitement* of unwarrantable expectations in the *ignorant minds of the slave population*, which *must* come from the enactments of the late Order in Council, may, under the blessing of Providence, be averted, and the Colony be subjected only to slow and lingering ruin, which will not be less oppressive and sure, because exhibited in vexatious detail; this Committee are of opinion that the inhabitants should be invited to transmit to the Chairman of this Board, in Port of Spain, a statement of every cause in which they might find themselves in any degree sufferers by loss of time, labour, or otherwise, under the enactments of the aforesaid Order; and that it be recommended that such statements be clear, concise, touching upon facts, avoiding, as much as possible, expressions of opinion: and to give them additional weight, and to render them useful for the ulterior purposes for which they are intended, that they be attested by other respectable inhabitants in their vicinity, and sworn to, where practicable, before the Commandant of the quarter, or Alcalde of the barrier in which the deponent may reside."

FOREIGN STATES.

A change has taken place in the French Ministry, as the following decree will explain.

"I. Appoints—1st. Lieutenant-General Baron Damas, now Secretary of War, to be Minister for Foreign Affairs.—2. The Marquis Clermont Tonnerre, now Minister of the Marine, to be Minister of War.—3. Count Chabrol to be Minister of Marine.

"II. The Marquis of Lauriston, now Minister of the Household, to be *Grand Veneur* of France.

"III. The Duc de Doudeauville, now Post-Master general, to be Master of the King's Household.

"IV. The Marquis of Lauriston is appointed Minister Secretary of State.

"V. M. de Martignac to be Director of the *Enregistrement* and the *Domains*.

"VI. 1st. The Marquis de Vaulchier to be Post-master. 2. M. de Castelbajac to be Director General of the Customs, in the room of Marquis Vaulchier."

"VII. Louis, by the Grace of God, &c.

"We have ordained and ordain as follows:—

"Art. 1. There shall be formed in the depart-

ment of our Minister of the Marine and Colonies a Council of Admiralty.

"2. The Council of Admiralty shall be composed of three general officers of the Marine, and two superior officers of the administration of the Marine, or ancient administrators of the Colonies.

"The members of the Council of Admiralty shall be nominated by us, on the proposal of our Minister of Marine and Colonies.

"3. The Council shall meet under the Presidency of our Minister of Marine, who, in case of hindrance, shall be replaced by a member selected by himself.

"4. The Council of Admiralty shall give its opinion on all measures which relate to the maritime and colonial legislation and the administration of the colonies—to the organisation of our naval forces—to the mode of victualling—to maritime works and buildings—to the direction and employment of the naval forces in time of peace and war.

"5. Our Minister of the Marine is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws.

"Given at our Palace of St. Cloud, the 4th of August, the year of Grace 1824, of our reign the 30th.

"By the King, "LOUIS.

"The President of the Council of Ministers,

"J. DE VILLELE."

The king by an ordinance of the 15th of August, has re-established the censorship of the press, as it is stated, provisionally only, until the meeting of the Chambers; but it is probable, that as Villele, the minister, has gone thus far, he will secure the permanency of the censorship when that period arrives. This measure has very deservedly rendered him more unpopular. It shews the spirit which prevails among the men at present in power, and leaves the French people very little to hope for in the way of enlargement of their privileges and liberties, or in a more enlightened system than that of ancient views and revived Jesuitism can offer.

Spain still presents to the world the happy picture of a nation governed after the system laid down by the Holy Allies. The Junta of purification as it is styled, is little more than a modified inquisition. Its agents are ordered to make "secret, individual, certain, and exact reports, without using palliatives or generalities, of the political conduct of such employers, and to say what was the public opinion with regard to them in those towns where they were employed, or where they resided during the continuance of the Constitutional system." Also, whether the party has done any injury to the partizans of the King, or offended the King's defenders, or shewed any aversion to the priesthood! The agents of this junta are assured that no person shall see their reports, and that they shall be sealed up and deposited in the archives after perusal. The accused have no appeal; and nothing of its rigour is lost by the way in which it is executed. In the mean time Ferdinand smokes his cigar with the peculiar dignity which his character and actions have stamped upon him, and thinks himself seated in full plenitude of power, while in reality he is upon a slumbering volcano. Disturbances are said to have broken out in more than one part of Spain, and to threaten extensive mischief. The French can scarcely keep in peace the party who welcomed them as friends, and blood was lately spilled in Madrid in a quarrel between the French soldiers and the people. The Empecinado is said to have escaped from prison. The dungeons still overflow with suspicious persons, and it has been asserted that one-fourth of the entire population of the country is actually incarcerated or placed under surveillance of the priesthood, police, and their agents.

Accounts from Lisbon contradict the intention of a Hanoverian corps being sent into Portugal, and that no convention has been concluded on the subject. The king has rewarded by crosses and other favours, the foreign Diplomatic agents to whom he so lately owed his security from the plots of his wife and son.

The Government of Austria has issued an order that no suspicious foreigner shall enter its dominions. Lord Holland is excluded by name, because his Lordship has spoken so openly and truly respecting the Holy Allies in the British Parliament—an ordinance ridiculous enough in itself as exerted against an individual, who had no views of travelling in that country, and insulting towards the Government and nation to which it is so much indebted. The presence of four ladies is also thought dangerous to the repose of the Austrian empire, and they are forbidden to tread the enviable soil. The Austrians are to occupy the kingdom of Naples for some time longer, where they are distinguished for their opposition to all intercourse with Greece, and the hatred they exhibit to its sacred cause.

The Turks have made an attack upon the Greek Island of Ipsara, with 14,000 men, which they captured with strong resistance. It is stated, however, that while they were occupied in carrying it, the Greeks attacked their naval squadron, and destroyed a great portion of it. No intelligence has reached England of any operations of importance in the Morea, except that Omer Vrioni had declared against the Porte, and had shewn his sincerity, by inviting the Albanians to his banners, and placing the famous castle of Kiapha in the hands of a tribe dependent on the family of Marco Bozzaris.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

THE Opera Season closed on Saturday, 14th August, with "Don Giovanni;" besides which, "La Donna del Lago," "Semiramide," "Romeo e Giulietta," and "Tancredi" occupied the nights of performance since our last report.

Our opinion of "Semiramide" has not been substantially changed on a second hearing. The score is powerfully written; many of the harmonic combinations are of a superior stamp and deeply impressive; but the music, as a whole, is very deficient in point of good and original melodies, and, as usual, reminiscences and plagiarisms are introduced without scruple. Rossini's style seems to have undergone a striking change of late; he is more learned, more stern, and less gay and melodiously pleasing in his last productions. Has his matrimonial union rendered him more chromatic?

But the *maestro* has decamped, and nobody but himself is the better for his residence in England; for he certainly has pocketed our notes without giving us any of his own. John Bull has paid the piper, without having so much as a whistle for his money. A writ *ne exeat regno* ought to have been obtained by Mr. Benelli, and held over the run-away until he had finished his "Ugo rè d'Italia," if ever it was more than a hum of the Maestro's. To be serious; the disappointment of the public and the managers of the King's Theatre, however lightly Signor Rossini may think of it, is any thing but creditable to his character. Various causes are assigned for the infraction of his engagement: the natural indolence of the composer, the incessant vortex of money-making occupations, differences with the conductors of the establishment, a hesitating diffidence in the production of an opera, of which the highest expectations had been raised, and on which the author's fame in England might depend. Perhaps a combination of all these causes frustrated the hopes of the public and the management. But no matter; the bird is flown, probably to return no more—no great matter either.

The disappointment experienced from Signor Rossini, no doubt operated as a serious drawback on the exertions of the manager, which, we must do him the justice to say, were on a scale of liberality seldom equalled in the annals of the theatre. We have, in a former report adverted to the great strength of the vocal establishment, which amounted almost to a double company. An unexampled degree of indisposition among the performers also contributed its share in diminishing the effect of the manager's comprehensive arrangements; and yet the performances, with very few exceptions, were distinguished by decided merit and an unusual degree of variety; and their attractiveness at all events was indisputable, for at no former period have we observed houses equally crowded.

The operas given during the season were as follow:

Zelmira	Rossini
Il Barbiere di Siviglia	Rossini
Ricciardo e Zoraide	Rossini
Otello	Rossini
Il Turco d' Italia	Rossini
Tancredi	Rossini
La Donna del Lago	Rossini
Semiramide	Rossini
Il Fanatico per la Musica	Mayer
Romeo e Giulietta	Zingarelli
Le Nozze di Figaro	Mozart
Il Don Giovanni	Mozart

Rossini thus was again the lord of the ascendant: this was natural enough, as the choice no doubt depended upon him; indeed the case is much the same all over the Continent, with the exception perhaps of Germany, where the works of living native composers, and of the celebrated masters of the previous generation, still contrive to make a successful stand against the prevailing Rossinomania. We do by no means think lightly of the merits of the favourite of the present day. Rossini's musical genius is indisputable; some of his operas contain pieces of great beauty and of striking dramatic effect, but he is not scrupulous in copying himself and others; the same thought is reproduced over and over again, and he is a mannerist to such a degree, that his imitators have perfectly succeeded in producing works quite similar to their original. We have already adverted to the recent change in Rossini's style—a change for the worse, in our opinion; the laboured and noisy scores he has sent into the world of late do not compensate for the want of that good melody, which in "Tancredi," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and one or two more operas, established his reputation.

In concluding, a remark or two on the *personnel* of the establishment of this season may not be out of place. Madame Pasta, we hope, may be induced to visit our boards again; the great applause she earned was well deserved; Madame de Begnis and her husband we shall be equally glad to meet next year; Signor Garcia's vocal talents are of the first order, but we

regret to say, his performances of late were sometimes tinctured with a certain degree of coarseness, proceeding perhaps from temporary physical causes, which operated injuriously on his best exertions; as to Signor Remorini we sincerely trust he may be re-engaged; he is admirable in his line. Curioni, we are sorry to hear, has left the establishment. Benetti's future services may well be dispensed with; the miserable bassoon in the orchestra we devoutly hope will make room for the first-rate and native talent of Mr. Mackintosh, whose absence during the season has been severely felt and universally regretted; and as to Mr. Centroni, the oboe, if he would but try in the recess to soften his play into greater delicacy, and to blow in better tune, we should be glad to see him in his place again, for his abilities are unquestionable.

With regard to the Ballet, it is but justice to acknowledge the skill and effectiveness of the saltatory corps in general, although the ballets themselves, viz:—"La fête Hongroise," "La Noce du Village," "Le songe d'Ossian," "Le Page Inconstant," "Jadis et Aujourd'hui," have, upon the whole, not proved equal to those of prior seasons.

THE DRAMA.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

Der Freischutz.—This celebrated opera, long vaunted by the German musicians, has at length been produced, and has satisfied the expectations which its announcement raised. A more spirited and a more successful effort was certainly never made by the Proprietor of a Summer Theatre. It was much to find space in so limited a sphere for the exhibition of the scenic wonders of the piece, but still more to find heart to engage all the professional talent necessary to give effect to its strange and thrilling music.

The story of this opera is taken from a spirit-stirring and blood-freezing work, called "Popular Tales and Romances of the Northern Nations." The original is unquestionably a tale of deep and fearful interest, which is not entirely preserved in the drama. According to this more authentic legend, William, clerk to the bailiff of a forest in Germany; loves and is beloved by Katherine, the only child of a forester, who lives on a little estate granted to one of his ancestors for his skill as a marksman. The father is resolved that his daughter shall marry none but a huntsman, which indeed is only reasonable, since his farm is held by tenure, which requires each possessor to go through a trial of his skill as a marksman before he is allowed to enjoy it. William, on hearing of the old man's determination, leaves his desk for the field, and is accepted as Katherine's lover. In a short time he is mysteriously bereft of his skill; his bullets seem turned aside by the air, and he entertains bitter fears that he shall be unable to stand the trial-shot, on which his marriage depends. While he wanders about in this state of suspense and misery, he is joined by an old soldier with a wooden leg, who gives him a number of balls which are charmed, and which never miss their aim. With these, he more than regains his former reputation; but he finds them gradually reduced in number; and just before the day of the trial, is compelled to part with his last. Thus distressed, in spite of several warnings which he receives, he proceeds at midnight in the depth of the forest to cast sixty-three balls, sixty of which are to obey his will, and three are to fail. He performs this work in the midst of terrible prodigies, but he does not flinch from its accomplishment, and when it is completed, sees a black horseman, who tells him that the three balls belong to himself, and disappears in the recesses in the wood. Morning dawns; William, feverish and alarmed, comes to the trial; he shoots at a dove, pointed out to him as his mark; but the bullet, which is one of these reserved by the demon, is turned aside and strikes the bride, who falls dead at his feet. The aged parents die of grief, and William, the *Fatal Marksman*, wears out his life in a mad-house.

This catastrophe is too mournful for the stage; and therefore we do not object to the turn (by which the adapter shews some charity for the devil) in changing the course of the ball from the bride to the seducer. But we protest, in so far as in us lies, against the transmutation of the mysterious horseman, first introduced in the tale to intimate to his victim the full extent of his guilt and misery by a few terrible words, into a spirit with fiery eyes, and an enormous hat, who perpetually haunts the stage, and comes at the call of the human fiend with whom he is connected. Still more do we object to the change of the old soldier with the wooden

leg, about whom so fearful a mystery hangs, and who is so sparingly introduced in the original, to a huntsman who has sold himself to the devil, and who lays an elaborate but inexplicable plot to obtain a respite for himself, by offering another in his stead. The introduction of two persons to the magic circle where the bullets are cast, greatly dilutes the horror we feel at the single daring of the agonized lover, who stands unappalled amidst all the terrors of hell, when his mistress is the stake for which he ventures. In the drama too, the last act is singularly devoid of interest; we have seen too much of diabolisms to care for those which are only hinted; and the working up does not supply any natural interest to make amends for the supernatural terrors which have lost their power. Still, with all these deteriorations, enough of the original remains to render the drama one of the most impressive of those few dramatic pieces whose interest is not of this world.

Of the music, scientifically, it does not become us to speak; but its effect on our feelings was peculiar and decisive. The first solemn breathings of the overture disposed the mind to reverential awe, and its subsequent passages told a dim tale, and shadowed to the imagination strange images of superstition and of pleasure. It realized the idea of the Poet,

"Soft notes, awful as the omen
Of destructive tempests coming,
And escaping from that sadness
Into elevated gladness."

The music throughout, especially where the demon appears, is of the same wild and preternatural cast. The very joyous passages have, or seem to have, a certain fiendish spirit infused into them, and the notes of the bridal song are charged with melancholy forebodings.

In order to do justice to this singular music, the orchestra has been greatly strengthened, and a number of able chorus singers added to the company. Braham, as the fatal marksman, sings with all his heart and all his science, and without the least affectation or superfluous flourishing. In the presence of Weber he forgets even himself, and makes an impression which will never be forgotten by any who hear him. Miss Noel at first played and sang Agnes, the Katherine of the original, and raised herself in the estimation of the town by the correctness of her singing and the gentle quietness of her acting; she has now raised herself still higher by voluntarily resigning the part to Miss Stephens, and thus exhibiting a striking exception to the usual humours of the green room. Our sweetest warbler, and we are glad of it, is not most at home in German music, nor are the associations she raises at all spectral; yet who would not see and hear her when they can? Mr. H. Phillips sings the drinking song, to which we have alluded, with considerable gusto; and Mr. T. P. Cooke plays the devil fearfully well. The chief acting part is that of Caspar, the huntsman, who is sold to the forest spirit, and is played by Bennett, whose performance is a servile, but clever imitation of Macready. Of the execution of the incantation scene, in which the bullets are cast, it is impossible to speak too highly. The first dreariness of the glen; the withered witch: the spectral forms; the livid fire; the monstrous shapes of owls, bats, serpents, and huge creeping things without a name; the skeleton chase in the air; and the appearance of Zamiel, the forest demon, in flames, are all finely imagined: the gradations of horror are managed with singular skill; and the final accumulation of wonders is so tremendous as to leave the spectator gaping with amazement at the fall of the curtain.

One of the elegant trifles peculiar to this house, called "The Reign of Twelve Hours," has shewn us Miss Kelly in a new character, and added, if possible, to our sense of the versatility of her genius. She is here a caliph's daughter, who bewitches her father into resigning his sceptre to her for a day, in order to triumph over the heart of a man whom she loves. Her graceful coaxing is so exquisite as to render almost probable the strange sacrifice which it produces. These charming efforts, if efforts they may be called which seem spontaneous, are happily seconded by Mr. Bartley, who plays the most moderate of caliphs. A scene in which he hears his late flatterers pay court to the young sultana is very felicitously hit off both by the author and the actor. The little drama is interspersed with music so original and appropriate, that we can bear to listen to it after Weber's opera, which it regularly follows.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

We know of nothing in these days which can excite so great an interest in the dramatic world as the announcement of a play from Mr. Kenney's pen. He, of all modern dramatists, has depended more on fine observation of life and character, and least on violent contrasts and slang phrases; and though others may have produced as powerful effects for a time, scarcely any have earned so lasting or so honest a fame. His new production, therefore, naturally awakened the curiosity of the best order of play-goers, who hoped to renew the pleasure they had felt in witnessing the Comedies of "The

World," "Debtor and Creditor," and "Sweethearts and Wives," and the farces of "Love, Law, and Physic," "Matrimony," and "Raising the Wind." In the main they were not disappointed; his muse displayed the vivacity, the humour, the ease, and the invention of her youths, but a little dashed the enjoyments of her old admirers by appearing in a Spanish masque. The manners of Spanish comedy, though true to nature and to art, are strange to English apprehensions; and the machinery is somewhat outworn. It must be conceded, however, that of this species of pantomimic comedy, Mr. Kenney has given a pleasant example, and has contrived a great number of lively puzzles. The Alcaid is a stupid self-sufficient magistrate, who fancies himself wiser than all the world, and whom all the world impose on, and whose wisdom is perpetually at cross purposes with nature and truth. His son, whom he believes devoted to pale study, intrigues; his niece presumes to be in love without asking his permission; his deputy, on whom he relies, treasures up his errors to supplant him; his gentle wife, whom he believes all obedience, laughs at him and follows her own sweet will; and his confidential secretary assists the whole *dramatis personæ* to delude and laugh at him. The tricks of all these persons are amusing; but the main-spring of the mirth is Mr. Secretary Liston, whose name we have seen before in the diplomatic line, but for whose political merits we have never till now entertained an adequate respect. He lies and takes bribes with an air which ought to make his fortune in the most respectable circles, and would astonish a committee above stairs as much as he does the galleries. Mr. Farren, as the Magistrate, presents a very finished picture of official imbecility, and polished fooling, and does not fail to give adequate expression to a few amorous traits which enliven the character. Harley, as a servant, privately married against his master's will, introduces the exclamation, "I can't help thinking about my wife," on all occasions, and sometimes with good comic effect, and sings a doleful ditty like Liston's in "Sweethearts and Wives," but with less whimsicality of pathos. Madame Vestris is the hopeful youth, and, bating the essential impropriety of the assumption, sustains the part with gaiety and spirit. The songs of the piece are chiefly divided between her and Miss Paton; and though Madame Vestris sings very prettily, and Miss Paton very brilliantly, rather diminish the spectator's pleasure. Mr. Kenney's incidents and dialogue are sufficiently good to sustain themselves, and the company at the Haymarket are fully competent to do them justice. In itself a comedy is at least as excellent a thing as an opera; and therefore we scarcely understand why an author should give his work an operatic form when writing for a house in which the actors are capital and the band meagre and spiritless.

VARIETIES.

Gas Lights.—The comparative advantages between the gas-lights obtained from Coal and from Oil may be considered under two points of view—Economy in expense, and Security from danger.—In estimating the produce of gas from coal and from fish-oil, I shall take the average of the statements made by the respective Companies for my data. Thus, two bushels of good Wall's End coals, which in the wholesale way, in the London Market, cost about two shillings, will produce upwards of 600 cubic feet of purified coal gas: and one gallon of good whale or other fish-oil, which costs about two shillings (at 25*l.* per ton,) will produce 100 cubic feet of good oil gas. Now if we allow 100 feet of oil gas to be equal in illuminating power to 300 feet of coal gas, we then get double the value in gas from two shillings' worth of coals that we do from two shillings' worth of oil. We moreover obtain a quantity of coke from coal gas-works, equal in value to about two-thirds of the coals consumed; besides coal-tar and ammonia; whilst there is no residuum of the smallest value from the manufacture of oil-gas. If, therefore, we allow the expenditure of capital in the manufacture of coal-gas to be double that expended in oil-gas-works, the advantage would still be in favour of coal-gas-works, both from the additional value in product, and the additional employment of labourers. But an estimate of oil-gas in the ratio of 3 to 1 with coal-gas in illuminating power is probably beyond the fact. There can be no question that the intensity of light from a jet of oil-gas is greater than from a jet of coal-gas of equal diameter: but it probably does not exceed the relative specific gravities of the two gases: oil-gas (or heavy carburetted hydrogen) being from 930 to 960; and coal-gas (or light carburetted hydrogen) being from 420 to 450—atmospheric air=1000. Now this proportion is little more than in the ratio of 9 to 4, or 2¼ to 1, which is pro-

bably near the truth when reduced to practice; for example, if a consumer pays five shillings for 100 cube feet of oil-gas=9 illuminating power, and the same price for 300 cube feet of coal-gas=4 illuminating power, he will have a quantity of inflammable matter in the ratio of 12 to 9 in favour of coal-gas, while the 300 feet of coal-gas may be divided over a greater extent of surface, and afford more lights than the 100 feet of oil-gas. Where a powerful light is desirable in a given point, such as is required in many mechanic arts, an oil-gas-light is decidedly the best for the purpose. But for exterior lights, or wherever economy is an object, the advantage appears to be greatly in favour of coal-gas. The second consideration is the comparative inconvenience or danger to which we are liable from the use of either gas. It is well known that all inflammable bodies consume a large portion of oxygen gas during their combustion, which becomes converted into carbonic acid gas, and is again dispersed in the atmosphere, from whence it was obtained. Purified coal-gas requires about double its volume of oxygen-gas to afford a perfect combustion. And as the atmospheric air contains oxygen, amounting only to about one fifth of its bulk, it is obvious that every 100 cubic feet of coal-gas deprives 1000 feet of common air of its oxygenous proportion, when in perfect combustion. Now it is evident that the greater the quantity of inflammable matter in a given volume, the greater will be the consumption of oxygen during its combustion. Thus oil-gas requires about double the quantity of oxygen that coal-gas does to effect its perfect combustion. And unless the atmosphere of a room be very well ventilated, it is fair to infer that oil-gas-lights deteriorate the air of such an apartment in a far greater degree than coal-gas. Coal-gas, however, has one disadvantage to which oil-gas is not subject,—the sulphureous acid vapour which is given out during its combustion. It is perhaps impossible to purify coal-gas entirely from the sulphur given out in the distillation of coal: notwithstanding the coal-gas manufacturers usually endeavour to effect this desideratum in their manufacture. In the ordinary way of manufacturing oil-gas, by dropping the oil on ignited coke, there is also a small portion of sulphur given out to the gas; coke usually containing a large portion of the original quantity contained in the coal. But the quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen in oil-gas is at all times less than in coal-gas, if oil-gas be made from good oil. The disadvantages attending the exhalation of sulphureous vapour from coal-gas is, however, more than compensated probably by the means it affords of detecting the escape of gas from the gasometers or pipes; which is always liable to happen to a certain extent, either from negligence of the people who use gas, in allowing the stop-cocks to remain open after the light is extinguished, or from the wear and tear of the apparatus. The sulphuretted hydrogen gas, though offensive to the olfactory nerves, is less deleterious to animal life than carbonic acid gas. Hence the escape of coal-gas from a gas-pipe into a room, though liable to produce an explosive mixture when it arrives at the proportion of 1 gas, 12 air, yet it is less injurious to health than the carbonic acid, or fixed air given out by the combustion of the gas. I have previously observed that oil-gas produces more of this deleterious matter during its combustion than coal-gas: and as both kinds of gas produce it with more rapidity than wax, oil or tallow, it is highly desirable that a good ventilation should be afforded to every small apartment where gas-lights are used. Such a precaution will be attended with a twofold advantage—that of affording an adequate supply of oxygen for the *perfect* combustion of the gas, and thereby increasing the intensity of the light; and also to obtain a current of air to carry off the carbonic acid gas produced by combustion. The general convenience and ultimate economy of gas-lights are too well known to require any remarks. But it is probable that the comparative economy between the use of coal-gas and oil-gas for illumination is in the ratio of at least 2 to 1 in favour of the former:—taking every consideration into account, and viewing it as a question of civil economy.—*Lit. Gaz.*

An easy Method of comparing the Time indicated by any number of Chronometers with the given time at a certain Station. By the Rev. F. Fallows.—Let a transit instrument, or even a sextant with an artificial horizon, be established in a *conspicuous* situation on shore, where a clock can always be regulated to true time: then provide a powerful Argand's lamp with a shutter, so as to be able to darken the lamp instantaneously; a few minutes before a certain hour in the evening, notice being previously given to the ships, let the lamp be lighted, and at the proper instant of time let it be darkened: this may be repeated several times at short known intervals. Then the errors of every chronometer on board of all the ships from which the lamp can be seen, are immediately found. After a certain number of days, let the same be repeated, when the daily *ship rates* will be

given, since they are only the differences of these errors divided by the number of days elapsed between the two sets of observations. It is evident that for greater truth these observations may be repeated at pleasure. No objection can be made from the chronometer being generally below deck, as one person might have his eye upon it, and another immediately above him on the upper deck might give a stamp with his foot the instant the lamp is darkened.—*Quart. Journal*, xxxiv.

Society of Physicians.—A new Society under this title has been recently established in London, and a committee appointed, consisting of Drs. Temple, Cleverly, Birkbeck, Morris, and Clutterbuck, to carry its objects into effect. These objects are the following:—

I. The reception and discussion of subjects connected, in any manner, with the science of Medicine.

II. The combined investigation of such points, whether theoretical or practical, as are at present obscure or uncertain, and to the elucidation of which, individual labour has hitherto appeared inadequate.

III. The publication of papers furnished by Members of the Society, or of those which may be transmitted to them, by the profession at large.

IV. And in general the effecting of whatever may tend to improve the science of Medicine, or to advance the interests and dignity of its Professors, the regularly educated Graduates in Physic of the Universities of the United Kingdom.

The *astonishing heat of the flame of oxy-hydrous gas*, issuing from the compound blow-pipe, (originally invented by Dr. Hare, and published in 1802,) is such, that Mr. Thomas Skidmore found, on projecting this flame against the outside of a small tinned iron cup, full of cold water, that the outside of the cup became red hot, and at length assumed a white heat, not only on its outside, but within, in contact with the water; and in an instant afterwards the flame broke through the side of the cup, and entered the water, without being extinguished. This suggested to him the plunging of the jet-pipe and flame under water; which, after due precautions, was effected, and the flame continued to burn with undiminished energy, in actual contact with the water; which latter, in a tumbler holding about half a pint, quickly became heated from about 56° to 170° Farnh.—*Silliman's Journal.*

On the comparative Advantage of Coke and Wood as Fuel.—Some trials have been made by M. Debret on the heating power of coke and wood, when consumed in stoves, at the Royal Academy of Music. Two similar stoves were heated, one by wood and the other by coke, and the temperature of the exterior, taken at some distance from the fire. The temperature of the flues was at first 9° c., and the mean temperature, at the end of six hours, was, by the wood 13° c., by the coke, 16° c.; so that the increase by the wood was 4°, by the coke 7°. These effects were produced by seventy-three kilogrammes (163 pounds) of wood, worth three and a half francs, and twenty-four kilogrammes (53 pounds) of coke, worth one franc eighty cent. During the progress of this experiment another stove had been heated for several hours with wood, and the temperature had not risen above 13°. The use of coke very quickly raised it to 15° or 16°. Hence it is concluded, and with reason, that coke is much preferable for these purposes to wood; but where the stove is small the mixture of a little wood with the coke is recommended to facilitate the combustion.—*Bib. Univ.* xxv. 237.

Dobereiner's Instantaneous Light Apparatus.—Since the very curious observation made by M. Dobereiner of the power possessed by spongy platina of determining the combination of oxygen and hydrogen at common temperature, that substance has been applied, among other uses, to the construction of an instantaneous light apparatus; a jet of hydrogen is thrown on to a portion of the spongy platinum, and is by it inflamed. Various modes of presenting the platinum to the hydrogen have been devised, but none surpass or even equal that originally adopted by Mr. Dobereiner. The extremity of a fine platina wire is to be rolled into a spiral form, and then dipped into ammonio-muriate, or muriate of platina, until about two grains are taken up, after which it is to be heated red-hot in a spirit lamp. In this way a quantity of spongy platina is formed on the wire so minute, that if put into contact with a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen it becomes heated, and inflames the gas as rapidly almost as if an electrical spark had passed. Such a wire as this fixed on the jet-pipe, so that the spongy metal shall be exposed to the current of hydrogen, immediately inflames it. It happens that if an instrument of this kind has been exposed for some hours to a humid atmosphere, the inflammation does not take place readily; but in this case, if the top of the platina be touched by the finger or palm of the hand, either before or during the time that the current of hydrogen is passing out, the inflammation immediately takes place. Contact, indeed,

is not necessary, for the mere approach of the hand is sufficient to elevate the temperature so much as to cause instant inflammation. In using spongy platina for eudiometrical purposes, M. Dobereiner attaches his balls to the end of a platina wire, so as to be able to withdraw them when the experiment is completed, or even during the experiment if requisite, so that they may be dried and again introduced.—*Bib. Univ.* xxv. 117.

Artificial Chalybeate Water.—If a few pieces of silver coin, (says Dr. Hare,) be alternated with pieces of sheet iron, on placing the pile in water it soon acquires a chalybeate taste and a yellowish hue, and in twenty-four hours flocks of oxide of iron appear. Hence by replenishing with water a vessel, in which such a pile is placed, after each draught, we may obtain a competent substitute for a chalybeate spring.—*Quart. Journal*, xxxiv.

Preparation of pure Oxide of Uranium.—The following is M. Arfwedson's mode of procuring oxide of uranium pure. Finely pulverized pechblende is to be dissolved by a gentle heat in nitro-muriatic acid, after which a good deal of water is to be added, and a little muriatic acid if necessary. The undissolved matters, consisting of sulphur, silica, and a portion of the gangue, are to be removed, and a current of sulphuretted hydrogen passed through the solution as long as it affects it. The first precipitate is dark coloured, but the latter portion being sulphuret of arsenic is yellow. On filtration, the liquor is free from copper, lead, and arsenic, but contains iron, cobalt, and zinc. It is now to be digested with a little nitric acid to peroxydize the iron, and then decomposed by carbonate of ammonia, in excess, which leaves the iron and earths; the filtered solution is to be boiled as long as carbonate of ammonia is disengaged, the oxides of uranium, zinc, and part of the oxide of cobalt, falls down, and is to be collected on a filter, washed and dried. It is then to be heated to redness, by which it becomes of a dark green colour, and afterwards by maceration in dilute muriatic acid has the oxides of cobalt and zinc, with a small portion of oxide of uranium, dissolved out, and after washing and drying, pure oxide of uranium remains. About 65 per cent. of the pechblende used was obtained in this way.—*Quart. Journal*, xxxiv.

Natural History. — Snow-fleas are a species of insect, of which, says a Canadian traveller, I have not seen any notice taken either by French or English writers. Previous to a thaw, they are observed upon the snow in great multitudes I once counted upwards of 1,296,000 upon a single square yard; and I think it is probable, that every yard of wood-land in the province would average at least an equal number.—The snow-flea is perfectly black, and about the size of a grain of the finest gunpowder.

Shawl Goats.—In a paper descriptive of an excursion through the Himalaya Mountains, written by Lieutenant Gerard, and inserted in Dr. Brewster's Edinburgh Journal of Science, we find the following remarks on the wool of the celebrated goat which forms shawls of so valuable a fabric, which are new to us:—"We exchanged a gold button for a goat, which we took with us to Soobathoo. The wool is extremely fine, and almost equal to what is used for the manufacture of shawls."

Native Oil of Laurel. — A species of laurel-tree has recently been brought into more particular notice than heretofore, in South America, which promises to be of considerable importance to commerce, medicine, and the arts. It grows in the district between the rivers Parime and Oronooko, and is remarkable for yielding from incision a copious supply of a native oil, resembling the essential oils obtained by artificial processes, though more volatile and highly rectified than any of them; its specific gravity hardly exceeding that of alcohol. When pure, it is colourless and transparent; its taste is warm and pungent; its odour aromatic, and it seems to possess all the properties of oil of spirit of turpentine.

Atomic or proportional Weights.—Dr. Thomson gives the following as the most correct expression of the atomic weights of the substances mentioned according to his last experiment:

Boracic acid...........	3.00
Tartaric acid	8.25
Fluoric acid	1.25
Fluoboric acid	4.25
Tartaric acid crystallized	9.375
Oxygen being	1.00

The crystals of tartaric acid contain 1 proportional of water.—*Ann. Phil.*

Winchester College, July 14.—His Majesty's Medals are adjudged as follows:

English Essay.—"The vast and unlimited regions of learning should be frequently contemplated."—Mr. Wordsworth, a Gold Medal.

Latin Verse.—Delphis oracula cessant; Mr. Fisher, a Gold Medal.—E primâ Ciceronis in Catilinam Oratione; Mr. Grant, a Silver Medal.—From Demosthenes on the Crown; Mr. Stacpoole, a Silver Medal.

Cambridge.—The Milton MS. is printing at the University press, and will be published, together with a translation, under

the express sanction of his Majesty. The MS. consists of above 700 pages, so that the work will be of considerable magnitude.—A volume of the matters obtained by unrolling Herculaneum MSS. will also shortly be given to the public. One *roll*, of criticism upon poetry, is said to be very interesting.

Bruce's Abyssinian MSS.—The valuable MSS. which Bruce (the traveller) brought from Abyssinia, are about to be sent out of this country to adorn a foreign northern library. It is to be hoped that this may be prevented by the trustees of our National Literary Institutions. These would surely make an important addition to the Library of MSS. in the British Museum.

Hunterian Manuscripts.—The destruction of the manuscripts left by the celebrated John Hunter has for several months been a subject of discussion in the literary circles, and has now begun to find its way into the newspapers. This being the case, we may notice that it has certainly been a matter of almost universal regret, where-ever we have heard the affair spoken of, that Sir Everard Home should have burnt the papers of his deceased friend.—*Lit. Gaz.*

Supposed new Metal, Taschium.—A description of a new metal, with an accompanying specimen, has been sent to the President of the Royal Society. The metal has received the name of Taschium, from the mine of Taschio, in which it was found. The specimen sent was said to be silver containing the new metal, the two metals having been separated by amalgamation, and the mercury afterwards driven off. On dissolving the button in pure nitric acid, it was stated that the Taschium would remain as a black powder. The Taschium was described as being combustible, with a bluish flame, a peculiar smell, and dissipation of the products. Amalgamating with mercury, and in that way being separated from its ores. Not soluble in any single acid, but soluble in nitro-muriatic acid. If previously boiled with potash, then soluble in muriatic acid, the solution being precipitated by water. Its solution giving, with prussiate of potash, a blue precipitate brighter even than that with solution of iron, but not precipitating with tincture of galls. The button was therefore dissolved in nitric acid, which left a blackish powder in small quantity, and also some grains of silicious sand. The powder was well washed, and then being heated on platina foil in the flame of a spirit lamp, did not burn or volatilize, but became of a deep red colour. Muriatic acid being added to another portion of the washed powder, and a gentle heat applied, dissolved by far the greater part of it, forming a red solution, which being evaporated till the excess of acid was driven off, and then tested, gave blue precipitate with prussiate of potash; black with tincture of galls; and reddish-brown with ammonia. On evaporating to dryness, it left muriate of iron. Nitro-muriatic acid being made to act on the minute portion of powder yet remaining, dissolved very nearly the whole of it, leaving a small trace of salica, and producing a solution similar to the former. Hence the Taschium in this button of silver was nothing else than iron; and from the presence of silicious sand it may be supposed to have been introduced into the button through the inaccuracy of the preparatory manipulations.—M. F.

Discovery Ships, (from a Private Letter.)—H. M. Ship *Hecla*, Davis's Strait, lat. 69 deg. N. long. 54. W. June 25.—"Our passage across the Atlantic was exceedingly favourable, being only a fortnight from the Orkneys to Cape Farewell; and we have been enveloped in fog ever since, which has prevented our getting into the Whale-fish Islands, whither Captain Parry proposes to unload the transport; and this evening the weather has become more clear, and we see the islands about ten miles to windward of us, so that we may hope to be there to-morrow morning.——Whale Fish Islands, June 29. — We arrived here, as I had anticipated, on Saturday morning, and have been since busily engaged in removing our stores from the transport, which will in all probability leave us on Thursday morning, and as I am going on an excursion to Disco, about 20 miles from this, I must finish my letters to night. There is resident on this island a Danish Governor or merchant, and about 80 or 90 Esquimaux, or rather a mixed race of Danes and Esquimaux: they are mostly Christians and it was quite delightful to find the Holy Scriptures among them, and to see almost every one of these poor creatures enabled to read the Blessed Word in their own language. The huts of these people are, comparatively, clean and comfortable; they possess a great many of the European comforts of life; and among the things that excited our astonishment was, their having in almost every hut, a musical instrument, called a mandolin, very much like a guitar, on which all the Esquimaux women play very tolerably. The Governor's wife is from Copenhagen, and, judging by her appearance, the climate agrees well with her, for her fat ruddy cheeks bespeak robust health. With any other man for a husband she would seem a monstrous large woman; but as the Governor happens to be six feet

four and stout in proportion, they are tolerably well paired. They have a Missionary residing about eighteen miles from this, who, during the summer months, is continually going about visiting the different islands to admonish and instruct, and to perform the Christian ceremonies of baptism and marriage, &c. What devotion to the cause of religion is here exercised? The privations and difficulties they must have had to encounter are incalculable; and it is quite delightful to see in this little place, that the blessed fruit of their labours is making its appearance among them. I have had some pleasing proofs of the improved state of their moral character. Some years ago I had a Labrador translation of the Gospel given me, and I had now the satisfaction of receiving the sincere thanks of a poor fellow for it, to whom I hope it will prove a blessing; he could read it very well, and told me that his daughter, a girl 11 years of age, would also be able to read it. The translations which they possess here were made by the celebrated Otto Fabricius, and they have also the Church Catechism, and a Book of Hymns, in their own language. We are to have the Governor and his wife, and a little girl, not their daughter, but a child they adopted and brought from Denmark about 11 years ago, to dine with us to-day; the latter is, I think, the most interesting person on the islands, being a very pretty little girl, of good manners, and able to play very sweetly on the mandolin, and accompany it with a soft and pleasing voice; it is scarcely possible to look at her and her situation, and not regret that she is to grow bigger and to become older—poor little thing! she will be much delighted to-day, as we shall have an abundant supply of beads, &c. to give her. The settlement to which Captains Parry and Hoppner, &c. are going to-morrow, is the principal one that the Danes have in this country, and we understand that there are several gentlemanlike intelligent men there; among them are two Danish Naval Officers, who are employed in a survey of all the coasts in possession of their country in this neighbourhood, and one of these is son to the first Minister in Copenhagen.

Natural Ice Caves.—In a memoir on some natural ice caves, read by Professor Pictet, to the Helvetic Society, in 1822, the author had advanced the singular fact, attested by the neighbouring inhabitants, that *the ice forms more in summer than in winter*, and conceived that this effect might be due to two concomitant causes; descending currents of air, and the cold produced by evaporation.

It was desirable that this fact should be confirmed by observation made in the winter; a season, however, when the fall of snow prevented ascents to any great height. One of these natural ice caves, visited by Professor Pictet, is situated near the crest of the Mont Vergy, in Faucigny; it is called from the name of the neighbouring chalet, Montarguis. Two countrymen of the village of Sionzier, near the road to this ice-cave, had the curiosity and perseverance to make three visits to this place during the last autumn and winter, and have drawn up a short notice, which has been read to the Geneva Society. It is as follows:

"The 22d Oct. we ascended to the ice-cave of Montarguis with some little trouble, because of the first snow, and we found very little ice in columns; it had begun to melt.

"The 26th November we re-ascended to the before-mentioned ice-cave. There we found very little ice at the bottom of the cave, out of which came a sort of warmth.

"The 25th Dec. we re-ascended to the above-mentioned cave with much difficulty and trouble, and were almost carried away by an avalanche. This circumstance discouraged us, but recovering from our fear we ascended. There we found a moderate warmth in the cave, and no ice; instead of which where there is ice in summer, there was actually water; therefore in winter it is warm in this cavern, and in summer it is cold. The roof appears cavernous; it appears as if there were chimneys."

The fact, therefore, seems well ascertained, and the editor of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* observes, that the concluding remark comes in support of the explanation given by Professor Pictet, depending on descending currents of air, cooled by evaporation, whilst traversing considerable strata of stones constantly moist. This effect can only take place in summer, for in winter the current of air would be ascending from the superior warmth of the interior to the exterior.

The descending current of cold air was observed during the last summer by M. Gampert, who visited this cave, and penetrated to its extremity; there he discovered a crevice, or aperture, by which water descended and flowed over the ice, and also a very rapid current of very cold air.—*Bib. Univ.* xxv.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

In a recent sitting of the Academy of Sciences, the prize for the best statistical essay was divided between M. Benoisten de Chateauneuf and M. Bottni, each receiving a gold medal. For *mechanics*, three gold medals were given, to M. A. Burel for a paper on the *Noria Tourbillon*; the second to M. Athenas for a memoir on a grubbing plough; the third to M. An. Culhot, of Lyon, for a description of a *cantre regulière*, for weaving silk stuffs. The prize for experimental physiology was decreed to M. Floureus, which had for its object "new researches into the properties and functions of the different parts that compose the cerebral mass—Researches into the action of the nervous system in movements styled involuntary or of preservation; on the properties and functions of sympathy; and lastly, physical researches touching the determinate or specific action of certain substances on certain parts of the brain." M. Floureus is one of the scientific contributors to that excellent French periodical, the *Revue Encyclopedique*. The above prizes were all founded by M. de Montyon. The Academy has offered as a subject for the year 1826 the following mathematical subject. "To determine by multiplied experiments, the density acquired by liquids, and more especially, mercury, water, alcohol, and sulphuric ether, by compression, equivalent to the weight of many atmospheres; secondly, to measure the effects of the heat produced by these compressions." The prize is 3,000 fcs. There is also proposed for the same year, "To find a method to calculate the perturbations of the elliptic movements of comets, applied to the determination of the approaching return of the comet of 1759, and to the movement of that observed in 1805, 1819, and 1822. In 1825 the prize devised by M. Alhambert, deceased, a medal of 300 fcs. will be given for the best memoir on "the anatomical comparison of the structure of a fish with a reptile; the two species to be left to the choice of the candidate."

Two vacancies in the Academy have been filled up, as usual, by intrigue, to the exclusion of merit. Quelen, the Archbishop of Paris and M. Soumet have been elected in preference to Le Brun, Cas. De la Vigne, or M. Pouqueville. The Archbishop of course outran all competition.

M. Capefigue, who received a prize from the French Institute last year for a Treatise on the Political and Literary State of the Jews during the middle ages, has just obtained a medal of the value of 1500 francs from the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres in Paris, for a Memoir on the Attributes and Modifications of the Consular dignity, from the time of Augustus to that of Innocent III.

Bookselling, engraving, and music for 1822 and 1823, in Paris, present the following results.

	Books.	*En.*	*Music.*
New works, 1822—	5,824	840	229
Ditto 1823—	6,007	978	365
Difference in favour of 1823...	183	138	136

General Dejean, and Etienne Aignon, member of the French Academy, have died lately in Paris.

The Memoirs of Thibaudeau, forming part of the collection of Memoirs of the Revolution, have appeared. Few works merit equally the attention of the public. Thibaudeau filled the most important offices in the various governments that have succeeded each other during the last thirty years. He saw all the interior of the Convention, the Directory, the Consulate, and the Empire; and his Memoirs present a sort of national gallery of historical paintings, striking portraits, and amusing sketches.

The French Institute have offered a gold medal of the value of 1500 francs, for the best paper on the following subject: the prize to be adjudged in the public sitting of July 1826:—"To inquire what were the provinces, towns, castles, and estates acquired in France by Philip-Augustus, and how he acquired them, whether by conquest, purchase, or exchange. To ascertain which of those domains he disposed of by gift, which by sale, and which by exchange; and which of them he retained in his own hands and united to the crown."

M. Gambart, Director of the Royal Observatory at Marseilles, has just announced to the Board of Longitude, that on the 27th of July he discovered a very small Comet in the constellation of Hercules: its position has been determined by reference to the star Z in that constellation. Its right ascension, estimated at 10 o'clock in the evening, was 17° 36″ and its declination 17° 40″ N. Its declination increases about a degree and a half daily. Its motion in right ascension has not yet been determined. This Comet is invisible to the naked eye.

Campbell's Poem of the "Pleasures of Hope" has found a very good translator in M. Albert Montémont, author of a *Voyage aux Alpes* and *Lettres sur l'Astronomie.*

The translation is faithful, and the French poetry in which it is given is very brilliant.

A translation of Sheridan's celebrated comedy, without any alteration in the plot, the characters, or the dialogue, was announced for representation at Versailles on the 31st ult.

At the Odeon, the tragedy of *Cléopatre*, by M. Soumet, was performed lately for the first time. Various writers have attempted, and unsuccessfully, to produce a popular piece on the same story. This new attempt has not been more happy; and, notwithstanding some fine poetry, *Cléopatre* was ill received.

It is now some time since M. Eugene Pradel, a young poet of talent and peculiar facility, announced that he should *improvise* in French verse before a public company. This advertisement was generally considered as a mere joke:—*Improvise* French verse,—conquer the difficulties of prosody—of rhyme, extempore, and before a numerous auditory!—the project appeared prodigious and presumptuous. The trial was, however, made last month; and the most unbelieving were convinced that M. Pradel was not only no charlatan, but possessed the extraordinary faculty of improvisation. The subject, drawn by chance from lots in an urn, was Columbus, which he adopted without a moment's hesitation; and announced that he should endeavour to describe the misfortunes of that *grand homme*, loaded with irons, on his return from America. He immediately began, by placing in the mouth of Columbus the following fine exclamation or soliloquy:—

> "Misérable jouet de la faveur des grands,
> Je souffre, je gémis dans une nuit profonde,
> Je meurs victime des tyrans,
> Et je viens d'aggrandir le monde!"

Thunders of applause interrupted the poet. He resumed: Columbus recalls and retraces the day when his disappointed and impatient crew was about to make an end of their leader, and terminate the enterprise; he repeats the addresses and complaints of the sailors; he describes their fury, his courage, his prudence; and he expresses all the joy that he experienced, when

> "Des oiseaux voyageurs d'une-aile passagère
> Vinrent caresser notre mât.
> Et le zéphyr sur son aile légère
> Apporta jusqu'à nous les parfums de la terre."

These lines excited an unanimous burst of enthusiastic approbation, and the applause was continued to the end of the improvisation, which was sustained with equal force and beauty to the last.

The first volume of the complete Works of M. Arnault has appeared at Paris. The Emperor preserved for him a high respect. By his will, made at St. Helena, Napoleon left M. Arnault a hundred thousand francs.

French Theatres.—There are in Paris twelve regular theatres, without reckoning places of minor amusement. In the Departments, fifteen theatres, such as those of Bordeaux, Lyons, Rouen, Marseilles, Toulon, &c. are constantly open: and there are seventy, the companies belonging to which travel the theatrical circle assigned to them. The total number of theatres, therefore, is about a hundred, and they employ about three thousand actors and actresses. Four hundred are at one time at Paris, where they await in hopes that Fortune will favour them with an engagement. If to these three thousand persons we add the authors, the composers, the musicians, the scene-painters, the mechanists, &c. &c. it will be found that at least fifteen thousand persons live by the theatre. In this estimate the poor and the sick in hospitals, to whom a tenth of theatrical receipts is appropriated, are not included.

Ancient Coins.—A very considerable quantity of coins of the twelfth century has been found in the court-yard of the Town Hall at Nantes. Some of them have on one side a head ill struck, with a hand holding a cross in the form of a sceptre, round which are the words *Henricus rex.* This is Henry II. king of England, duke of Normandy, duke of Guyenne, count of Poitou, Anjou, Maine, Touraine, &c. who had placed one of his sons on the throne of Bretagne, and had given during his lifetime Guyenne and Poitou to Richard, another of his sons. On the reverse is a cross accompanied with four trefoils, with these words—*Johan. On.*, which are supposed to be the names of the artist abridged. A great many of the pieces have on one side a cross, with *Ricardus* round it; on the reverse *Pictaviensis*; this is Richard, count of Poitou, whom we have just mentioned. He succeeded his father Henry II. in 1189, and was king of England by the name of Richard Cœur-de-Lion. Several others have on one side the name *Ricardus*, surmounted by a Maltese cross, and on the other a cross, round which is the word *Aquitania*. Richard was duke of Guyenne, or Aquitaine. The other pieces have neither date nor the name of the prince. There are some which have on one side, round a monogram, *Comes Cenomanis*, count of Mans, and on the other a cross with these words, *Signum Dei vivi.* Others, which seem to be *Deniers Tournois* of that time, have *Santi Alastini* round, and on the other side a cross with *civ. Turonensis*, city of Tours.

Oriental Literature.—By a royal ordinance, dated the 13th of July, M. Abel Remusat is appointed keeper of the oriental manuscripts in the King's library at Paris; and M. de Chezy, assistant keeper. The latter gentleman is also appointed Professor of the Persian language at the Royal School for the Eastern languages. These situations have been vacant since the death of M. Langlès.

HOLLAND.

The free society of emulation at Liege having offered a prize of 100 fcs. for a piece of poetry in French, the subject being left to the choice of the writer; of seventeen pieces sent, three only were deemed worthy of attention. The first was *Orphée à Gretry*, a fragment, and therefore did not answer the view of the committee in its notice, not being an entire poem. The second piece was an ode entitled *Les Etats-Unis*, full of beauties and defects. The third was *La Mort de Madame Roland*. To the last a medal of encouragement was given, and honourable mention made of the second; but neither received the prize first proposed. Several medals were offered for subjects to which no candidates appeared.

The Library of Professor Meermann.—The sale of this celebrated collection of books and MSS. was concluded on the 3d of July, after four weeks' continuance. It produced 131,000 florins. A great part of this celebrated library was purchased by foreign collectors and booksellers, especially English; though a very considerable portion, both of the books and MSS. has been secured for the Royal Library at the Hague, the Royal Institute at Amsterdam, and various academies in Holland. Among the principal purchasers was Baron Van Westreenen Van Tiellandt, nephew of Professor Meermann, who, on this occasion, enriched his extensive library by the acquisition of a great number of rare and important works, especially such as related to the national literature and history; and also of the *Rijmbibel* of Jacob Van Maerlant, a valuable MS. which has never been printed, and is of great importance to the Dutch language; the MS. of the Universal History of Egidrus de Roya, dedicated to Bishop David of Burgundy, from the library of that prelate; the Chinese Atlas, drawn in China itself, for M. Witsen, burgomaster of Amsterdam; the original MS. of Grotius' "Comparison of the Athenian, Roman, and Batavian Commonwealths," &c.

SWITZERLAND.

The assembling of the society for the cultivation of Swiss music, which took place this year at Lucerne, gave rise to a very interesting circumstance. Schiller's tragedy of "William Tell" was performed in the immediate vicinity of the very spot in which the events on which it is founded occurred. Added to this, the principal parts were filled by Swiss, whose ancestors had figured in those events; all the *costumes* were rigorously observed, and the scenery painted after nature; and, to complete the whole, the arms which were used in the performance, were those which were wielded five centuries ago by William Tell and his brave companions.

The implacable hatred of the Allied Sovereigns of Europe to the press is recently exemplified in the case of the Journal of M. Zschokke, published monthly, for seven years at Arau. This Journal embraced intelligence from every part of the habitable globe that could be interesting to humanity. It was edited with moderation, and exhibited a universal love for man, and a pure taste in the choice of its matter. In short, it was one of the most estimable works in every respect, published on the Continent, and contained nothing which even in the cant of Metternich and his partizans, could be styled "revolutionary." It was enough, however, that it shewed enlightened sentiments on other points, and contributed to the extension of that knowledge which was useful only to man, and not to arbitary rulers alone. It was forbidden to be circulated in France, Russia, and Austria, from the suspicions of M. Zschokke being favourable to constitutional governments. This was not all; the fear, not unfounded, of placing his country under the suspicion of the Holy Allies, which might serve them for an excuse to crush it, decided him at the close of last year, to cease his useful publication. In his last number he stated the motives which had urged him to stop, and followed them up with an historical view of the relations of Switzerland with other States, and a picture of the present situation of the Republic. Every suppression of this sort is a mischief to mankind, and will only tend to render more violent by compression, the spirit that must in process of time break its prison and overthrow its gaolers. Another work, *Unterhaltungs—Blætter für Welt-und Menschenkunde* has been established at Arau, by M. Sauerlander, and is published weekly. It is sufficiently harmless on the score of free opinion to be suffered to live, and contains principally historical and geographical notices, and extracts from foreign voyages and travels, on manners, &c. &c.

ITALY.

Pietro Moscati died at Milan during the last year aged 83 years and 6 months. He was much distinguished in the medical

and physical sciences, and supported all the establishments which could contribute to the civilization of his country. Like all friends to their native land in Italy, he suffered from political vicissitudes, and was esteemed by every friend of the arts and sciences. He was once a director of the Cisalpine Republic, and subsequently a senator of the Kingdom of Italy, a member of the Institute, President of the Italian Academy, and member of the legion of honour, &c. &c. The Baron Innocenzo Isimbordi also died lately at Milan; he was best known as an able mechanical inventor.

At the estate of Monte Calvo, belonging to the princes of Sciarra, thirty-three miles from Rome, on the Via Nomentano, the intelligent explorer *(lo esperto scavatore)* Sabatino del Muto, following the traces of some pieces of marble of different kinds, evidently remains of pavements and walls of some grand edifice, has discovered at some depth four statues less than the size of nature, a Perseus with his winged shoes (Talari) which is rather rare, a Bacchus, a Silenus, and a Satyr, all of good workmanship;—a head as large as life; another, supposed by some to be of Gabinus, or of his time; five others of men and women; a female face in ivory, an object of extreme rarity; and various other pieces of coloured marble, which have served for pavements or the covering of walls. Many lead pipes, of various sizes, give reason to suppose that there were baths here, or at least many fountains and reservoirs. On one of the larger pieces was the inscription, C. BRVTII PRAESENTI, who was probably the proprietor. According to all appearance, the excavation, which is suspended till the harvest is over, has not yet been carried into the finest part of the building.

The excavations in the Bottaccia have lately brought to light some monuments, which, though the workmanship is rather rude, are not unimportant. A colossal oval Sarcophagus merits the first place. The front is covered with figures, which class it with the numerous similar sepulchral monuments which have reference to Apollo and the Muses. The nearest to it is a work in the Borghese Museum, with which we have been made acquainted by Winckelmann—*Monum. ined.* 42. *Millin gal. myth.* 25. 78. See also *Descript. des Antiques du Musée Royal.* No. 731, in which the judgment and the punishment of Marsyas are represented. In the newly-discovered Sarcophagus, which is now to be seen in the Palace Doria, the latter is placed at the right end; and at the left is seen Pallas with the flute; both representations of an unfortunate contest with the youthful God of Music, who, surrounded by Gods and Muses, and distinguished by rich ornaments, appears almost in decided rivalship with the Satyr. The figures from the left to the right of the spectator are the following:—Pallas, with a helmet, in a tunic without sleeves, the peplus thrown from the left shoulder, and her head inclined, holds in each hand the half of a double flute,—the left resting, the right raised to throw away the instrument which has displeased her. The figure is standing with the left foot very much elevated, and detached from the other figures, excepting that of a youth who is nearer her, with no other garment than the chlamys thrown back; in other respects not unlike the Pallas in Winckelmann, *Mon. ined.* 92. where an ancient painting represents her performing the same action, with three nymphs about her. On the left hand there is a laurel-tree. On the ground lies a Naiad: the lower part of this figure is clothed; in her right hand she holds a reed, her left leans on an urn from which the water is flowing. The above-mentioned painting has a similar figure; one of its three nymphs is a Naiad. Who the youth next to Pallas may be (Apollo would be unusual, and he does not look like Marsyas,) cannot be decided from narratives or representations relative to the subject. The latter are indeed rare. This fable placed opposite the Judgment of Marsyas, reminds us, by its surprising coincidence with an inedited Athenian coin, on which Marsyas stands opposite the goddess, displeased that she renounces the flute.

The following figures of Gods and Muses, among which we particularly distinguish Apollo standing in the middle, and Cybele and Juno enthroned on one side, are decidedly separated from the above-mentioned groups, as in angular Sarcophagi the representations on the long front side from those on the narrow sides. Beginning at the left, the first figure is Melpomene in a long tunic without sleeves; in her left hand the club, in her right the mask, girded as usual. She and the other Muses, here five in number, are adorned with the Syren plumes,—a suitable ornament where the triumph of their choir is in question. Next her sits Cybele in a girded tunic and peplus drawn over the head, which is adorned with a diadem. Her presence must not surprise us: the contest takes place in Phrygia. In her right hand she holds a pine-branch, and looks sidewise to Juno, who sits opposite with the Lion at her feet. A figure with rough hair, who is perceived behind her, may be one of her servants; probably a Satyr and companion of Marsyas. Near

this figure is Bacchus, whose effeminate appearance, and hair crowned with a wreath of ivy, evidently distinguish him. He has his right arm thrown over the head. The lower half of the figure, from the left shoulder downwards, is covered. He appears to rest the left arm on the next figure, which is Minerva. Her tunic has sleeves; the peplus covers the lower part and the left shoulder; the egis is thrown over it. She holds the spear with both hands. Marsyas standing near, who contends with her flutes which he has picked up, is not indifferent to her. More in the foreground is Atys, in a tunic, tucked up, and wearing a Phrygian cap. He holds the pedum in his left hand, and a syrinx in the right. His stature is lower than the rest, and his look is directed towards Cybele. There is a faun-like figure, which Winckelmann took for Midas passing sentence,—a strange supposition when Cybele and Juno judge. The relievo in the Palace Doria decides; the Satyr playing on the flute is Marsyas himself. His right hand holds a flute to his mouth, which is broken off below; the right hand is also broken off. Between his legs lies a goat skin on a stone. He looks towards the following figures, the nearest of which is a female crowned with ivy, probably a Muse, whose head as well as part of her tunic is seen. Apollo, distinguished as the centre figure, treads with the right foot on a rock opposite to the Satyr: the lower half of the figure is covered with the peplus. He is playing on the lyre; on his left hand is the Griffin; more to the right, at his foot, the Raven, introduced as on a tablet. Diana, in the double tunic, holds the bow in her left hand, and has the quiver in the right. The heads of two Muses are seen behind. Between them we more clearly discern the figure of another, in a girded tunic, whom the double flute, one half in each hand, indicates to be Euterpe. Juno, on a throne, and turned towards Cybele, holds her sceptre in her right, and a pomegranate in her left hand; she has a diadem, her tunic has sleeves, and is girded, with a knot; the lower part is covered by the peplus. Behind her stands Mercury; his left foot is raised very high, his left hand is lifted to his head, and his right holds the caduceus.

Winckelmann's design has in the place of Juno a sixth Muse sitting, with Syren plumes. We might take this figure for the mother of the Muses, or for the contemplative Polyhymnia, who appears like this in a statue of the Museo Chiaramonti, and a relievo on the Belvidere; but the Syren plume can hardly suit Mnemosyne, or the distinguished place Polyhymnia. Besides, the number six for the Muses is unheard of: but five, though perhaps to be seen only in the work just described, is however certified by Tzetzes on Hesiod. Millin has omitted the plume, perhaps after seeing the relievo. Now begin the figures of the side group, extending into the middle representation; at least the boy reclining, in a Phrygian cap, seems rather to belong to it, and the figure of a river-god parallel to that of Minerva, rather than both to the middle. The Phrygian looks up at Marsyas; it may be Olympus, who on a Vatican candelabra stands weeping by his punished master. (*Mus. Pio. Cl. V.* 4.) Near him the usual representation of Marsyas hung on a pine is repeated; next to him is a youth with a tucked-up tunic, with sleeves, and a Phrygian cap, extending with both hands the rope by which Marsyas is bound. At the extremity is the Scythian, in a tucked-up tunic, and Phrygian cap, who, looking at Marsyas, whets the knife which threatens him. Another youth is very rudely marked out, to appearance without covering on the head, with his legs crossed, and holding a long reed. The lower half is covered. Besides this Sarcophagus, there was found in the same place another Sarcophagus, remarkable for its uncommonly elegant form. It is chamfered before, and on the sides covered with baskets of fruit and birds feeding. From the undulation of the fore side three little temples project, hardly as relievos, but nearly detached. In those at the corners are the Genii of the Seasons, Autumn and Winter; over them, on the front of the lid, the Genii sit slumbering, with the inverted torch in one hand and a bird in the other. In the middle temple the bust of a boy is set up, connected by a kind of button with the pedestal, nearly in the same style as the colossal bust of Antinous, in the round saloon of the Vatican Museum, rises from a small Acanthus. Below the bust is the following inscription:—

ΟC ΠΑCΑC ΧΑΡΙΤΑC ΚΑΙ ΤΑC ΦΡΕΝΑC ΕΝΘΑΔ' ΕΚΧΕΙCΕ
ΚΕΙΤΑΙ ΚΑΡΟΤΕΝΤΙC ΠΟΛΥΦΙΛΤΑΤΟC ΟΙCΙ ΤΟΚΕΥCΙ

These two hexameters are followed (which is very unusual) by a pentameter, which occupies the lower edge of the whole sarcophagus: to the left of the Bust,

ΤΡΙC ΜΑΚΑΡΟC ΔΕ ΛΙΘΟC

and to the right of it,

ΤΟCCΟΝ ΕΧωΝ ΑΓΑΘΟΝ.*

SWEDEN.

The number of periodical works in Stockholm is increasing. Three of these,

* The E is every where of a round form.

lately established, are the "*Tidskriff for Litterature*," or "Journal of Literature and the Arts." It is published every two days, and contains an account of the fashions, and translations from the German romances. The "*Freya*" is a journal of a kind somewhat similar to the preceding, but containing engravings and music. The "*Polytechnic Journal*," lately announced, is to appear six times a year, and to contain about fifty pages, with an engraving. The editor promises an exact account of all new hydraulic machines, and those used in agriculture, mines, forges, and manufactories.

GERMANY.

A union of the Danube and the Elbe has been proposed by means of a canal from Lintz to the Moldau, a river that falls into the Elbe in the circle of Butzlau.

Statistics.—The births in Vienna in 1803, were 12,758, of which 6585 were male, and 6173 female, of which 392 were dead born. The marriages were 2468, being 126 more than in 1822. The deaths were 11,160, of which 3244 were adult males, and 2806 females; 2776 boys and 2334 girls. The number of deaths was 668 less than in 1822. Among the deaths were 44 from 90 to 100, two of 100, one of 104, and one of 105.

The catalogue of the last Leipsic fair, which has been lately printed, is as usual rich in philological publications. Among the most important are editions of the Greek Tragedies, the continuation of the collection of the Physicians, and of the *Oratores Attici*. Three complete editions of Livy; fragments of Phérécyde; the fifth number of the Greek Inscriptions of Ossann. M. Monnert, the geographist, has printed, with observations, the Itinerary of Antoninus and the Tables of Peutinger. A number of works are announced as in the press, among them an Anacreon by Melhorn; the continuation of Aristophanes by Dindorf; a Diogenes Laertius; a collection of Greek Lexicography; a Stephen of Byzantium, and a Tzetzes. The greater part of these works are very rare and costly at present, and it will be of no small importance to possess cheap editions of them.

Letter from Edward Ruppel to Baron Von Zach: dated Castle of Akromar, or New Dongola, Nov. 11, 1823.—In my last letter in the month of June, I had the honour to send you a little description of the ruins of Meroë; a map of the course of the Nile, between Meroë, and Wadi-Halfa, with the original astronomical observations which I had made at different points along the river. I have since made an excursion to Cairo, to convey thither my collections of natural history, which I send home; to fetch my instruments, especially my parallactic telescope, which I had left at Esne; and to make arrangements for my journey to Kordufan. I intended, on this journey back, to verify my former observations on the Nile, and to add new ones, but this plan was entirely baffled by the incursions of the Arabs, called *Bisharie*, who overran the west bank of the Nile. I was accordingly obliged to keep at a distance from that river, and to cross the Desert by forced marches. I was very eager to return to Assouan, where I intended to make some observations which seemed to me more important, because the longitude of that place, determined by the French astronomers by means of a marine chronometer brought from Cairo, did not seem to me to be fixed with great precision; which is the more to be desired, as the longitudes of many other points depend upon it, having been determined after the meridian of Assouan, whence the true time was conveyed by a watch to all the other points. If then the longitude of Assouan is wrong, the error must have been communicated to all the other longitudes in Upper Egypt. I have consequently observed six eclipses of fixed stars by the moon, which, when they are calculated, will give I hope a good longitude of Assouan (*Syene.*)

The astronomers of the French Expedition to Egypt have engraved on the portal of the great temple at Carnac, the geographical positions of the principal points which they had determined during their stay in Upper Egypt. I have taken a copy of them: they differ a little from those they have published since their return to Paris, in their Memoirs on Egypt. Paris, An x. vol. ii. p. 241-262.*

	On the Temple at Carnac.			Memoirs on Egypt.			Difference.
	°	′	″	°	′	″	″
Esne, long.	30	14	04	30	14	15	11
Omboo, long.	30	38	34	30	38	39	05
Luxor, long.	30	19	06	30	19	16	10
...... lat	25	43	00	25	42	55	05
Dendera, long. ..	30	20	12	30	21	00	48
..........lat.	26	10	20	26	10	00	20

What is provoking is, that the French astronomers have not taken the trouble to point out the exact spot in those vast ruins of Syene, on which they made their observations; which casts a degree of uncertainty on all the longitudes depending

* The cause of these little differences may be, that the astronomers, after their return to Europe, rectified at leisure the hasty calculations made on the spot. Yet, in the *Connoissance des Temps*, we find most of these positions as they are engraved on the portal of the temple at Carnac, and not as they are given in the Memoirs on Egypt.—*Note of Baron Zach.*

on them. I have given all the information necessary to indicate my point of observation. All those who shall visit Assouan after me will easily find, if it is of any consequence to them, by my azimuths, my station in the midst of the ruins of the ancient Syene, in the house of Mulla Hussein Kaschif, on a very remarkable granite rock. The greatest extent of the ruins, from my station towards the North is nearly 1200 Paris feet. The French have a difference of nearly three minutes in the latitude of this place. On the portal of the temple of Carnac, and in the Memoirs on Egypt, they have made this latitude 24° 8′ 06″; in the *Connoissance des Temps* they have put 24° 5′ 23″. What What does this mean?* You will find in these papers all the observations that I have made at Assouan, Dierre, Ebsambal, Wadi-Halfa Sedegne, and Akromar. I shall leave this place to-morrow. I shall go by way of Ambucol, Schendi, and Halfaja, to the conflux of the two great arms of the Nile—the Bahher-Abbiad and the Bahher-Asrack. I shall proceed along the bank of the first as far as possible: I shall then turn to the west, to penetrate into Kordufan; whence traversing the great deserts of Haraza and Simrie, I shall return to Egypt by way of Edabbe. This is the plan of my journey for the next seven months. God grant that I may succeed better than the unfortunate Captain Gordon, who, on his way to Sennaar, died of the dysentery 15 months ago at Wellet Medina! This unhappy news is very certain, since I have heard it from two European physicians who were then at Sennaar.

RURAL ECONOMY.

On Cultivating the Mushroom. By Mr. WILLIAM HOGAN.—The exterior form of the bed resembles the old ones as built against a wall, but instead of building it solid, it is hollow; strong stakes are inclined against the wall at an angle of about sixty-five degrees, on which are placed hurdles to support the bed. By this means a cavity is formed under the stakes, between them and the wall and the floor, for the purpose of receiving dung, which being readily changed, an opportunity is thus afforded of keeping up a permanent moist bottom heat in the bed, the absence of which, together with an insufficient depth of mould for the spawn to run in, is the great defect of all other modes of raising mushrooms with which I am acquainted.—Upon a structure thus contrived, I built two beds, eighteen inches thick, the uppermost four inches of which is mould of a loamy nature, with an admixture of one quarter of road-sand. The substratum was formed of dung, which had laid in the stable-yard a considerable time; this was well shaken, and laid in ridges for about a week, giving it a few turnings in the interim, by which time it became moderately dry; I then added to it one-third of mould collected under a group of common horse-chesnut trees, where different cattle indiscriminately retreat during the heat of summer; this lay in heaps a few weeks previous to use. A layer of straw or long litter was first placed on the hurdles, to prevent the mould and short part of the dung passing through them. In laying on this compost, I beat it with a spade till it became solid, and then left it for a week, before it was spawned and moulded. When the mould was put on, I bestowed no other labour on it, than beating it with the spade.—I did not use a covering of straw or hay, nor do I think it necessary, provided the place where the beds are built be sufficiently closed; but in an open shed such a protection must be provided. When a covering is not used, the whole crop fit for use may be observed at once, which is very advantageous. With respect to watering, it would be difficult to lay down fixed rules—that must depend on the judgment of the gardener; however, from the depth of mould which is used in this plan, I can confidently state that there is no necessity for being so sparing of water as is usually recommended by writers on the subject. —The beds which I made as above described, were spawned on the 24th of August last; they came into bearing on the 21st of the following month, and would have continued bearing up to the present time without ceasing, and for several weeks longer, if an unfortunate accident had not occurred on the night of the 28th of last month (December), by a fracture in the ceiling of the room, which admitted the frost.—Notwithstanding this accident, however, I propose, after giving the bed a few weeks rest, to renew the linings, and I have the most sanguine hopes that my labour will be successful; for, upon a close examination, I find that the whole mass of dung and mould is completely full of spawn.—The place in which the beds are placed is a dark room, about ten feet square, exposed to the north, and with an earth floor. They are each about eight feet six inches long, and measure seven feet over their surfaces from the floor to the wall. Of the produce of those beds,

* Perhaps it means that the one is the longitude of the place of observation, the other of the temple of Carnac, to which the position has been reduced; but this should have been stated.—*Note of Baron de Zach.*

my master and many gentlemen in the neighbourhood, as well as their gardeners, can bear ample testimony. The appearance of the mushroons was singularly beautiful. In their growth they formed an apparently powdery substance resembling the *Aphis Lanigera* in its young state, and this progressively altered till it became more crustaceous and solid, ultimately forming large clusters of from one hundred to two hundred mushrooms.—*Trans. Horti. Soc.*

Of Green Vegetable Manures. By Mr. Young.—This system of manuring has many advocates, and there have been instances of its being attended with great success. It consists in ploughing in a full crop of some succulent vegetable, such as clover, buck-wheat, or tares. To make them turn in well, two circumstances are necessary; they must have a barley-roller run over them, and a trench plough must follow, going the same way as the roller did. A common plough will do it very incompletely; for if they are not entirely buried, if the points stick out between the furrows, they will not die, and consequently not ferment; but Mr. Ducket's trench-plough, or the small skim-share fixed to any common plough, buries completely. This work should always be done in summer, or very early in the autumn, while the sun has power to forward the fermentation; for in winter little or no use would result from the practice. The benefit will depend on circumstances; but chiefly, I should apprehend, on the disposition of the soil to promote and forward the putrefactive fermentation; if the mass of vegetables is speedily converted by putrefaction into mucilage, there can be no doubt but you acquire manure. And this will depend on the weather: if a very cold, or cold and wet season followed, the whole perhaps might be nearly lost; but if the weather is moderately moist, and very warm, the fermentation will be speedy. Nothing less than a very great crop should be ploughed in: a large mass putrefies in quite a different manner from a small one: a thin crop might not putrefy at all, that is, in union with the land. A degree of putrefaction ensues wherever any animal dungs, but the soil is very little better for it; but turn in so much dung, that the incumbent earth and the dung shall together feel an excited fermentation, the benefit will be great. But after all, the question yet remains, whether a great crop of clover, buckwheat, and tares, mown green, for soiling in the farm, will not, in the consumption by cattle, yield more and better manure than can result from ploughing them in? I must own, in my opinion, they might. The experiment, fairly tried, would be both difficult and expensive; and it would demand many repetitions to ascertain it decisively.

Valuable Plant.—The *magny* of Mexico, the plant from which is drawn the liquor called *pulque*, of universal use and celebrity in that country, is not a native of Florida, but thrives as well as if it was. It forms a plant, when full grown, from five to eight feet high in the body, and from ten to eighteen inches in diameter; the leaves of it, if I may be allowed the term, for they appear more like huge limbs than leaves, but they must be called leaves as they are the only lungs of the plant, descend from the top to the ground, and are so thick and heavy, that two or three would make a man's load. At the age of from six to eight years it flowers, by shooting up a stamina from ten to sixteen feet above the plant, gorgeously hung with flowers like a May-pole. Just before it sends forth this exuberance, a change in the colour of the plant indicates its near approach, when a bowl-formed cavity is cut in the head of the plant, and a cane introduced in the side of it to draw off the liquor. Each plant contains from 50 to 150 gallons of liquor, and dies immediately after; but is succeeded by suckers left in their culture to keep up a constant succession. This juice, carried through a vinous fermentation, becomes a liquor resembling cider, but more spiritous, which is sought with avidity by all ranks of society. On boiling and clarifying, it becomes a wine; and on distillation affords a fine brandy. The outward coat of leaves yields a membranous substance used for the manufacture of cordage; an inner coat gives a finer substance for clothing; and the internal part of the leaf is an article of food; so that this productive plant, regarded by the Mexicans as one of the most beautiful gifts of nature, affords them cider, wine, brandy, cordage, clothing, food, and fuel. From 12,000 to 15,000 mules are daily employed in supplying the City of Mexico from the surrounding plantations with *pulque*, which is the liquor in aciderous state. It is in the flowering of this plant, in a degenerate state, in colder climates, that we are deceived by supposing it to be the aloe that flowers once in a century; this flowers in eight or ten years in such climates, and perhaps is not of the aloe tribe; certainly it partakes not of the nauseous bitter, nor cathartic qualities, of the aloes we are acquainted with.

USEFUL ARTS.

A self-acting blow-pipe by Mr. H. B. Leeson.—It has, I believe, before been observed, that bottles of Indian rubber might be expanded to a considerable size by condensing air into them: I am not, however, aware that bottles so filled with condensed air have been applied to the purposes of a blow-pipe. The bottles I make use of vary in weight from half to three-quarters of a pound, and may be readily procured at the stationer's. To prepare them they should be boiled in water till completely softened, which, if they are put into water already boiling, will generally be accomplished in ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. They must then be taken out and suffered to cool, when a brass tube may be fitted into the neck of the bottle, having a small cock screwed into it at one end, by which it may be connected with the condensing syringe, and to which the blow-pipe jets may be attached. There should be a milled projection on the side of the tube, for the purpose of more firmly attaching the bottle to it, which may be effected by passing a ligature of waxed string round the neck of the bottle on each side of the above-mentioned projection. The bottle must next be filled with condensed air. After a few strokes of the syringe a blister will be observed to form, which will gradually enlarge till the greatest part of the bottle (which must be selected uniform in substance, and free from defects), has extended to a similar substance. The condensation should not then be continued farther. Bottles of the size I have mentioned will generally extend from fourteen to seventeen inches in diameter without bursting; and I have occasionally extended them much beyond these dimensions; but in this the operator must, of course, be entirely directed by his own observations. The India-rubber varies in its quality. There is one sort which appears of a blacker hue before extension, but becomes very thin and almost transparent on condensing air into it; whilst there is another sort having a browner colour, which is much less yielding in its substance, and cannot be extended to the same thinness as the former. I have found both sorts to answer my purpose, but the above observations may be useful in determining the quantity of air which may be condensed into the bottles with safety. To apply these bottles when filled with condensed air, nothing more is necessary than to remove the syringe, and in its place to screw on a jet of such bore as may be required. On opening the cock the air will be expelled by the elasticity of the India-rubber, and its own condensation, in a strong and uniform stream, which in bottles of the size I have mentioned will continue from twenty-five minutes to an hour, according to the size of the jet. When once prepared, the bottles may be constantly expanded to the same dimensions without any danger of bursting. When the air is exhausted, the bottles will be found somewhat enlarged in dimensions, but may again be contracted by holding them before a fire, or a few minutes' immersion in boiling water. This, however, is unnecessary, since no subsequent inflation will be found to increase the size of the bottle any further, and I have used the same repeatedly without any apparent diminution of its elastic powers. The principal advantages of this blow-pipe are its great portability, and length and steadiness of action (in which I consider it much superior to the hydraulic blow-pipe), together with the perfect liberty at which, when properly mounted, it leaves the operator's hands. This blow-pipe is applicable to any of the gases, and may, I conceive, be applied with advantage to contain the explosive mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, as no inconvenience can possibly accrue from its bursting, beyond the loss of the bottle.

New Mode of Manufacturing and Purifying Inflammable Gas.—A Patent has been granted to Mr. Simeon Broadmeadow, Civil Engineer, for this valuable and truly important discovery, which supersedes the necessity of the retorts, mouth-pieces, hydraulic mains, purifiers, and other expensive articles and erections hitherto used. The simplicity of the apparatus renders the discovery interesting to every scientific man; whilst the advantages derived from it in other respects, are such as will, on inspection, sufficiently prove its general utility. On this plan, the gas is generated in a common brick oven, and conveyed through the condenser into the gas-holder in its impure state, where, by the introduction of atmospheric air, it is rendered perfectly pure, and not to be excelled in quality. The coke thus manufactured is of the best quality, and calculated to cover the expense of the coal and labour.

River Spectacles.—An American paper has the following notice respecting the invention of an useful instrument, which the inventor has named river spectacles:—It is a tube, which may be varied in

length as occasion requires. The diameter at top, where the eye is applied, is about an inch. There is a gradual enlargement of the tube to the centre, where the diameter is ten times that of the other extremity. There is a glass at each end. The tube is intended to examine the bottoms of rivers, lakes, &c. The great reason why we cannot see with the naked eye through the water, is the effect of reflection and refraction at the moment light falls on the surface. This glass overcomes the difficulty in transporting the sight as it were to the dense centre of the water, where it takes advantage of the light in the water, and it is carried in a straight line as it is in the air. To make use of the apparatus during the night, they place lights all round the centre of the cylinder, which are shorter as they descend to the base of the tube. These lights throw a strong light around, and enable the inspector to see distinctly the bottom of the river.

Pneumatic Lamp.—Amongst the ingenious novelties of the present day, is a machine made by Mr. Garden, the chemist in Oxford-street, for the purpose of producing instantaneous light; which appears to be more simple, and less liable to be put out of order, than the Volta lamp, and other machines of a similar kind. It has lately been discovered, that a stream of hydrogen gas, passing over finely-granulated platinum, inflames it. The whole contrivance, therefore, consists in retaining a quantity of hydrogen gas over water; which is perpetually produced by a mixture of a small quantity of zinc and sulphuric acid, and which, being suffered to escape by a small stopcock, passes over a little scoop, containing the platinum, which it instantly inflames. From this a candle or lamp may be lighted, and the metal extinguished by a small cap being put over it. It forms an elegant little ornament—of small expense, and easily kept in order; and, once charged, will last many weeks or months.

Newly Invented Instrument.—At a late meeting of the Philosophical Society of Sheffield, Mr. Abraham gave an account of an instrument which he had invented, for the purpose of extracting particles of iron and steel from the eye. From the paper which was read, it appeared that the attention of this gentleman, while engaged in preparing his apparatus for the relief of dry grinders, had frequently been drawn to the practice of extracting particles of steel from the eyes of the workmen, by means of a pen-knife or a lancet, which instruments Mr. A. naturally considered as dangerous, particularly when used by unskilful and inexperienced persons. Having been applied to, by a young man (a die-sinker) who had had a particle of steel firmly fixed in the centre of his eye for the space of eighteen hours, Mr. Abraham applied a fine but powerful magnet, which immediately attracted the particle, and afforded the sufferer instantaneous relief. The young man had previously suffered a great deal of pain, and several attempts had been made to remove the particle with the point of a pen-knife. The success attendant on this experiment induced Mr. Abraham to construct an instrument which any person may use in cases of the most distressing kind—thereby affording relief to the most delicate of the senses, without the risk which is necessarily involved in the application of a pen-knife or a lancet.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. Hobbins, of Walsall, for improvements in gas apparatus. June 22, 1824.

H. Austin, of Alderley Mills, for improvements on shearing machines. June 22, 1824.

J. Higgin, of Houndsditch, for an improvement or addition to carving knives and other edged tools. June 22, 1824.

W. Busk, of Broad street, London, for improvements in the means or method of propelling ships' boats or other floating bodies. June 29, 1824.

W. Pontifex, the younger of Shoe-lane, London, for improved modes of adjusting or equalising the pressure of fluids or liquids in pipes or tubes, and also an improved mode of measuring the said fluids or liquids. July 1, 1824.

J. L. Bradbury, of Manchester, for a mode of twisting, spinning, or throwing silk, cotton, wool, linen, or other threads or fibrous substances. July 3, 1824.

P. Taylor, of the City-road, Middlesex, for improvements on steam-engines. July 3, 1824.

J. L. Higgins, of Oxford-street, for improvements in the construction of the masts, yards, sails, and rigging of ships and smaller vessels, and in the tackle used for working or navigating the same. July 7, 1824.

W. Hirst and J. Wood, of Leeds, for improvements in machinery for the raising or dressing of cloth. July 7, 1824.

J. C. Daniell, of Stoke, Wiltshire, for an improved method of weaving woollen cloth. July 7, 1824.

C. Phillips, of Upnor, for improvements on tillers and stearing-wheels of vessels of various denominations. July 13, 1824.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

EDUCATION.

The Second, or Mother's Catechism, &c. By the Rev. D. Blair, author of the School Dictionary, &c. 18mo.

The New Chronology; or Historian's Library Companion, &c. By Thomas Tegg. 1 vol. 12mo. 6s.

Anti-Tooke; or an Analysis of the Principles and Structure of Language, exemplified in the English Tongue. By J. Fearn. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

Views in Australia, or New South Wales, and Van Diemans Land delineated, by J. Lycett. Nos. I. and II. 7s. each.

The important station which New South Wales occupies amongst our colonial possessions, and the advantages which it offers in fertility and climate to the emigrant, must give a considerable interest to this pleasing work, which presents a magnificent idea of the natural scenery of Australia. The plates in the first number are lithographed; but the publishers announce, in the second number, their intention of continuing the work with copper-plate engravings. The drawings are from the pencil of Mr. Lycett, who resided upwards of ten years in the colony, and are very creditable to his talents and taste. Two pages of letter-press accompany each print. The work, when complete, is intended to comprise twenty-four views in Australia, and as many in Van Diemans Land.

Select Views in Greece, No. II. By H. W. Williams. 8vo. 12s. 4to. 1*l*. 1s.

The Monumental Remains of noble and eminent Persons, &c. By E. Blore, F.S.A. 8vo. 12s. 6d. 4to. 1*l*.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A New and Philosophical System of Medical Science. By J. Parkinson, M.D. Part I. 4to. 6s.

The Philadelphia Journal of the Medical Sciences, &c. Edited by N. Chapman, M.D. No. 15. 8vo. 5s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Conchologist's Companion; comprising the Instincts and Constructions of Testaceous Animals, with a general Sketch of those extraordinary Productions which connect the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms. By the Author of the Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom, &c.

This unpretending little volume will be received with much pleasure by those whose taste leads them to the study of natural history; especially by the more juvenile students, for whose use it is principally designed. It is a judicious and entertaining compilation from larger and more scientific works on the same subjects, interspersed with descriptions of natural scenery from the pen of the compiler, who appears to be an ardent lover of nature. The following extract from the description of the coral, which contains also an account of that singular phenomenon the *fata morgana*, will give a good idea of the style in which the work is written.

"This elegant production is common to the shores of Great Britain; but the finest specimens are brought from the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Africa, Bastions of France, islands of Majorca and Corsica, and from the coasts of Provence and Catalonia. A large fishery also subsists in the Straits of Messina, where the shell collector had lately an opportunity of not only seeing the method employed by the Sicilian fishermen in bringing up the coral, but also La Fata Morgana, that beautiful aerial phenomenon, which the credulous natives imagine to be produced by fairies or invisible beings,

'That in the colours of the rainbow live,
Or play i' the plighted clouds.'

It was summer, early in July, the morning calm and delightful; the winds were hushed, the surface of the bay remarkably smooth—the tide at its full height, and the waters elevated in the middle of the channel. The sun had just surmounted the hills behind Reggio, and formed an angle of forty-five degrees on the noble expanse of water which extends before the city. Suddenly the sea that washes the Sicilian shores presented the aspect of a range of dark mountains; while that on the Calabrian coast appeared like a clear polished mirror, which reflected and multiplied every object existing or moving at Reggio, with the addition of a range of more than a thousand giant pilasters, equal in altitude, distance, and degree of light and shade. In a moment they lost half their height, and bent into arcades, like those of a Roman aqueduct. A long cornice was then formed on the top, and above it rose innumerable castles, which presently divided into towers, and shortly afterwards into magnificent colonnades. To these succeeded a sweep of windows, then came pines and cypresses, and innumerable shrubs and trees; in shadier scenes

'Pan or Sylvanus never slept, nor nymph
Nor Faunus haunted.'

"This glorious vision continued in full beauty till the sun was considerably advanced in the heavens; it then vanished in the twinkling of an eye; and instead of pilasters, groves, and colonnades, the shell collector saw nothing but the mountains of Reggio, Messina, and a beautiful expanse of water, reflecting its cultivated

shores, and the cattle that were grazing on its banks.*

"A new scene was now presented to his attention. It consisted of a number of boats skimming rapidly over the transparent water, each of which was tipped with vivid light; and a fleet of more than twenty small vessels, with their sails expanded to catch the breeze. They were employed in the coral fishery, which is carried on from the entrance of the Taro to the part of the Strait opposite to the church of the Grotto, or through a tract of six miles in length, and to the distance of three miles from Messina. Each vessel was manned by eight men, who separately moored them above a range of submarine rocks, and then proceeded to bring up the branches of coral by means of an instrument formed of two poles of wood, crossing each other at right angles, and having a piece of net fastened on the under side; a large stone having been previously fixed at the points where the poles cross each other, in order to facilitate the descent of the instrument; and a cord strongly tied round the middle. Each of the fishermen held one of these instruments in his hand, and by the help of a companion, guided the net to those places where the coral was supposed to grow, which was then enclosed in the meshes of the net, broken off, and immediately drawn up."

Letters from North America, written during a Tour in the United States and Canada. By Adam Hodgson. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

It is with sincere pleasure that we have noticed the publication of the various volumes of Travels in the United States which have recently appeared, and to which the present work will be found a most desirable addition. Nothing, we are persuaded, can so effectually conduce to the preservation of the amicable spirit and good feelings which now exist between England and the United States, as a full and complete acquaintance with the character, habits, and prospects of the Americans. Hitherto there have been so many attempts made by prejudiced or ignorant persons to misrepresent the people of the United States, that many persons on this side of the Atlantic are really only now beginning, for the first time, to form a correct opinion on the subject. Amongst the writers who have contributed most successfully to this desirable end we must rank Mr. Hodgson, whose journal perhaps presents, upon the whole, the best picture of American society and manners which has been yet exhibited to the public. Mr. Hodgson, who had been for some years extensively engaged in the American trade, visited the United States under circumstances particularly favourable to the formation of an intimate acquaintance with the character of her citizens. Throughout the whole of his travels he had an opportunity of enjoying the best society which the States afforded; and his Letters may therefore be presumed to give a very correct idea of the social and domestic life of the Americans. In this point of view, his travels are particularly interesting. On the subject of emigration, also, he has collected much valuable information, upon which, from the judicious and temperate style which distinguishes his remarks, we should imagine much reliance might be placed.

In noticing a work of Travels in the United States, it is impossible not to advert to the subject of Negro slavery, upon which the information and remarks contained in the present volumes will be found highly deserving of attention. The inhabitants of the slave-holding states do not appear to be properly sensible of the odium and disgrace to which the infamous system which they still uphold exposes them; and we, therefore, rejoice in every opportunity of holding up to light and shame the iniquities of that system.

We have noticed a review of Mr. Hodgson's volumes in a very able and popular American publication, in which we do not think that justice has been done to his merits. The strong observations which he has made upon the slave-system appear to have excited the spleen of the reviewer.

Memoirs, Anecdotes, Facts, and Opinions, collected and preserved by Lætitia Matilda Hawkins. 2 vols. 8vo.

These volumes are intended as a continuation of the "Anecdotes, Biographical Sketches, and Memoirs," which proceeded a short time since from the pen of the same lady. Miss Hawkins (whose Novels are much superior to her Memoirs) has certainly enjoyed many opportunities of collecting curious information with regard to the celebrated persons of the last generation, with many of whom her father lived in habits of intimacy. Her "Memoirs," therefore, possess a degree of intrinsic interest, which, not even the fair writer's style and opinions (to both of which considerable objections might be made) can destroy.—The former is much too garrulous, and the latter very prejudiced, and often uncharitable. If it be possible to take an unfavourable view of persons or things, Miss Hawkins is in general inclined to do so. Poor Samuel Richardson, for instance, has unfortunately fallen under her displeasure, and such epithets as "dirt" and "beastliness" are freely applied to his writings. It is remarkably singular that this lady should be thus liberal in her reprehension of decorum, when upon more than one occasion in the course of these volumes, she has herself trespassed beyond the boundaries of propriety. Where was the necessity of inserting the memoirs of so many courtesans, or of giving the pretty little anecdote of the nobleman and his foreign mistress? The reader will easily discover other instances.

To Miss Hawkins's affection for royalty there are no bounds. "The sovereign of Great Britain has only to shew himself to be *adored!*" She was intimate with many of the French emigrants, amongst whom, a certain Count Jarnac plays a distinguished part in the Memoirs. This eminent nobleman "held in abhorrence M. de la Fayette," upon whom, Miss Hawkins informs us, no one can look "but as a cowardly assassin!" So much for the fair lady's political opinions!

Several anecdotes have been supplied by Mr. H. Hawkins, and from amongst these we select the following amusing account of Sir William Jones's *debut* at Court:—

* For a further description of La Fata Morgana, consult Travels in the Two Sicilies, by Henry Swinburne, Esq.

"Of Sir William Jones, the memoirs have already appeared before the public; but as what I shall say is not generally known, and is perfectly authentic, it may perhaps be acceptable. I remember to have heard him speak as a Counsel in the Court of King's Bench; the question before the Court arose from private disagreements in a family, which made a separation between husband and wife necessary; and there being a child whose interests were to be taken care of, the interference of the Court was required. A perfect silence prevailed—the attention of all present being attracted to hear what 'Linguist Jones,' as he was even then called, would say. Though he could not have been accustomed to hear his own voice in a court of law, for I believe this was his forensic *debut*, he, nevertheless, spoke with the utmost distinctness and clearness, not at all disconcerted by the novelty of his situation. His tone was highly declamatory, accompanied with what Pope has called 'balancing his hands,' and he seemed to consider himself as much a public orator as Cicero or Hortensius could have done. His oration, for such it must be called, lasted, I recollect, near an hour. But the orator, however he might wish to give a grand idea of the office of a pleader, did not, in the course of the business, entirely avoid the ridiculous; for, having occasion to mention a case decided by the Court, he stated in the same high declamatory tone in which he had delivered the whole of his speech, that he found 'that it had been argued *by one Mr. Baldwin*.' Not being very conversant with the state of the bar, he did not know that this *one Mr. Baldwin* was, at the time of which I am speaking, a barrister in great business, and was then sitting not half a yard from the orator's elbow. It occasioned a smile, or perhaps more than a smile, on every countenance in Court; but the orator proceeded as steadily as before. In the course of his speech, he had had occasion to mention the governess of the child; and he had done it in such terms as conveyed, and must have conveyed to any one possessed of ordinary powers of comprehension, an idea that she was an extremely improper person to remain with a young lady: on the next day, therefore, Mr. Jones appeared again in the seat which he had occupied the preceding day; and when the judges had taken their seats, he began with the same high declamatory tone, to inform the Court, that 'it was with *the deepest regret* he had learned that, in what he had had the honour to state to their Lordships the preceding day, he was understood to mean to say that Mrs. ———— was a harlot!!' The gravity of every countenance in Court yielded to the attack thus made upon it, and a general laugh was produced by it."

Typographia, or the Printer's Instructor; including an Account of the Origin of Printing, &c. By J. Johnson, Printer. 18mo. 2 vols. 30s.

We scarcely know in what way to give an account of the contents of these very *fat* little volumes, which are filled with the most various matter relating to the art and practice of printing, from dissertations on the existence of Lawrence Coster to directions for the distribution of *pie*. We certainly are not sufficiently versed in the art of printing to be able to hazard an opinion upon the ability displayed by Mr. Johnson in the greater part of these volumes, but we can state that he has displayed very considerable research in that portion of the work which he has devoted to the history of Printing; a subject which he has illustrated in a copious and able manner. The want of a complete and learned history of printing has been pointed out by Mr. Dibdin, to whose valuable bibliographical labours Mr. Johnson has acknowledged his obligations in the preface. In the account of the early English printers and their works, the first volume is particularly rich, and biographical notices are added of those venerable typographers. A great deal of collateral information is inserted on the subject of ancient MSS. the art of engraving, &c. The least valuable part of these volumes are the specimens which Mr. Johnson has given of his own poetical talents.

The second volume consists of what is technically denominated a Printer's Grammar, and contains specimens of a great variety of alphabets. The wood cuts, with which the work is illustrated, are many of them most beautifully executed, and reflect the highest credit upon the artists.

Letters on the Character and Genius of Lord Byron. By Sir E. Brydges. 8vo. 9s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship: a Novel from the German of Goëthe. In 3 vols.

That Wilhelm Meister should be read by the Germans "with an admiration approaching to enthusiasm," we can readily believe; but that it is possible for that work ever to become a favourite with the English public we cannot admit. It is very possible that a German intellect may discover "the allegories and typical allusions of the work;" that it is "a light airy sketch of the developement of man in all his endowments and faculties, gradually proceeding from the first rude exhibitions of puppets and mountebanks, through the perfection of the poetic and dramatic, up to the unfolding of the principle of religion and the greatest of all arts, the art of life."—*Preface*. But we are quite sure that no English faculties will ever be able to arrive at such a conclusion. If, then, the typical character of the novel be, as we fear it must be, totally unintelligible to the matter-of-fact understandings of our novel readers, the interest of these volumes must depend upon the narrative, which undoubtedly is not of the most amusing nature. The plot is a species of perpetual Green-room Chronicle, in which we find nothing but the adventures of a company of actors, interspersed with a variety of dramatic criticism. But even here again the English reader is at fault, for the author's delineations of character are almost as unintelligible to him as his types and allegories. What standard have we whereby to measure the character of a German actor or actress? What creature have we in our imagination to which they can be assimilated. The tone of sentiment in England and Germany differs so widely, that what appears to the latter people a fine delineation of natural feeling, is often to us mere unintelligible extravagance. What, for instance, must we think of Wilhelm Meister, when we find him behaving thus at the

door of an actress with whom he was intriguing. "He kissed the brass knocker of her door; he kissed the threshold over which her feet went out and in, and warmed it with the fire of his breast. He again sate still for a moment, and figured her behind the curtains in her white night gown, with the red ribbon tied round her head ***. It was as if the spheres stood mute above him, suspending their eternal song to catch the low melodies of his heart." When placed in juxta-position with a passage which occurs a few pages previously, this rhapsody has really an odd effect. We are thus told that the actress of whom Wilhelm was enamoured "did not seek to hide from him many a natural office, which out of respect for the presence of a second person is usually concealed!" Perhaps it might have been as well had the translator, out of respect for the English public, exercised his discretion in omitting this curious paragraph.

In asserting that this novel is not suited to the English reader, we must not be understood as expressing an opinion unfavourable to the work itself, which has acquired an established reputation amongst those who are best qualified to judge of its merits. It is the work of a man of high and peculiar genius, and is not to be measured by a foreign standard. Many parts of it are full of thought and beauty, and some of the poetry even in the translation is highly pleasing. In the first volume we find a translation of the celebrated lines which Lord Byron copied in the commencement of his Bride of Abydos. We ought to observe also that the original of Sir Walter Scott's Fenella is to be found in the wild and singular character of Mignon.

The Human Heart. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

This volume, which is a collection of tales, written with considerable talent, would have been a much more pleasing work had the author not filled it so very full of horrors. He appears to be never satisfied unless he is lacerating "the human heart" with some appalling narrative, either conjured up by his own imagination, or selected from the darkest pages of history. Thus the second tale, "Thou shalt not do evil that good may come of it," is the well-known story of Col. Kirk's infamous treachery and violence to the sister of one of his prisoners. It does not argue any great sense in the writer of his own powers, when he thus resorts to the *horrible*, for the purpose of infusing an interest into his stories; nor, indeed, is this the best mode of accomplishing such an object; for our own parts, we rather turn with distaste from these pictures of death and destruction and despair. We regret that the author of these tales has not selected more pleasing themes for his pen, as he appears to possess talents and feelings which would enable him to produce a much more agreeable work.

POETRY.

The Remains of Robert Bloomfield, Author of the Farmer's Boy, Rural Tales, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

These little volumes are published for the exclusive benefit of the poet's family, and we trust that the public by their encouragement of them, will testify their respect to the memory of a man who in his lifetime afforded them so much real pleasure by his pure and simple writings. It should be made known that Bloomfield, though he acquired some considerable sums of money in the earlier part of his life by the exertion of his poetical talents, has in consequence, as his editor informs us, of great and unavoidable misfortunes left his family at his death in a state of embarrassment and distress. We cannot think that the descendants of one who was himself so eminently kind-hearted and compassionate will be suffered to state their claims to the public in vain.

The first of the present volumes consists of the poetical remains of Bloomfield, amongst which we recognize a few pleasing fugitive pieces with which we were already acquainted. Two or three little pieces by Mr. Charles Bloomfield, the poet's eldest son, are added, and will be found highly creditable to his talents. From these we select the following sonnet which is interesting, "not only," to make use of the editor's words, "from its intrinsic excellence, but from the circumstance that poor Bloomfield received this agreeable specimen of his son's poetical talent, only just before his own intellectual spark was extinguished. He expressed himself highly gratified, and shed a few sympathetic tears. In a few days after, his reason became obscured, and in less than three weeks he died."

Sonnet to the Stream.

Still rippling on:—whether thy wintry sky
Frowns in reflection from thy crystal bed,
And the drear landscape nakedly is spread
In sullen bleakness to the weary eye:—
Or when, as now, skimm'd by the darting fly
'Mid the o'er-arching shade of full-robed trees,
That wave their proud heads in the summer breeze—
Or at the evening hour, when light winds die
Into the midnight stillness, and the moon
Upon thy margin throws her glittering beam;
Thy silvery current still, with murmuring sound,
Unsullied flows; or if disturb'd, as soon
To purity returns; a beauteous stream—
An unexhausted stream, through all the seasons round.

The Danciad, or Dancer's Monitor. By Thomas Wilson. 12mo. 3s.

The Poetical Note-Book. 12mo. 7s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Treatise on the Principles of Indemnity in Marine Insurance, Bottomry, and Respondentia, &c. By William Benecke, of Lloyd's. 8vo. 21s.

THEOLOGY.

Five Sermons on the Errors of the Roman Catholic Church. By the Rev. Mr. Maturin. 8vo. 5s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

An Historical and Descriptive View of the City of Durham and its Environs. 12mo. 4s.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

An Excursion through the United States and Canada, during the years 1822 and 1823. By an English Gentleman. 8vo.

This volume is the production of an honest and observant, though, if we may judge from

some passages in it, not very polished traveller. He describes America and her inhabitants with vivacity, and in general, we believe, with impartiality. If he has any bias, it is in favour of the democratical institutions which have taken so firm a root in the United States, and which, with some travellers, have been the subject of very different observations. Upon the whole, the "English Gentleman" has collected a great body of facts which illustrate, in a very pleasing manner, the present state and future prospects of America. How powerfully, for instance, does the fact speak that the author "never saw a beggar in any part of the United States, nor was ever asked for charity but once, and *that* was by an Irishman," p. 71. The account of an election for members to Congress, p. 23, might serve to correct the fears of those who so vehemently oppose parliamentary reform, from an apprehension of the tumults which a more extended franchise would occasion.

The representations of every succeeding traveller in the United States convince us more and more strongly of the disgrace and danger attendant upon the system of slavery which is still maintained there. The writer of the present volume, who, it must be remembered, is very favourably disposed towards the Americans, presents us with some shocking details of the enormous evils to which the existence of slavery has given rise in America. The operation of that system has displayed itself in the decreased population of the slave states, in their declining prosperity, and, what is worse than all, in the immoral habits which it has introduced. We are unwilling to credit some of the details before us relating to this subject; but when the demoralizing effects of slavery upon the mind are considered, there is but too much reason to fear that they are true. And yet is it possible to believe the assertion in p. 204 relative to the causes of the light complexions of some of the slaves? It is stated, likewise, to be quite common for a man in the slave states to sell his own natural son, brother, or sister. "I could mention," says the author, "the name of a lady, not 100 miles from Washington, who lets out, as a servant, her own natural brother, a good-looking Mulatto. Indeed," adds he, "it is a saying in Kentucky, that *many a man makes his own niggers*; for many a man, in gratifying his passions, increases at the same time what may be called his live-stock." The danger which necessarily attends the existence of so large and increasing a slave population in the centre of a free state has already begun to make itself pretty manifest. In 1820 a conspiracy of the Negroes at Charleston, in South Carolina, was discovered a few days only before the insurrection was to have taken place. It is observable, that in this case the conspirators were headed by a free black. If the slave-states of the Union are deaf to the calls of humanity and justice, they will not surely be so blind to their own interests as to suffer this infamous and impolitic system to exist much longer. The exertions made by the Quakers in America to procure the abolition of slavery, are most creditable to that body. "They are," says the author, "the only people in the United States who really and sincerely strive to abolish slavery, and who, at present, exert themselves to the utmost to alleviate its horrors."

We shall conclude our notice of this interesting work with a description of one of those terrific fires which sometimes take place in the vast *prairies* of the Illinois.

"The flames, advancing very rapidly, continued to spread, and before they had arrived opposite to the place where I stood, formed a blaze of nearly a mile in length.

"How shall I describe the sublime spectacle that then presented itself? I have seen the Old Atlantic in his fury, a thunder-storm in the Alps, and the cataracts of Niagara, but nothing could be compared to what I saw at this moment.

"The line of flames rushed through the long grass with tremendous violence and a noise like thunder, while over the fire there hovered a dense cloud of smoke. The wind, which even previously had been high, was increased by the blaze which it fanned; and with such vehemence did it drive along the flames, that large masses of them appeared actually to leap forward and dart into the grass several yards in advance of the line. It passed me like a whirlwind, and with a fury I shall never forget."

A Voyage to India: containing Reflections on a Voyage to Madras and Bengal, in 1821, in the ship Lonach; Instructions for the Preservation of Health in Indian Climates, and Hints to Surgeons and Owners of private trading ships. By James Wallace, Surgeon of the Lonach. 8vo.

This is an agreeable volume, though the information it conveys is not of the most important character. It describes, in a light and easy manner, the prominent circumstances and situations which occur in an Indian voyage, and throws out some hints which will no doubt be found useful. The observations "On the Preservation of Health in Indian Climates" appear to be sensible, and to merit attention. But the best characteristic of this small volume is the good feeling which pervades it—a quality very necessary for an Indian voyage. Mr. Wallace, however, moralizes occasionally in rather too trite a style, and his volume stands in need of some revision in a literary point of view.

A Voyage to Cochin-China. By John White, Lieutenant in the United States Navy. 8vo.

The very imperfect knowledge which we possess of Cochin China and its inhabitants, and the importance of ascertaining with what success it is probable a commercial intercourse may be established with that very productive country, give a considerable interest and value to the present volume, which is from the pen of Mr. White, a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, who visited China in the year 1819, on a commercial speculation. The result of this gentleman's observations, is exceedingly unfavourable to the idea of establishing a regular trade with the Cochin Chinese, whose cupidity, dishonesty, and treachery, are almost unparalleled. The character of these people, in consequence probably of the odious and degrading despotism under which they labour, has deteriorated even within these few years; and the people who have hitherto been in the habit of trading with them, as the Japanese, and the natives of China, and Siam, are rapidly abandoning

all intercourse with them. We have not space to relate in what manner Mr. White and his companion were cheated, insulted, and tormented in every possible manner which the mischievous ingenuity of the natives could discover. It was only by the exertions of the greatest vigilance and caution that, notwithstanding the strength of their crews, they escaped with their lives. Some idea may be formed of the state of government in Cochin China by the following anecdote of a purveyor:—

"We passed through several bazars well stocked with fresh pork, poultry, fresh and salt-water fish, and a great variety of fine tropical fruits. Vegetables, some of which had never before been esteemed as edible, were exposed for sale. The Onamese, like the French, eat many legumes and herbs which we generally reject.

"Our attention was excited by the vociferations of an old woman, who filled the bazar with her complaints. A soldier was standing near her, loaded with fruits, vegetables, and poultry, listening to her with great *nonchalance*. She finally ceased from exhaustion; when the soldier, laughing heartily, left the stall, and proceeded to another, where he began to select what best suited him, adding to his former store. We observed that in the direction he was moving, the proprietors of the stalls were engaged in secreting their best commodities. On enquiry, we found that the depredator was authorized, without fear of appeal, to cater for his master, a mandarin of high rank, and his exactious were levied at his own discretion, and without any remuneration being given. This, we afterwards found, was a common and universal practice. There was, however, great partiality observed in the exactions; for we had frequent opportunities to notice that poor old women were the victims of their extortion, while young girls were passed by with a smile or salutation."

Of the manners of these people, Mr. White does not give the most favourable account.

"During our walk we were constantly annoyed by hundreds of yelping curs, whose din was intolerable. In the bazars we were beset with beggars, many of them the most miserable, disgusting objects, some of whom were disfigured with the leprosy, and others with their toes, feet, and even legs, eaten off by vermin or disease. Nor were these the only subjects of annoyance; for, notwithstanding the efforts and expostulations of the officers who accompanied us, and our frequently chastising them with our canes, the populace would crowd round us, almost suffocate us with the fœtor of their bodies, and feel every article of our dress with their dirty paws, chattering like so many baboons. They even proceeded to take off our hats, and thrust their hands into our bosoms; so that we were glad to escape to our boats, and return on board, looking like chimney-sweeps, in consequence of the rough handling we had received,

A Tour in Germany and some of the Southern Provinces of the Austrian Empire, in 1820, 21 and 22. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

De la Religion. Par M. Benjamin Constant. 1 vol. 390 pages. (On Religion. By M. Benjamin Constant.)

Benjamin Constant is, without question, one of the most intellectual men in France, and though he must yield the palm of extempore eloquence to General Foy, yet, with the exception of the latter, he is the most distinguished and efficient member of the Chamber of Deputies. His speeches, full of lucid reasoning and political acumen, serve as admirable lessons to the French, who may be said to have commenced, only within the last thirty years, the course of their political education. These *aimables fous*, as they have been termed, were turned into pompous puppets under Louis XV.; Napoleon sought, and in some measure successfully, to make heroes of them, and Benjamin Constant and other congenial spirits have been and are endeavouring to convert them into grave citizens. Whether there is "stern stuff" enough in the composition to favour that "consummation so devoutly to be wished for" is a question yet to be decided. It is not unfrequent to hear, if you enter upon the subject with your barber or shoemaker, the following expression delivered with a most ineffable but heterodox shrug of the shoulders, "*Ah, Monsieur, la religion est bonne pour le peuple.*" Upon this feeling and no other, generally speaking, (there are of course some sincere exceptions) is based the respect still expressed or practised towards religion in France. In religion, M. B. Constant distinguishes two things: the Church ceremonies or outward forms of worship, and the *religious sentiment*. The former being consequently the result of the latter. For the outward forms, M. Constant expresses a complete indifference, if he does not feel a profound contempt. It is the *religious sentiment* which he thinks alone entitled to serious consideration. But what is this *religious sentiment;* or when or how does it shew itself? According to M. C. it is a modification of this religious sentiment which inspires an ignorant person with fear mingled with respect, when he hears a thunder-clap. M. C. then remarks, and very judiciously, that the faith of a people always seeks for a resting-place beyond the limits of their positive knowledge; as a proof of which it may be observed, that since the discoveries of Franklin in electricity and the use of *paratonneres*, no commonly enlightened inhabitant of Paris or London feels a "fear mingled with awe," which M. C. calls the *religious sentiment*, on hearing the roar of thunder, or seeing the flash of the lightning. This *religious sentiment* once felt, naturally leads to worship, or outward expression of this inward feeling. The worship of the primitive Christians in the two Centuries immediately succeeding Christ, was conformable to their *religious sentiment;* but in the time of Luther, about 1520, this same form of worship was no longer in accordance with the *religious sentiment* of a period so much later. Reasoning upon this theory, M. C. concludes, that it is right, just, and necessary that a change should be made from time to time in the forms of public worship, so that a due analogy may be observed between the

religious sentiment, and the outward expression of this feeling. To shew the necessity of such a measure as this, M. C. passes in review all the nations of the world ancient and modern, barbarous and civilized, pointing out the infinitely varied forms of outward worship, which this *religious sentiment* has successively created, modified and abandoned. The arguments in this work are plausible, but when closely examined they turn out to be little more than conjectural reasoning. There is nothing positively proved. It is singular enough that M. C., who, in his place in the Chamber of Deputies, displays such an acuteness of perception and force of reasoning in detecting and holding up to ridicule the errors or sophisms of Ministers, should, when he comes to write as a philosopher, stray into the same tortuous and obscure path. In endeavouring to establish his own assertions, he contents himself with adopting the slightest and most inconclusive proofs, if proofs they can be called. For this reason, the success of his work in France is very dubious; besides, it is written in the sustained and emphatic style once brought so much into vogue by the rhetorician Thomas, the pompous *common-placer* of France, but which style is in the present day found to be insupportably tiresome. It is well known that this work was undertaken some twenty years ago, at the suggestion of Madame de Stael, with whom the author was in habits of the closest intimacy at the time. M. C. began the work in Germany, strong traces of which are visible throughout the composition; for it is plentifully interlarded with dreaming and cloudy metaphysics, which our good neighbours the Germans are pleased to dignify with the name of philosophy. For this reason, the book will probably be much more successful in the country of Kant and Steding than in France, where lucidity of reasoning and incontestability of proof are considered indispensable in a work of this nature.

Notice Historique sur la Vie et les Ecrits de Robert Wace, Poète Normand du XIIe siècle, suivie de citations extraits de ses Ouvrages; pour servir à l'Histoire de Normandie. Par Pluquet. 1 vol. 8vo. (An Historical Notice of the Life and Writings of Robert Wace, a Norman Poet of the 12th century, followed by Extracts from his Works; illustrative of the History of Normandy. By Pluquet.)

This is a very interesting volume, not only for the light which it throws upon some obscure points of the history of Normandy at that remote period, but also for the freshness of description and naiveté of sentiment exhibited in the extracts from the old Norman poet. The publication of this and similar works relative to the 12th and 13th centuries, is the result of the immense influence exercised by the writings of Sir Walter Scott upon the literary taste of the French. But a few years back, and works of this description were disregarded by the million, and only looked into by a few pedants or antiquaries; whereas at present they are found upon the table of the man of the world, and even in the boudoir of the *petite maitresse*. When the French wish to give the highest term of praise to a work of this kind, the expression made use of is, *c'est presque du Walter Scott*. It is this resemblance, real or imaginary, between the spirit-stirring scenes of the great novelist of the North, and the animated and *naive* narrative of Froissart, that has secured the success of the fine edition of that delightful old chronicle edited by M. Buchon.

Notice Historique sur le Crime commis par Mingrat, ex-curé de St. Quentin, departement de l'Izère, convaincu d'avoir assassiné Marie Genin. 1 vol. 8vo. (An Historical Notice of the Crime committed by Mingrat, ex-curé of St. Quentin, in the department of the Izere, convicted of having assassinated Marie Genin.)

The Liberal journals venture, from time to time, to hint obscurely at the misdeeds and even crimes which are committed with impunity, under favour of their holy calling, by some of the clergy in France, particularly in the remoter districts of the kingdom. M. Courier, some time back, with a courageous and eloquent indignation, denounced some of these dark proceedings in one of his admirable pamphlets. But, as these pamphlets were printed clandestinely, and dared not be publicly sold, the facts, with the writer's excellent remarks thereon, became known but to a few even in Paris. The present publication, though written in the worst possible style, is yet worthy of notice, from its dragging into the light of day one of the most atrocious acts of brutality and cruelty committed by a priest, that have ever stained the annals of a civilized nation. Mingrat, curate of St. Quentin, near Grenoble, having conceived a passion for a beautiful woman, one of his parishioners, inveigled her, under the pretext of confession, into his house, where, either urged to fury by her resistance, or else, after violating her person, to prevent discovery strangled her, and then endeavoured with a small knife to cut her body in pieces; but this instrument not sufficing, he had recourse to a large kitchen knife or cleaver. The limbs he threw into a small stream, and the trunk he committed to the Izere. A boy, fishing, brought up one of the limbs, which led to the discovery of the diabolical act. Mingrat fled into Savoy, and the King of Sardinia, who is so ready upon all occasions to deliver up refugees accused of political offences, refused to give up Mingrat, the most atrocious of assassins! Indeed, it is supposed that the request has not been very vehemently urged by the French Government, as it has been whispered that a certain illustrious princess entreated that the solicitation should not be persevered in, dreading the effect which the public execution of a priest for so horrible a crime would have upon a flock which has been so long wandering, and is still unwilling enough to listen to the voice of the shepherds. The crime of this reverend monster aims a home-blow at auricular confession, which must, of necessity, lead to the greatest disorders. Five-sixths of the clergy in France are taken from the peasantry; for people in a better condition of life are very averse to devote their children to this profession. It is not difficult to imagine how feeble a barrier a vow of celibacy must be to a young, robust, and boorish peasant, when daily and hourly exposed to the temptation of the most confidential *tete-a-tete* with the youngest and handsomest of his parishioners.

LITERARY REPORT.

Captain Charles Cochrane has in the press an account of a Twenty Months' Residence in Colombia: and from the favourable opportunities afforded him for close and attentive observation it is expected to throw much light on the actual state of that important country.

A new manuscript of Madame de Campan has been discovered, which is calculated very strongly to interest public curiosity. It contains an Anecdotic Journal of her own life, and is interspersed with many lively traits and facts that are new to the public. She had deposited this curious work in the hands of a literary friend, who was also her physician. After some hesitation, her friends have determined to send it to the press, and it is to be published in London very shortly.

A Series of twelve Original Designs for the popular Opera of Der Frieschütz, or The Seventh Bullet, is preparing for publication. Drawn by an Amateur, and etched by George Cruikshank; with a Travestie of the Drama.

The new volume of the Annual Biography and Obituary (the ninth) is now in course of preparation; and the friends of those eminent persons whose decease has occurred in the present year should therefore forward their communications without further delay.

Mr. E. A. Crouch is about to publish Illustrations of Conchology, according to the System of Lamarck, in a Series of Twenty Engravings on royal 4to. each plate containing many Specimens.

A Third Edition is about to appear, greatly augmented, of The Student's Manual; or, an Appendage to the English Dictionaries, being an Etymological and Explanatory Vocabulary of Words derived from the Greek.

Dr. Blackall has nearly ready a third edition of his Observations on the Nature and Cure of Dropsies.

Dr. Uwins is about to publish a Compendium of Medical Theory and Practice, founded on Dr. Cullen's Nosology, which will be given as a Text Book, and a Translation annexed.

Mr. Fosbroke, resident Surgeon at Cheltenham, is about to publish some Observations on the Treatment of Deafness on improved principles, illustrated by one case of twenty years, and others of long standing, successfully treated.

Mr. Mangham, the author of the Pupil's Pharmacopœia, has in the press an Appendix to the Pharmacopœia Londinensis, comprising a concise History of the Materia Medica, as well as of the preparations contained therein, with a brief notice of their doses, virtues and uses.

The papers printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society during the last three years, detailing the Discoveries of the Functions of the Nerves, will be immediately republished with Notes and a general Introductory View of the Nervous System. By Mr. Charles Bell, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, and Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.

Among the Works nearly ready for publication, which were destroyed by the late calamitous fire at Mr. Moyes', in Greville-street, were Mr. Britton's "History and Antiquities of Bath Abbey Church," and the third volume of his "Beauties of Wiltshire." A part of the Manuscript for the concluding sheets, appendix, &c. was also destroyed, together with Mr. C. Dibdin's Account of the English Opera-House, and Davis's Royal Amphitheatre, intended for insertion in the "Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London." Through this unforeseen accident, the appearance of both the "Bath Abbey" and the "History of Wiltshire" will necessarily be retarded for three or four months.

We are glad to hear a new edition of that very valuable little work the Marquis of Worcester's Century of Inventions is nearly ready for publication. It is edited from the original MS. with Historical and explanatory Notes, by Mr. Charles F. Partington, of the London Institution.—This work has been very strongly recommended in the Transactions of the Society of Arts, vol. 3, p. 6.

Mr. Britton is now at Peterborough, preparing Drawings, &c. of the Minster in that City, for the "Cathedral Antiquities of Great Britain."

The first volume is nearly ready for publication of Sir Astley Cooper's Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, as delivered at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals.

An additional volume of Letters by Anna Seward, is preparing for publication, developing the progress of an early attachment, disclosing her more private opinions on various subjects, and embracing numerous Anecdotes of her contemporaries: to which will be prefixed, an Essay on Miss Seward's Life and Literary Character, by Mr. Harral.

In the Press.—Lasting Impressions, a Novel. By Mrs. Joanna Carey.

Commentaries on the Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels of Children. By Robley Dunglison, M.D. &c. &c.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from July 1 to July 31, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. - Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
July 1	47	72	29,80	29,[illegible]8	July 17	54	75	30,14	30,19
2	52	71	29,50	29,55	18	53	72	30,19	30,30
3	56	67	29,55	29,57	19	48	77	30,33	30,38
4	[illegible]	69	29,58	29,83	20	48	76	30,35	30,29
5	47	73	29,93	29,81	21	49	77	30,20	stat.
6	48	64	29,86	29,79	22	52	77	30,20	30,22
7	54	69	29,82	29,77	23	50	78	30,16	30,02
8	55	76	29,[illegible]3	29,96	24	52	80	29,90	29,80
9	58	79	29,93	29,85	25	51	76	29,83	29,85
10	50	77	29,87	29,95	26	52	72	29,83	29,80
11	47	78	29,99	29,97	27	51	68	29,90	30,10
12	54	78	30,00	29,96	28	51	73	30,20	30,18
13	49	82	30,00	stat.	29	51	76	30,09	29,90
14	56	79	29,93	29,83	30	48	73	29,69	29,60
15	56	77	29,84	29,94	31	45	74	29,65	29,67
16	54	75	30,02	30,04					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

HARVEST, a period of anxious hopes and eager expectations to the husbandman—of cheerful toil and adequate reward to the rustic hind and rural artizan, and of universal interest to the community at large, has opened her capacious bosom, and distributes with unsparing hand her store of bounties. The stubborn glebe yields to superior culture; and science, once a stranger to our fields, now lends its aid to multiply production: notwithstanding, untoward seasons may counteract the most judicious measures, and even in the very hour of excitation, when the husbandman congratulates himself on the arrival of that long expected period which is to crown with recompense a year of toil, some not unseasonable visitation to others, may prove so to him, overturn his moderate desires, and dash the cup of plenty from his hand. Perhaps no class of society is equally exposed to reverses which human foresight is unable to prevent, or prudence guard against, than that connected with the culture of the soil; and the period has but recently escaped (we mean during the late hay-harvest) when numerous instances of severe calamity, arising from the uncertainty of our climate, were unhappily forthcoming to substantiate our assertion: even during the early part of the present corn-harvest, each day was pregnant with its hopes and fears, its copious showers, and more inviting prospects. Nevertheless, although there appeared to be abundant reason for apprehension and alarm, in consequence of the lodged state of the crops, and repeated falls of rain, we believe more service has accrued from the latter circumstance, than injury been sustained—the ripening process was protracted, and fields which would have produced inferior crops of shrivelled corn, have matured the kernel, and perfected the grain. No exertions have been spared to facilitate the process of reaping, nor have we ever before observed so little delay in the commencement: wheats have been severed ere they had assumed the hue of sober brown, which, but for the intervention of the thrashing-machine, could never be separated from the straw. A considerable extent of land is already divested of its burden, and the produce secured in excellent condition; nor do we anticipate a less favourable conclusion: on the contrary, there is every reason to apprehend that the harvest, generally speaking, both as regards the quality and productiveness of the crop, will prove amply sufficient to remunerate the grower, and supply the community with the first necessaries of life at a cheap rate, without their value being fictitiously depressed by the shameful collusion which is practised upon the market by unprincipled speculators.

Turnips never exhibited a more pleasing appearance. Hay is plentiful; second-crop Clover a full swarthe; and aftermath-grass, superinduced by invigorating showers, yields an abundance of food for sheep; consequently lambs command higher prices than we have latterly been accustomed to, and lean stock in general has manifestly improved in value.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, July 10th, 61s 3*d*—17th, 60s 7*d*—24th, 59s 9*d*—31st, 59s 3*d*
Aug. 7th, 58s 1*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	-	2s	4d	to	3s	4d
Mutton	-	2	8	to	3	8
Veal	-	3	0	to	4	0
Pork	-	3	0	to	4	8
Lamb	-	4	0	to	4	8

POTATOES.—Spitalfields

New Potatoes, 3s 6d to 4s pr. cwt.

Marsh Champ.	0	0	to	0	0
Ware - -	0	0	to	0	0
Middlings - -	0	0	to	0	0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Old Hay, 100s to 110s—New Inf. 55s to 90s—Clover, 110s to 120s—Inf. New, 65s to 97s 6d—Straw, 45s to 55s.

St James's.—Hay, 80s to 115s—New ditto, 60s to 80s—Clover, 34s to 115s—Straw, 43s 6d to 55s

Whitechapel.—Clover 80s to 126s—Hay, 70s to 110s—Straw, 45s to 50s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 27th ult. 236; Three per Cent. Reduced 94¼ 94; Three per Cent. Consols 93½ ⅛; Three and a Half per Cent. Consols 101⅜ ⅝; Four per Cent. Consols 101½ ⅝; New Four per Cent. Annuities 105¾ ⅝; Long Annuities 23⅛; India Stock, 286¼; India Bonds, 88 89 pm.; 2d Exchequer Bills, 41 44 pm.; Consols for the Account, 93⅜ ½

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, August 25th, 1824.

APPREHENSIONS having been entertained, that the disturbances which had broken out amongst the slaves in Jamaica might prove serious, Coffee, Sugar, Pimento, &c. the produce of that island, experienced an improvement in prices in the beginning of this month; which, however, was of no long duration, as these apprehensions have since subsided. Colonial produce rates at present not higher than last month, and the demand for it, in general, is very limited. Neither is there much doing just now in any other branch of our commerce.

It gives us pleasure to observe, that the example of our Government, in adopting a more liberal system with regard to mercantile regulations, is likely to be followed by other nations. A treaty of commerce with the King of the Netherlands seems to be in progress, founded upon the principle of reciprocity; and already English shipping has been put upon nearly the same footing as national vessels, in the port of the Netherlands.

The average price of OATS having reached 26*s*. 6*d*. per quarter up to the 15th inst., our ports are now open for fresh importations, at a duty of 6*s*. per quarter; and the Oats warehoused before 22d May, 1822, are admitted for home consumption, duty free, in conformity to the last corn-bill. For all other kinds of grain our ports remain shut till 15th November, when the next computation of the average prices, regulating the importation, will take place.

Our Government has come to a resolution to establish regular packets to Columbia, and also to Mexico, whereby our intercourse with these rising countries will be placed upon a more secure footing, and our commerce much benefited. The latest advices from South America are still satisfactory, although most of the markets there are already much glutted with British goods.

COFFEE.—The prices of this article rose in the beginning of this month from two to five shillings, but are now at their former standard. St. Domingo, 60*s*. to 62*s*. 6*d*.—Jamaica, good and fine ordinary, 58*s*. to 66*s*.—Middling, 72*s*. to 84*s*. The present stock in the West India Docks is 13,000 Hhs. and 20,500 Bags, and is below that of last year; but in return, the arrivals on the Continent have greatly exceeded former importations; and on the whole, it appears to be pretty certain that the production is much more extensive than the general consumption.

COTTON is still much depressed, and on the decline. Bowed Georgia, 7½*d*. to 8¼*d*.—New Orleans, 8¾*d*. to 10½*d*.—Brazil, of which 2,000 Bales have lately been taken for Portugal, where the stock becomes much reduced, 9¾*d*. to 10½*d*.—Of East India, the stock in London remains 96,000 Bags, against 99,500 a year ago.—Bengal, 5¼*d*. to 6⅛*d*.—Surate, 5¾*d*. to 7¼*d*.—Egyptian, 10*d*. to 11*d*. Of this latter sort much has arrived of late, and there is little doubt but that it will gradually supersede the Sea Island, being much cheaper, although not yet sufficiently clean.

INDIGO.—Present stock 10,750 Chests, against 14,500 in 1823. The total imports of the year have been but about one-half what they were during the same period of 1823. But by the latest advices from Bengal, it seems that the deficiency in the last crop was not quite so exten-

sive as had been represented,—72,000 Maunds having already been received at Calcutta from the interior, up to the middle of March, of which 50,000 had been shipped, and of these 40,000 to Great Britain. There is also a falling off in the importation of Spanish Indigo. Our market is not animated at present, and prices being high, viz. 4*d.* advance on last sale, there is no demand beyond that for absolute wants. The next sale will take place in October, and will consist of about 6000 chests.

SUGAR.—The demand has been good during all the month, and prices remain firm. Jamaica brown, 53*s.* to 55*s.*—Middling, 56*s.* to 60*s.*—Good, 62*s.* to 64*s.*—Fine, 65*s.* to 68*s.* Our stock of British Moscovado, of about 50,000 Casks, is nearly as large as it was a year ago. This is also the case with Havannah and Brazil; however there is an increase of about 60,000 Bags in the East India, being chiefly from the Mauritius, as it was expected that Sugars from thence would be allowed for consumption in this country, which measure, however, was not carried into effect. On the 18th inst. there was a sale of 22,500 Bags at the India House, which went off very brisk, and Yellow Bourbon fetched 22*s.* to 24*s.* 6*d.* It is presumed that early in September a further sale will take place of about 25,000 Bags.

RUM.—In consequence of the very low prices of Brandy, Rum is gradually declining. Jamaica, 12*s.* to 18*s.*—Overproof, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per Gallon. The stock remains about 27,000 Puncheons.

TOBACCO.—Very few transactions have taken place in Tobacco, of which prices remain unaltered. As yet no fresh arrivals are come to this country, having all proceeded to the Continent.

OIL.—No intelligence of the success of the fisheries having as yet been received, Whale Oil remains stationary at about £20. to £21. a tun.—Gallipoli Oil, £46. to £48.

SILK.—The East India Company have declared a sale per 18th October, of about 2000 Bales of their stock, of which 8200 Bales will then remain. The demand for East India, as well as Italian silks, has been good of late, and prices are rather on the advance.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JULY 17 TO AUGUST 17, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ANDREW, G. Manchester, merchant. (Willson
Barker, T. Medbourn, corn-factor. (Bond, Leicester
Batyer, W. Henley, grocer. (Maxon, Little Friday-street,
Battey, W. and E. Stafford, shoemakers. (Morecroft and Co. Liverpool
Bennett, R. Woodford, blacksmith. (Score, Tokenhouse-yard
Blackburn, T. Seacombe, tea-garden-keeper. (Watson, Liverpool
Bower, J. jun. Wilmslow, cotton-spinner. (Wood, Manchester
Braddock, J. W. Portsmouth, musical-instrument seller. (Young, Poland-street, London
Brett, R. Blackfriars-road, tailor. (Burra and Neild, Cheapside
Brettargh, J. Manchester, merchant. (Morris
Brooks, R. Oldham, shopkeeper. (Binns and Bo[ar]dman, Manchester
Brown, G. Regent-street, upholsterer. (Fynmore & Co. Craven-street
Chandler, J. Sandwich, corn-factor. (Noakes
Chorley, T. Bristol, cordwainer. (Walker
Cohen, S. Shoreditch, linen-draper. (Phipps, Weavers'-hall
Cragg, J. Salisbury, cotton-spinner. (Blackhurst, Preston
Crawford, W. jun. Cheapside, bookseller. (Gale, Basinghall-street
Devey, W. Holland-street, coal-merchant. (Swaine & Co. Old Jewry
Dewe, P. T. Lechlade, mercer. (Crowdy, Swindon
Dubois, C. King-street, auctioneer. (Withy, Buckingham-street, Strand
Errington, G. and Nichols, C. D. Croydon, dealers. (Robinson, Wallbrook
Evans, H. Lower East Smithfield, ale-merchant. (Taylor, King-street, Cheapside
Fawcett, R. & Atkinson, J. Albion-place, colourmen. (Beon, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn
Fry, W. Type-street, letter-founder. (Walker, Hatton-garden
Gompertz, H. Clapham-road, merchant. (Huchinson, Crown-court
Grunshaw, G. Blackburn, grocer. (Dewhurst
Hair, J. Scotswood, lampblack-maker. (Bainbridge, Newcastle
Halse, T. Bristol, chemist. (Tilby, Devizes
Harding, R. Bristol, timber-merchant. (Bevan and Brittan
Haskew, J. Ratcliffe, tobacco-manufacturer. (Younger, John-street, America-square
Heubrey, R. Croydon, coal-merchant. (Bright, Burton-street, Burton-crescent
Hilton, W. Brixton-hill, stage-coach-master. (Gates and Hardwick
Hooker, J. Sheerness, woollen-draper. (Tanner, Fore-street
Hunt, G. Leicester-square, linen-draper. (Burra and Neild, King-street, Cheapside
Johnson, J. and Davies, J. Vauxhall, coal-merchants. (Stephens and Wood, Little St. Thomas the Apostle
Jones, J. Liverpool, brewer. (Bardeswell and Son
Kentish, N. L. St. Michael, land-surveyor. (Todd, Winchester
K[e]rshaw, A. Ramsbottom, timber-dealer. (Lace and Co. Liverpool
Laing, B. Fenchurch-street, ship-owner (Lacie and Co. Old Jewry
Lawton, J. Dob-cross, woolstapler. (Hampson, Manchester
M'Ra[e], J. Liverpool, grocer. (Houghton
M'George, W. Lower Fore-street, Lambeth, brewer. (Sloper, Gray's Inn
Martin, J. Beccles, farmer. (Cavell, Saxmundham
Matthews, B. Chamber-street, victualler. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon-square
Marshall, J. Black-horse-yard, box-maker. (Brace and Selby, Surrey-street, Strand
Mayford, H. Quadrant, tailor. (Richardson, Wallbrook
Moore, N. W[ils]on, seed-dealer. (Bourdillon and Hewett, Broad-street
Morgan, W. Louelly, butcher. (Jones, Abergavenny
Munk, W. Warwick-place, spruce-dealer. (Jones and Howard, Mincing-lane
Nichols, F. Otley, corn-merchant. (Stables, Haforth
Nicholson, R. Plymouth, wine-merchant. (Scargill, Hatton-court
Noyce, F. T. Richmond, shoemaker. (Score, Tokenhouse-yard
Phelps, G. R. Martin's-lane, vellum-binder. (Osbaldeston, London-street
Pickthall, W. Broughton-in-Furness, cabinet maker. (Crouke, Ulverston
Place, R. Mountsorrel, victualler. (Bond, Leicester

Powell, E. Dover, miller. (Kennet
Powell, F. Blackfriars, corn-factor. (Talbot and Barnes, Temple
Price, W. Dorset-street, optician. (Sherwood, Southwark
Pulley, H. Bedford, draper. (Truewhitt, Cook's-court, Carey-street
Ranson, J. Sunderland, currier. (Dawson, Newcastle
Rees, J. Carmarthen, draper. (Daniel, Bristol
Rooke, R. Halifax, merchant. (Thompson and Co.
Smith, M. Cockermouth, mercer. (Steel and Son
Smith, J. Bristol, tallow-merchant. (Bevan & Brittan
Swindalls, J. Bennington, builder. (Paulden, Stockport
Taylor, T. Boss-street, mealman. (Isaacs, St. Mary-axe
Tenlon, T. Warrington, cotton-spinner. (Reardon and Davies, Corbet-court, London
Trim, A. Davenham, currier. (Bower and Nicolson, Warrington
Tute, B. N. Wakefield, printer. (Carrs and Barker
Wake, W. J. and T. M. Southwich, lime-burners. (Hinde, Bishopwearmouth
Watson, J. Bromsgreve, draper. (Vernon
Wightwick, J. W. Greenhammerton, vintner. (Seymour, York
Wintle, J. North-street, City-road, silversmith. (Towers, Castle-street

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. Brown, sen. grocer, in Ayr
R. S. Thompson, druggist, Edinburgh
D. Moore, china-merchant, &c. Edinburgh
J. M'Culloch & Co. merchants, Glasgow
J. Ewart, cabinet-maker, &c. Edinburgh
R. Marr and Son, merchants, Leith.

DIVIDENDS.

ALLUM, T. W. Great Marlow, Aug. 14
Angel, J. Sculcoates, Aug. 17
Appleton, J. Tottenham-court-road, Aug. 17
Arrowsmith, W. Stoke-on-Trent, Aug. 16
Atherton, J. Lancaster, Sept. 14
Atkinson, G. Bishopwearmouth, Aug. 24
Banbury, C. H. Wood-street, Aug. 14
Bell, W. and Harris, J. Bridge-street, Sept. 4
Bowman, P. R. Arundell, Aug. 31
Brown, W. Sutton-at-Hone, July 31
Brown, A. Plymouth, Aug. 31
Brown, W. and Walter, A. Bristol, Aug. 30
Bryant, W. Bristol, tailor, Sept. 13
Bush, H. Loddon, Aug. 14
Campart, J. G. Spread Eagle-court, Oct. 30
Carlen, T. Langborne Chambers, Aug. 7
Chalmers, J. sen. High Holborn, Sept. 4.
Collins, J. Rathbone-place, Aug. 28
Cowing, J. and Catesby, S. Bedford-court, Aug. 28
Coupland, C. jun. R. & F. & E. Manchester, July 31
Crabb, W. Tollisford, Aug. 17
Dampier, E. Primrose-street, Aug. 17
Daniels, H. & M. Bury-street, Aug. 7
Dowman, T. and Offley, J. Bread-street, Aug. 14
Duke, M. York, Aug 17
Ebbs, J. E. Minories, July 31
Engledew, C. Stockton, Aug. 9
Fenuman, W. Peterborough, Aug. 11
Flindt, G. London Wall, Aug 14, 24
Hammond, W. Wickambrook, Aug. 14
Hannum, E. Threadneedle-street, Aug. 11
Hendscomb, J. H. Newport Pagnell, Aug. 28
Hewitt, T. Whitchurch, Sept. 2
Hewlett, J. Gloucester, Aug. 9
Hone, J. W. Brixton, July 24
Hornby, J. Liverpool, Sept. 15
Howard, E. and Gibbs, J. Cork-street, Nov. 27
Houghton, W. L. Hull, Aug. 17
Ince, T. Yedingham, Sept. 14
Jones, J. S. Frome Selwood, Sept. 10
Kirbey, O. T. Finch-lane, Aug. 24
Langley, E. and Belch, W. Southwark, Sept. 18
Lee, J. Horsleydown, Sept. 18
Mallyon, J. Chatham, Sept. 4
Merritt, J. Arlingham, Aug. 31
Merry, J. Little Yarmouth, Aug. 26
Metcalfe, M. sen. M. M. jun. R. and W. Hull, Sept. 4
Mitchell, W. Wanstead, Aug. 21
Moon, J. Acres Barn, Aug. 17
Moon, P. Mitfield, Aug. 23
Mytton, J. and Jones, M. and Mytton, P. G. Pool, Aug. 7
Nathan, J. Liverpool, Aug. 12
Nattriss, J. sen. Thornton, Aug. 23
Neilson, W. Liverpool, Aug. 21
Newell, T. Amberley, Aug. 31
Nightingale, T. Watling street, Aug. 7
Parsons, R. Swansea, Oct. 2
Peters, E. Bristol, grocer, Sept. 29
Perrell, J. King-street, Aug. 31
Pigram, J. Maidstone, July 31
Pollit, J. Manchester, Aug. 11
Reed, T. & Middlemas, J. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 14
Roach, R. S. Bishop's Waltham, Aug. 13
Sanderson, W. W. & J. Nicholas-lane, Aug. 31
Sparks, W. & J. Frome Selwood, Sept. 10
Springweiler, A. Duke-street, Aug. 17
Stephens, R. Goswell-street, Aug. 17
Tarleton, J. Liverpool, Aug. 7
Thompson, J. Wolverhampton, Aug. 21
Turner, M. Basinghall-street, Aug. 7
Ugarte, D. de, Wilson-street, Sept. 4
Vivian, S. Tywardreath, Aug. 12
Ward, T. Coventry, Aug. 31
Weedon, G. Bath, Aug. 25
Webb, T. New Sarum, Sept. 6.
West, H. Worthing, Aug. 28
Wetton, J. James, W. & Payne, T. jun. Wood-street, July 24
Wharton, G. A. Maidenhead, Aug. 7-31
Whitehead, R. Norwich, Aug. 19
Williams, W. Llangendeirne, Sept. 4
Wilson, W. Liverpool, Aug. 30
Wilson, R. Birmingham, Aug. 25
Wolff, J. and Dorville, J. New Bridge-street, Aug. 14
Wood, J. Cardiff, Aug. 9

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

THE Eighteenth Report of the African Institution is just printed. It relates principally to the progress which has been made towards the complete abolition of the Slave Trade; and the information on which it is founded is taken almost entirely from papers laid before Parliament. This information is of a nature to excite both pleasure and regret in the minds of the friends of abolition. The Report notices as usual the measures adopted by the different nations of Europe. With regard to the Netherlands it is stated, that, notwithstanding the Treaty of 1822, and the urgent remonstrances of the British Ministry, no disposition has been evinced in the Colony of Surinam to act in the spirit of the Treaty, and all representations on the subject have been received with coldness and indifference. The law of Spain is found to be altogether inoperative. As it stands at present, all captains, masters, and pilots of Spanish vessels who purchase negroes on the coast of Africa, or introduce them into any part of the Spanish Monarchy, or are found with Slaves on board their vessels, shall lose their vessels, and be sentenced to ten years' hard labour in the public works. It is in the first place to be desired that this provision should extend to all Spanish subjects; and in the next place, it is to be observed, that no arrangements have been made to carry this law into effect; and that, as its execution is not committed to any particular department, and no reward is offered to the informer, it will probably continue a mere dead letter. Numbers of Slaves are still imported into Cuba, under the French, Portuguese, and Spanish flags. The Portuguese Slave Traders continue to be distinguished by their merciless activity and artful contrivance. The Government, which once made the interests of Brazil a pretence for the continuance of the trade, is as obstinate as ever in refusing to concur in its abolition, and has even

advanced a new ground for carrying it on. It is now urged that this traffic is necessary to supply its Asiatic and African possessions with labourers. Of the extent of the importation of Slaves into Brazil, a judgment may be formed from the fact that in 1822 no less than 28,246 were imported into Rio de Janeiro alone. The number embarked had been 31,730 —3484 having died on the passage.

The Penitentiary.—The Penitentiary at Milbank, Westminster, is again re-opened for the reception of male and female prisoners. The two former removals of prisoners, on account of a general, destructive, and alarming sickness that seized them, will be remembered; and that the sickness was in a great degree attributed to the damp situation of the prison; the want of a free current of air; the poor character of the *dietary*; and the deficient exercise allowed to the prisoners. Since the removal of the prisoners to separate hulks at Woolwich, the building has been particularly examined by Sir Humphrey Davy and other professors, by five physicians, Dr. Roget, &c., at an expense to the public, it is said, of 2000*l.* Various cleansings and alterations were suggested by them, particularly as regards the ventilation of the Penitentiary Prison; such as an alteration of the walls, the introduction of gratings, &c. to secure a more free current of air; and these amendments, chiefly suggested by Sir Humphrey Davy, it is understood have been extensively attended to. Those alterations it is expected will prevent the recurrence of that sickness which has been heretofore so fatal. The *dietary* will be on a more generous scale, and more exercise will be allowed to the prisoners.

New Building.—The foundation-stone of a new building for the accommodation of the "Irish Society" was laid last month at the corner of New-street, Guildhall-yard. The mallet used on the occasion was that made use of on laying the first stone of St. Paul's Church. It was presented by the Architect Wren to the Masonic Lodge of Antiquity. With respect to the object and nature of the Irish Society, it may be proper to add, that in the reign of James the First large grants of Crown Land were made to the City of London in the Province of Ulster, on condition of their colonising, or *planting* it, as the good old English word was. To manage this a Society, commonly called "The Irish Society," is appointed by the Corporation of London; but the proper title of which is "The Honourable Society of the Governor and Assistants of London of the new Province of Ulster."

Crime.—The following is an abstract of the result of commitments to the last Old Bailey Sessions by the City and County Magistrates :—

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Marlborough-st. office	33	4
Bow-street	17	5
Worship-street	16	5
Hatton-garden	12	5
Marylebone	12	14
Whitechapel	8	9
Queen-square	7	6
Thames	4	4
Coroners and County Magistrates	5	4
	114	56
Mansion House and Guildhall	29	16

Charities.—The Commissioners of Charities have made a brief abstract of their proceedings, which has been presented to the Secretary of State. The number and income of the charities they have investigated in the counties of Bedford, Berks, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Essex, Gloucester, Hereford, Hertford, Kent, Lancaster, Middlesex (including London and Westminster), Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Salop, Somerset, Southampton, Stafford, Surrey (including Southwark), Sussex, Westmoreland, Worcester, York, and city of Bristol, are as follows :—

Total number, including Chartered Companies and General Charities	10,736
Number of the above, the income of which exceeds not £2	3679
Above £2, and not exceeding £5	2265
Above £5, and not exceeding £10	1045

Income from rents	£216,157	19	6
——— rent charges	23,043	8	3
——— other sources	83,504	0	1
Total Income..	£322,705	7	10

It appears that proceedings have been instituted in the Court of Chancery against the trustees of some of the charities. The mere names or descriptions of the causes prosecuted or prosecuting occupy five pages of the abstract, which is in folio.

Poor Laws Expenditure.—By the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, it appears that the total sums levied in the year 1822-3, including county rates, and other charges not appertaining to the poor, exhibit a declension, as compared with 1821-2, of 863,287*l.*; and, as compared with 1817-18, (the year of highest amount,) a declension of 2,422,287*l.* As one cause of the reduction, it is named

that in 1822-3 the average price of wheat was 41s. 11d. per quarter; in 1821-2, it was 53s. Sussex still appears as the county in which the expenditure on the poor bears the highest proportion to the number of the people; and Lancaster continues at the other extremity of the scale. The Committee make the following abstract from the returns which specify the particular species of property on which the poor-rates were levied:—

Lands occupied for agricultural purposes......	£4,602,252
Dwelling-houses and all other inhabited buildings	1,762,950
Mills and factories, warehouses, and land occupied for trade	247,389
Manorial profits, fines, quarries, &c. and including all other articles locally assessable, not comprised in the above heads	90,908

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Wm. Hart Coleridge, D.D. Bishop of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands.—Rev. T. H. Mirehouse, South Grantham, Prebend at Salisbury, *vice* Rennell.—Rev. R. Empson, B.A. West Butterwick Perp. Cur. Lincolnshire.—Rev. Mr. Gale, Taunton St. James Vic.—Rev. James Holmes, Compton Abdale Perpt Cur. Gloucestershire.—Rev. Leonard Jenyns, West Dereham Perp. Cur. Norfolk.—Rev. Francis Metcalf, Rigton Vic. co. York.—Rev. Archdeacon Pott, Kensington Vic. Middlesex.—Rev. John Owen Parr, Durnford Vic. Wilts.—Rev. J. B. Smith, Martin Rec. near Horncastle, Linc.—Rev. Mr. Spry, of Birmingham, to be Minister of the New Church, Langham-place, Middlesex.—Rev. Henry-Mitchell Wagner, M.A. Brighton Vic. Sussex.—Rev. W. Wilson, D.D. Oakely Rec. Hants, and St. Cross Vic. in town of Southampton.—Rev. H. Donne, Chaplain to Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury.—Rev. James Blomfield, one of Domestic Chaplains to the Bp. of Chester.—Rev. G. E. Howman, M.A. to the Mastership of St. Nicholas Hospital, near Salisbury, void by the death of the Rev. Thomas Rennell, B.D.—Rev. James Cutting Safford, B. A. to the Vicarage of Mettingham, Suffolk; patroness, Mrs. Safford, of Beccles.—Rev. Dr. Symons, to the Vicarages of St. Martin's and All Saints', Hereford; patron, the Rev. M. Northey.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Duke of Gloucester to be Lord High Steward of Gloucester.

G. Banks, M.P. to be Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer.

NEW MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Shire of Clackmannan, the Hon. Capt. G. R. Abercromby.

Married.] At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. S. Salter to Georgiana, second daughter of the late L. Huntington, Esq.—At St. Pancras New Church, S. Wray, Esq. to Frances, daughter of the late John Evans, Esq.—William Siborn, Esq. of the 9th regiment, to Helen, fourth daughter of George Aitkin, Esq.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Sir W. Chatterton, Bart. to Georgina Henrietta Maria, daughter of the Rev. Lascelles Iremonger.—At Marylebone Church, Captain Rowley, R.N. second son of Sir Wm. Rowley, Bart. M.P. to Charlotte, daughter of John Moseley, Esq.—At Iping Church, S. F. Cooke, Esq. to Jane, eldest daughter of the late James Piggott, Esq. — At St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-square, S. M'Culloh, Esq. of Baltimore, to Eleanor M'Culloh, of Great Ormond-street.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Edward Buller, Esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Manningham. — At Battersea, George Hill, Esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of Samuel Still, Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Sanderson to Elizabeth Oswald, eldest daughter of Alexander Anderson, Esq. — At St. Marylebone Church, Sir Thomas Ormsby, Bart. to Mary Martin, only daughter of Major-General S. Rebow.—Alfred Chapman, Esq. to Caroline, daughter of Sir Francis Macnaghten.—At West Wratting, John Gibbons, Esq. eldest son of Sir John Gibbons, Bart. of Stanwell-place, Middlesex, to Charlotte, sixth daughter of Sir Charles Watson, Bart.—At Ashtead, R. C. Scarlett, Esq. to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late George Smith, Esq.—At Croydon, F. J. Basset, Esq. to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late James Dickson, Esq.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Capt. Fane, R. N. to Miss Flint.—R. T. Kindersley, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. to Mary Anne, only daughter of the Rev. J. L. Bennett.—Mr. E. Chater to Charlotte, third daughter of the late V. Wanostrocht, LL.D.—At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Mr. H. Hope, of Newington, to Miss Elizabeth Kempster.—Mr. T. Edwards, of Clapham, to Miss Freeman.—At Cranford, the Hon. G. Berkeley to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Paul Benfield, Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Earl of Kinnoul to Louisa, the youngest daughter of Admiral Sir C. Rowley, K.C.B.—Mr. R. Molineaux to Miss S. Webber.—At St. James's, H. C. Cornwall, Esq. to Louisa, youngest daughter of J. Richardson, Esq.—Mr. S. E. Pierce, of Tunbridge, to Anna, eldest daughter of T. Beeching, Esq. Banker, of Tunbridge Wells.—James Burke, Esq. to Catherine, youngest daughter of W. S.

Chauncey, Esq.—G. Newman, esq. to Miss Pool.—At Orby Hunter's, Esq. in Grosvenor-place, Captain G. Wombwell to Miss Orby Hunter.—At St. John's, Hackney, by the Rev. Dr. Watson, P. B. Cooper, Esq. to Maria, third daughter of the late Francis Cooper, Esq.—At Kensington Church, Mr. G. J. Griffith to Miss M. Ann Clarke—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, G. W. Turner, Esq. to Frances Otway, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Rains, R. N.—At St. Mary Aldermary Church, A. H. Milroy, Esq. to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Row, jun.

Died.] At Watford, Mrs. Ardesoif.—At Peckham, Mr. J. Norton.—At Tottenham, Charlotte, youngest daughter of R. Nicholson, Esq.—Mrs. Lake, wife of Mr. P. Lake.—Elizabeth, second daughter of W. Blyth, Esq.—T. W. Blagrave, Esq. of Durham-place, Chelsea.—Elizabeth, the wife of William Smith, Esq. Richmond.—Mr. T. Green, of Upper Thames-street.—At Guildford, Mrs. Beauchamp, relict of the late Anthony Beauchamp, Esq.—In Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, Charles Borrodaile, Esq. of Clapham.—In Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-square, Frances Mary, wife of H. C. Teed, Esq.—James Bell, Esq. of Hatton-garden.—At his house in Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, Robert Collett, Esq.—Eleanor, wife of Joseph Goddard, Esq. of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square.—Elizabeth, wife of J. W. Norie, Esq. of Barossa-place, Islington.—In Duke-street, St. James's, Major-General Lacklan Macquarrie.—Andrew, eldest son of the late Theophilus Hearsey, Esq.—At Chertsey, the daughter of Captain J. A. Murray.—At his lodgings in King street, Holborn, Matthias Aspden, Esq.—Anne, daughter of Mr. M. Linwood, of Homerton.—At his house in Stratford-place, T. Ware, Esq.—Theophilus Hearsey, Esq. of Botolph-lane.—Caroline, third daughter of John Angell, Esq. of the Tower of London.—Anna, the wife of John Angell, Esq. of the Tower of London.—Mrs. Owen, of Oxford-street.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

SUDDENLY, in his carriage, at Great Canford, near Poole, on the 22d of July, Thomas Macnamara Russell, Esq. Admiral of the White. This veteran officer, who had attained his 85th year, had reached the highest rank in the Navy, entirely by his own merit, without the aid of interest, or the protection of patronage. After serving nineteen years as a Midshipman, he was advanced in 1779 to be Lieutenant; to be Commander in 1780; to Post Captain in 1781; to Rear-Admiral in 1801; to Vice-Admiral in 1806; and lastly to the rank of Admiral in 1812.—The services by which Admiral Russell obtained his advancement were at once brilliant and active: of a nature to call forth the energies and resources of an ardent spirit and an enterprising mind; and they have not been entirely unrecorded.—As a flag officer he for some time commanded in the North. His blockade of the Texel, during the period of the threatened invasion of our shores, was admirable, and it was planned and executed by himself. His system of anchoring during the strongest gales, with sometimes three cables on end, was rewarded by the most complete success. During the neap tides, the line-of-battle ships for the most part assembled at North Yarmouth, by which a saving to the country in wear and tear, and probable loss of ships, was effected to an immense amount. Indeed, while the blockade of the Texel was the most efficient ever known, and was conducted with all the rigidness of a state of bitter warfare, it was marked by instances of the most refined and generous humanity, which procured the respect and esteem of the Dutch Admiral Kictchurt, his officers and men. It is scarcely necessary to add that the late Admiral Russell was an officer of considerable talent. To the qualities of a thorough-bred English seaman, with the science of an able naval tactician, he possessed the nicest and highest sense of honour, with the manners and urbanity of a courtier.

J. B. FITZSIMMONS, ESQ.

Lately, at his house, Serpentine-avenue, near Dublin, after three days' illness, J. B. Fitzsimmons, Esq. many years a Magistrate of the County of Dublin. The rebellion of 1798 called into action the zeal and loyalty of Mr. Fitzsimmons, who on many occasions distinguished himself for intrepidity, as a member of Mr. Beresford's cavalry. He subsequently raised a corps of Yeomanry at Sandymount himself, which he continued to command down to the period of its being disembodied. For many years he was the proprietor and conductor of "The Hibernian Journal;" and after the decease of Mr. Giffard, he was the leader in the Common Council of Dublin, and the most influential man in corporate affairs. As a political writer, Mr. Fitzsimmons was clear, concise, and nervous; as a public speaker he was bold, energetic, and elo-

quent, possessing personal courage, and a warm and generous heart.

JUDGE JONES.

February 1, 1824, in the 65th year of his age, the Hon. John Rice Jones, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. He was born at Brecknock in Wales, and emigrated to the United States during the revolutionary war: he was with Gen. George Rogers Clark, at the taking of Vincennes, and resided there for many years, filling many highly responsible public offices. For the last fifteen years he had lived in Missouri, and had been a distinguished member of the Territorial Legislature and State Convention. In 1820 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. No man ever possessed a better heart. In various places of his residence, and in his several important official stations, he was indefatigable in rendering his extensive legal information, his experience and tact for business subservient to the public good: in private life he was truly the friend of the indigent, the ignorant, and the distressed; to their complaints his ear was always open, and all who applied found him a friend and a benefactor. His active mind was constantly engaged,—he was a student to the day of his death, and the living chronicle of the passing times: few men judged so correctly, or knew so much of men and things, and he has left a space which never can be filled. To his numerous and afflicted friends and relatives it must be a source of great consolation, to know that he met the awful summons as one prepared to die; he retained his vigour of mind to the last moment; he talked of his approaching dissolution and domestic arrangements with calm and dignified composure, until he gently sunk into the arms of death. He was a Republican in thought and in practice; he always felt above the vain shew and pageantry of life, and his particular and dying request to his attendants was, that he should be buried in the same simplicity in which he had lived. He was interred at the Catholic burial ground, attended by the Judges of the Federal and Circuit Courts (which being in session adjourned for the purpose) and by many respectable citizens.

T. CHEVALIER, ESQ.

In South Audley-street, June 9, Thomas Chevalier, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. F.L.S. and F.H.S. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons in London. He published "Observations in Defence of a Bill lately brought into Parliament, for erecting the Corporation of Surgeons of London into a College," 8vo. 1797. "An Introduction to a Course of Lectures on the Operations of Surgery," 8vo. 1801. "A Treatise on Gun-shot Wounds," 12mo. 1804.

THE RT. HON. LORD H. H. M. HOWARD.

At his house in Lower Grosvenor-street, after a short illness, died the Right Hon. Lord Henry Howard, brother to the Most Noble Bernard-Edward, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England. His Lordship was born the 7th of October 1766, represented the city of Gloucester in several Parliaments, and at the time of his decease was High Steward of that city, and one of the Representatives for Steyning in the present Parliament. He married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Edward Long, of Aldermaston, in the county of Berks, esq., Judge of the Vice Admiralty of the Island of Jamaica. In 1812, upon the death of his maternal uncle, Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart., his Lordship assumed the name and arms of Molyneux in addition to and after those of Howard. In December 1815, upon the death of Charles, the eleventh Duke of Norfolk, his Lordship's eldest brother succeeded to the honours of his illustrious ancestors, and to the high and hereditary office of Earl Marshal of England. His Grace, however, being precluded from exercising in person the duties attached to that dignified and important office, owing to the penal Acts in force against Roman Catholics, Lord Henry was appointed by his noble brother, in the month of February 1816, Deputy Earl Marshal. On the 14th of October 1817, his Lordship, by virtue of the royal licence of that date, resumed the name of his noble family in addition to and after that of Molyneux; the Prince Regent, in consideration of the important duties exercised by his Lordship as Deputy Earl Marshal, granted to him the same title, place, pre-eminence and precedence, to which his Lordship would have been entitled had his father lived to have succeeded to the honours of his family. During the period Lord Henry Howard discharged the duties of the great hereditary office so long vested in the ancient and illustrious house of Howard, the arrangement and direction of many of the most important and solemn public ceremonies devolved upon him entirely, throughout the whole of which his zeal and anxiety for the public service were conspicuously manifested. Lord Henry Howard has left issue by his Lady who survives him, an only son, Henry Howard, esq. and four daughters, Henrietta, Isabella, Charlotte, and Juliana, all unmarried.

MRS. HARTLEY.

Lately, at Woolwich, aged 73, the once beautiful and admired actress, Mrs. Hartley. She was a contemporary with Garrick, and we believe the only one that remained, excepting Mr. Quick and Mrs. Mattocks, who are still alive. Her extreme beauty, and the truth and nature of her acting, attracted universal admiration, and caused her to rank the highest, as a female, in her profession, previous to the appearance of Mrs. Siddons. Mr. Hull had written his tragedy of *Henry the Second, or Fair Rosamond*, several years previous to its production, and despaired of obtaining a proper representative for the character of *Rosamond* until the above lady appeared. Mason, the poet, also wrote his well-known tragedy of *Elfrida*, that she might personify the principal character. *Elfrida* has always been admired as a beautiful poem, but is not calculated for stage-effect; it was nevertheless at that time supported, and even rendered highly attractive, by the person and talents of Mrs. Hartley. She was a very favourite subject of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and appears as the beautiful female in a number of his most celebrated pictures. Two in particular are professed portraits of her, called "Mrs. Hartley as *Jane Shore*," and "Mrs. Hartley as a *Bacchante*." A fine study for the former was recently sold at the celebrated sale of the Marchioness of Thomond's pictures, at Christie's. She died in easy circumstances, her merits during her public services having procured her a comfortable independence.

MRS. THICKNESSE.

This excellent woman was born in London, 1737. Her father's name was Ford; he was Clerk of the Arraigns. Her education was of the first kind. Introduced into the world of fashion, she became what is called the ton, and Hone, the Sir Joshua Reynolds of the time, exhibited a picture of her, as a muse playing on a lyre; and afterwards Gainsborough, in his best style, produced a very exquisite portrait, representing her as tuning her harp, and leaning on some music of her own composition; this beautiful picture still remains in her own house in the Royal Crescent at Bath. Her grace and movements were beyond example, and her dancing drew from the late accomplished Earl of Chesterfield some beautiful lines upon the subject. She also attained the highest celebrity in drawing and in painting, and but a very few weeks prior to her decease, in her 87th year, without the aid of glasses, completed a very exquisite painting on white silk, as a bridal present to a young lady of her acquaintance. In music also she greatly excelled, and played on various instruments; and to these accomplishments was added the finest voice, replete with powers, cadence, modulation, and expression. Her Sunday concerts for sacred music became the rage, and many of the most exalted personages attended them, who have nearly all left the stage of life. Mrs. Thicknesse lived to see all the companions of her gayer hours deposited in the grave. Lady Betty Thicknesse, the wife of Governor T. was her most intimate friend, with whom she principally resided. Her Ladyship did not long survive the birth of her son, the late Lord Audley, in February 1758; and consigned his Lordship to her care; and on the 7th of September 1762, in becoming the wife of the Governor, she became both mother and godmother to his Lordship. She continued a respected and beloved wife thirty years, and to the hour of her death never ceased to lament her husband's loss, and to venerate his memory. The Governor died in her arms, in his carriage, while travelling near Boulogne in 1792. She was soon after arrested and confined with many other English in the Convent of the Ursulines, and treated with great rigour; and being with others sentenced to death, she by her amiable manners and urgent prayers procured a few hours delay before the intended execution, during which period Robespierre himself and his associates were led to the scaffold; while herself and the other intended victims were saved by this circumstance. At length, after much suffering, she returned to her native country, and after that period passed her life in peace and serenity, living with a much-attached and sincere friend to the moment of her dissolution. She departed this life on the 20th of January 1824. She retained to the last her admirable powers; her eyesight was as perfect as at twenty; her hair luxuriant and without a grey tress in it; her teeth, not one deficient, retaining their enamel and durability; and her mind active, studious, and playful; her arguments perspicuous and energetic; her wit brilliant, but never severe. Her mornings were to the last devoted to study; and many writings of a very late period of her life, and some on abstruse subjects, are left behind her. Her evenings found her generally surrounded by a small but select party of friends, all listening with delight to her lively anecdotes of past times, and enlivened by the constant sallies of wit on the daily occurrences passing before her; or receiving those lessons of instruction, which were so elegantly and unostenta-

tiously given to them. Her ease and elegance of manner were not to be copied; her goodness of heart and liberality of spirit may; but a perfect model of Christian humility and forbearance was never better exemplified than in the life and conduct of Mrs. Thicknesse. She published, in two volumes, a work called "The School of Fashion," which had a prodigious run, being a satire upon some of the most fashionable characters of that day. She also published "Biographical Memoirs," in three or four vols. of the most eminent females of the French nation; and, without a name, many tracts on religious and moral subjects. She conversed freely in the Spanish, Italian, French, and German languages.

MR. WILLIAM SHARP.

This most celebrated engraver, perhaps the first of the day, died at Chiswick on the 25th of July, at the age of 74. He was born about the year 1749. His father, a gun-maker of respectability, lived in Haydon Yard, Minories. He showed an early predilection for drawing, and was apprenticed to Mr. Longmate, a bright engraver. At the expiration of his services, it is said he continued to work in the shop of his master, when marrying, he commenced business for himself, and opened a shop, as a writing engraver, in Bartholomew Lane, where he long resided, and had much encouragement. Mr. Sharp often said, even latterly, that his first essay in engraving was made upon a pewter pot. His friends would have qualified this assertion, by substituting a silver tankard, but the artist loved truth, and insisted on the veracity of this humble commencement. Somewhere about 1782 it seems he disposed of his shop, commenced a higher department of art, and resided in a private house at Vauxhall, where he began to engrave from the superior paintings of the old masters. His merit began to display itself in the Novelists' Magazine, for which work, published by Harrison, in Paternoster Row, he executed some plates from the designs of Stothard. Messrs. Heath, Angus, and Hall, contributed their talents at the same period to the graphic illustration of this very interesting octavo work. To these volumes thus published may be traced the origin of those beautifully illustrated books brought out periodically, which have since raised the reputation of the British Press. Sharp contributed one print to *Southwell's folio Family Bible*—"Moses striking the Rock." Among the finest of his works are "The Doctors of the Church disputing upon the Immaculateness of the Virgin," from the picture by Guido, which in drawing and fine execution is superior to the plate from the same pictures by Chevalier Dorigny. The plate from Mr. West's "King Lear in the Storm," is also a masterly example of line engraving, and worthy of any school. A proof of this plate has long produced ten guineas. No line engraver has been more successful in copying the original feeling of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The portrait of Mr. John Hunter, the great anatomist, is perhaps one of the finest prints in the world. The magnificent print of "St. Cecilia," from Dominichino, is another example of his great and masterly hand. We know not where to point to a more bold and effective specimen of the calcographic art. "The Witch of Endor," from the impressive picture by Mr. West, may be instanced as another splendid effort of his graving tool. "One of his works, however, of surpassing excellence," says the *Somerset House Gazette*, "should be mentioned, as it will be preserved as a monument of his genius, to the discredit of Macklin, and the shame of Bartolozzi; we refer to the plate of 'The Holy Family,' engraved by W. Sharp, from the picture painted for the Historic Gallery. Sharp was employed by the proprietor of this Gallery to engrave a plate from this picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and produced a work which for light, shadow, brilliancy, and all the highest attributes of the art, was inimitable. An hundred proofs were taken from this plate, and some few impressions, when Bartolozzi undertook, at the instance of Macklin, to improve it, by nearly obliterating the lines, and converting it into a dotted engraving!" At an early period of his life he was a great stickler for Representative Governments—or rather for doing without Kings and the Clergy, and for substituting a President, &c.; but for many years preceding his death a total change took place in his political ideas. So infected was he at one time, however, with the furor of political liberty, and so free in society generally in uttering his thoughts, that he was placed under arrest by the Government, and was had up several times before the Privy Council to be examined, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not, in his speeches or writings, he had committed himself so far as that he might, in common with Horne Tooke and others, take his trial for High Treason; but his being a bold, handsome-looking, jocular man—one who looked as if he liked the good things of this world too well to become a conspirator, the Privy Council came to a conclusion that the altar and the throne had not much to fear from him; and

especially at one of the meetings, when Messrs. Pitt and Dundas were present, after he had been for a length of time plagued with questions, which Sharp said had little or nothing to do with the business, he deliberately pulled out of his pocket a prospectus for subscribing to his portrait of Horne Tooke, which he was then engraving, and first handing it to Messrs. Pitt and Dundas, he requested them to have the goodness to put down their names as subscribers, and then to give his prospectus to the other Members of the Privy Council for their names. The singularity of such a proposal set them laughing, and he was soon afterwards liberated. He always, however, expressed much dislike at the manner in which he was treated by part of the Privy Council—their rude overbearingness; some, however, he said, were, on the contrary, courteous. He especially disliked the manner in which he was spoken to by Messrs. Pitt and Dundas. He disliked Pitt's physiognomy, for he said that of all he had ever seen, he thought his was the most overbearingly despotic. He added, that he had often looked at him to see if he could discover one kind line in his face—but that he could not. At an early period of his life, he became a convert to the opinion of those who called themselves Prophets—namely, Brothers, Wright, Bryan, and others. He fully believed in Bryan's account of his supernatural journey to Avignon, and that he was to be one of the chosen few who was to lead the Jews to Jerusalem. He afterwards, however, changed his opinion of Bryan, who he thought had not only been deluded himself, but that he had become a deluder. Having heard some years since of the fame of Johanna Southcott, who then lived in Exeter, and got her living by going out as a charwoman, he set off in the Exeter mail without letting any one know of his intention, and brought her to London at his own expense; took lodgings for her, and maintained her for a long time. He was a staunch believer in the Scriptures, was a great admirer of them, and was convinced that the period was at hand for the fulfilment of the prophecy respecting the restoration of God's chosen people. On the subject of physiognomy he had singular opinions. He believed that every man's face had the sign of the beast or the animal in it; for instance, that some in disposition being like lions were in the face like a lion; others like tigers, eagles, bull-dogs, and other beasts or birds. Cobbett's profile he likened to that of a bull-dog. His projecting lips, and his projecting chin, showed, that on whatsoever he fastened, there he would stick and worry it so long as there was any thing to worry. He often eulogised Mr. Vansittart, and Lord Sidmouth. Sir William Curtis, too, was one of his favourites, inasmuch as he had behaved most liberally towards him in paying him for the engraving of his portrait, of which latter print, however, he thought nothing: he said it was an ugly nob, at the best, to work from; but that if citizens would be so stupid as to give him large sums of money to engrave their awkward, unmeaning faces, he could not help it—he must live by his art. And being once pressed to engrave a portrait from a painting of Pitt, he replied that no price should tempt him to perpetuate the memory of such a frightful-looking beast; for that there was in him neither the eagle, nor any other particular beast nor bird, but that it was rather an assemblage of every thing disagreeable. He had a great dislike to the "Portrait of Nelson." He said it was full of lines, and a countenance indicating great delight in blood. He had not been long at Chiswick, to which place he removed, that he might be laid in the same churchyard as Hogarth, whom he esteemed as the most extraordinary painter that ever existed. Sharp died poor. When a young man he was handsome, of the middling size, finely proportioned, with a very handsome commanding face, of the Roman cast. His forehead was broad and capacious, in which appeared the signs of great intellect. In middle and old age he was bald, with a few fine silvery locks hanging down on the back of his head over his shoulders. The crown of his head was remarkably silvery and beautiful. He never wore a wig, but to preserve himself from taking cold. He regularly in the morning washed the whole of his head in cold water. In middle and advanced age he became corpulent, and was afflicted with the gout, which was probably brought on by good living—for he was always fond of good cheer. His works were well known to his contemporary artists in Europe, and so much admired, that he was elected an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Vienna, and of the Royal Academy of Munich. He was never out of his own country, though he had at various times received the most pressing invitations from the Continent, from those who had seen and admired his engraving, but with whom he had no personal acquaintance.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Risely, Mrs. Dawse—At Bedford, Mr. J. Richards—Edward Platt, esq. of Lidlington, 77.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Windsor, the Rev. E. Goldsmith to Miss E. Miller—Mr. H. Wilson to Miss F. Maitland of Shinfield-place.

Died.] At Windsor, Mr. Ophferman—At Abingdon, Miss M. Benham—At Southcot-Lodge, near Reading, J. Bocket, esq.—At Reading, Mr. T. Maclean—F. Teush, esq.—Mrs. Humphries—At Binfield Park, Henrietta, sister of the late Lord Sunderlin and of Edmund Malone, esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Hall, of Newport Pagnell, to Miss S. Tandy.

Died.] At the parsonage Cheneys, the Rev. W. Morris—At Newport Pagnell, Miss Knibb—At Aylesbury, Mrs. Fell—Mr. Brooks—At Lavendon, Mr. W. Bithrey—At Olney, Mrs. Hillyard.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. E. B. Ind to Miss A. Dyson.

Died.] At Sutton, J. Maylin, esq. 86—At Cambridge, Mrs. Apthorpe—Mrs. Combers—At March, Mrs. J. Wilson—At Ely, Miss J. Page—Mr. C. Hutt—Miss E. Hattersley—At Newmarket, Mrs. M. Neale.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Lymm, E. Davies, esq. to Miss Webster—At Acton, Mr. W. Beard to Miss E. Reyder—At Toxteth Park, J. Fisher, esq. to Miss M. Fisher—At Chester, the Hon. C. Napier to Miss A. E. Barnston—At Knutsford, Mr. J. Parker to Miss Hughs—At Nantwich, Mr. Powell to Miss Simpson—Sir J. Cotgreave to Miss Spence.

Died.] At Willow Green, Mrs. Fairclough—At the Fence, near Macclesfield, T. Smyth, esq. 87—W. Robinson, esq. of Woodcot Hall—At Nantwich, Mr. H. Topham—At Knutsford, Mr. G. Davenport—At Burland, Mr. Allwood—At Heaton Norris, Miss Wood—At Childer Thornton, Mr. R. Edwards—At Rode Heath, W. Peulington, esq.—At Wilmslow, Mr. J. Oldham—At Runcorn, Mrs. Master—At Overton Bridge, Denbigh, Mr. J. Oldfield—At Congleton, Mrs. Wilbraham—At Chester, Mrs. Worral—Mrs. Walshman—Mrs. Halton—Mrs. Ridgway of Poulton.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Truro, Mr. S. Hugo to Miss J. Fulpit—At Helston, Mr. Richards to Miss Ash—The Right Hon. Lord de Dunstanville to Miss Lemon of Carclew—At Falmouth, Mr. T. Benson to Miss J. Croft—Mr. Skinner to Miss M. A. Tresidder.

Died.] At Truro, Miss Carpenter—Miss M. Turner—At Lestwithiel, W. Fortescue, esq.—At West Looe, Mr. W. Harding—At Colyton, Mrs. Marwood, 85—At Landulph, Mrs. Bree—At Tregair Newlyn, Mrs. Bulmer—At Higher Tregonian, Mrs. P. Harding—At Liskeard, Miss S. Carthew.

CUMBERLAND.

A meeting of the Committee connected with the Academy of Arts in Carlisle took place lately, when it was unanimously agreed that the second annual Exhibition of Painting and Sculpture, by native and other artists, should commence on Wednesday the 15th instant; and pictures were expected from several metropolitan artists of celebrity.

Married.] At Workington, Captain T. Scott to Miss J. Lonsdale—Mr. G. Bewley to Miss M. Jackson—At Carlisle, Mr. H. Bowman to Miss A. Barron—Mr. W. Brown to Miss E. Clark—At St. Bees, Mr. H. Jackson to Miss Dawson—At Wetheral, Mr. G. Graham to Miss M. Holmes—At Ulverston, Mr. T. Wilkinson to Miss A. Gelderd—Mr. E. Briscoe to Miss A. Brookbank—At Plumbland, Mr. E. Banks to Miss M. A. Scalby—At Keswick, J. Stanger, esq. jun. to Miss M. Calvert—At Newton, Mr. J. Brunskill to Miss M. A. Pearson—At Whitehaven, Mr. N. Nightingale to Miss E. Leathers—Mr. W. Jackson to Miss E. Fletcher.

Died.] At Carlisle, Miss J. Ewart—Mr. R. Blaylock—Mr. J. Watson—Mrs. R. Harrison—Mr. R. Allen—At Whitehaven, Mr. Goulding—At Shap, Mr. J. Parkin—At Dovengill, Mrs. Dent—At Brikby, Mrs. Morrison—At Coldale Hall, Miss J. Irving—At Kirkby Stephen, Miss A. Shaw—Mr. T. Whitehead—At Brampton, Mrs. Carruthers—At Allonby, Mrs. Bonch—At Wigton, Miss Steed—At Workington, Capt. J. Mackinson—Capt. T. Grayson—At Stainton near Penrith, Mr. R. Ellwood—At Martindale, Mr. R. Routledge—At Castle Carrock, Mr. J. Hudson—At Cockermouth, Mr. A. Smith—Miss J. Banks—At Keswick, Mr. J. Birkett.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. N. Beard to Miss A. Thompson of Derby—Mr. W. Hunt of Normanton to Mrs. D. Emerson—At Chesterfield, Mr. P. Turner to Miss A. Genison.

Died.] Miss M. A. Pearson, of South Wingfield—At Newbold Fields, Mrs. Fox—At Fitchley Mills, near Belper, Mr. J. Millns.

DEVONSHIRE.

The building of the new Victualling-Office for the port of Plymouth has commenced, and also the reservoir formed in Bewes's Field near that town. The Corporation have in contemplation to make an additional reservoir, which will ensure to the town a most abundant supply of water, and enable the shipping, by means of a long hose, without the trouble of landing casks, &c. to take on board whatever quantity they may require. From this new reservoir, the pressure will be sufficiently strong to supply the intended Baths under the Hoe, the Citadel, and the highest vicinity.

Married.] At Sidmouth, C. B. Stevenson, esq. to Miss H. M. A. Graham—At Exeter, F. G. Coleridge, esq. to Miss H.T. Norris—E. Leathes, esq. to Miss E. M. Galloway—At Honiton, Mr. W. Lee to Miss Minifie—At Stonehouse Chapel, M. Semple, esq. to Miss Whitefield—At Great Torrington, the Rev. W. J. Longe to Miss E. Furze—At Stoke Damarel, Mr. J. Scott to Miss B. Burt—At Alphington, J. E. Cutcliffe, esq. to Miss E. Dick—At Dawlish, the Rev. W. Hames to Miss J. B. Perkins.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Oliver—Mrs. Fownes—Mr. T. Flindell—Mrs. Sanders—Mrs. Pearse—Mrs. Bright—At Fordton, S. Davy, esq.—At Tiverton, Mr. T. Taylor—At Plymouth, W. Hammett, esq.—Capt. W. Brett, R. N.—At Zeal Monachorum, Mr. R. Westlake—At Fursdan, Mr. C. Fursdan—At Heathenhill, Mrs. Huish—At Ipplepen, Mrs. Drake—At Crediton, Mrs. Pidsley.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] J. T. Peniche, esq. to Miss M. A. Prendergast, of Pool.—At Shaftesbury, the Rev. J. J. G. Dowland to Miss H. Buckland—At Abbotsbury, Mr. F. Tett to Miss M. Hawkins.

Died.] At Great Canford, Admiral Russell—At Sherborne, Miss J. Gifford—Mr. W. Pride—At Weymouth, Mrs. L. Scott—At Wykes' Court, near Bridport, W. Fowler, esq.

DURHAM.

The Tees and Weardale Railway is intended to commence about four miles below Stockton, at the mouth of the Tees, and to run inland about twenty-six miles to Willington, which is in the

vale of the Wear, between Durham and Wolsingham. About thirteen miles from its commencement this railway will enter the limestone district, and about a mile further the coal district, which continues to near Wolsingham, near which place, and in the upper parts of Weardale, is the lead country. The prominent object of the measure is to connect the extensive coal-field which lies in the south-west part of the county of Durham, with the River Tees in deep water, so as to facilitate the transport of the coal to the sea for exportation coastwise, for the supply of London and the Eastern and Southern coasts of England. The coal-seams in this district are, from their thickness and quality, adapted for general consumption; and the easy depth from which the coals are to be drawn will admit of their being worked at an expense considerably less than the coals with which the London and other South Country markets are at present supplied.

Married.] At Chester-le-Street, Mr. W. Dodd to Mrs. E. Nunnington—At South Shields, Mr. J. Miller to Miss S. Spiers.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Stevenson to Miss H. Morpeth.

Died.] At Darlington, Mrs. E. Burn—At Sunderland, Mrs. Snowden—At South Shields, Mrs. Clay—Mr. Skie.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Stratford, W. L. Lawrence, esq. to Miss M. Splidt—Mr. G. Brown of Malden to Mrs. Coates—At Manningtree, Mr. J. Everett to Miss Roper—At Braintree, Mr. J. Smee to Miss S. Strutt—At Harwich, Mr. G. Freeman to Miss Cullen—At Walthamstow, S. Dobree, jun. esq. to Miss J. M. Priaulx—Mr. T. Whitehead of Belcumber Hall to Miss M. Jarvis—At Kelvedon, Mr. G. H. White to Miss S. E. Baker—At Colchester Mr. J. Duffield to Miss A. Archer—At Fyfield, Mr. T. Keymer to Miss G. Clarence.

Died.] At Bocking, Mr. S. Bright of Braintree—At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Chapman—At Walthamstow, Mrs. Corbett—At Colchester, Mr. Perry—J. Cross, esq. of Harwich—At Moor Hall, Harlow, J. Perry, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The capital for the proposed Western Canal for the junction of the English and Bristol Channels, 1,000,000*l*. is to be raised in 10,000 shares of 100*l*., each :—From returns made to the House of Commons, upon the motion of Sir T. B. Lethbridge, it appears that the amount of tonnage which passed round the Land's End in 1823 was 1,030,430 tons, of which it further appears, that had the Canal existed, 554,000 tons would of necessity have passed through the Canal. From Local and other information collected in the Southern parts of England, it appears that there was a consumption of coals in 1811, in that district, amounting to 1,400,000 tons, which has considerably increased, but of which the Committee are satisfied with assuming that only 500,000 tons will pass the Canal. Besides these, the tonnage upon copper, iron, and sundries, not otherwise included, may be taken on a moderate scale at 100,000 tons. From these sources a tonnage of 1,154,000 tons would use the Canal, which, at 1d. per ton per mile upon the average, would produce an annual revenue of 201,950*l*. applicable to a dividend among the proprietors, and amounting to above sixteen and a half per cent. upon the cost of the Canal.

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. J. F. Birt to Miss E. Ford—At South Cerney, the Rev. S. Lloyd to Miss M. Aukers—At Woodchester, Mr. N. S. Marling to Miss L. Summers—At Cheltenham, R. Bernal, esq. to Miss C. C. White—J. Armitage, esq. to Miss E. R. Alexander—H. Beber, esq. of Beber House, to Miss M. Willis—At Rodborough, Mr. W. P. Hartley to Miss Park—At Didmarton, Mr. Ricketts to Miss C. Stevens—At Clifton, the Rev. C. H. Redding to Miss C. Vigor—At Tewkesbury, Mr. J. Spurrier to Miss M. Andrews—Mr. J. Pope of Chacely to Miss Cottrell.

Died.] At Stroud Miss Scudamore—At Dursley, Mrs. Richards—At Kingstanley, Miss Jeens—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Carroll—Mrs. Constable—Mr. J. Butt—At Gloucester, Mrs. Read—Mrs. Irvine—Mr. J. Collier—At Frampton Lodge, Mrs. Parsons—At Charlton Kings, T. Barton, esq.—At Thornbury, Mr. B. Leach—At Clifton, Mrs. Tobin, relict of the author of the "Honey Moon."

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, G. H. W. Heneage, esq. to Miss H. Webber—J. R. Poole, esq. to Miss H. Savidge—Mr. J. P. Lloyd to Miss King—At Hyde Abbey Church, Mr. M. Lush to Miss E. Street—At Millbrook, Lieut. R. S. Amiel to Miss A. de Visme—At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. R. Hearn to Miss Trickett.

Died.] At Barton Stacey, J. Pain, esq.—At Southampton, Mrs. Heywood—At Watfield, Mrs. Porteus—At Andover, Mrs. Crouch—Near Alton, Mr. W. King—At Heckfield, the Rev. W. Milton—At Bishops Stoke Park, Mrs. Churcher—At Winchester, Mr. J. Arlett—Mrs. Collins—At Ropley, Mrs. Budd—At Minstead, Mr. A. Purkess.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Norton Canon, the Rev. T. Stacey to Miss M. A. Richards.

Died.] At Dasan, Mrs. Bennett—At Brampton Bryan, Mr. A. Farmer.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Broxbourn, Lieut. R. Chapman—At Welwyn, Mr. R. Baron.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Woodtone, Mr. C. Andrews to Miss M. Roberts.

Died.] Mrs. James of Huntingdon—At Huntingdon, J. Bedford, esq.—Mrs. S. Rowe—Mr. W. Whitehead—Mrs. Gaunt—At Abbot's Ripton, Mrs. Rooper.

KENT.

In making lately some necessary repairs in St. Dunstan's church, Canterbury, a box was found, containing the head of the great Lord Chancellor More, who was condemned to the block by that ruthless King, Henry the VIIIth, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy to the self-willed Monarch. The head, with the exception of a few of the teeth, was much decayed; and the sacred remains have been restored to their resting place. Sir Thomas was beheaded on the 6th of July, 1535, in the 53d year of his age; after the execution, though the body was buried in the church of St. Peter, in the Tower, and afterwards in Chelsea church, where it now lies, yet his head was set on a pole upon London Bridge; and was afterwards privately bought by his daughter Margaret, wife of John Roper, esq. (a distinguished family long resident in the parish of St. Dunstan's.) His daughter preserved the head in a box, with much devotion, and placed it in a vault, partly in the wall on the south side of the church, where it was recently discovered, and very near to her own tomb. The south chancel of the church is called the Roper chancel; and there hung the helmet and surcoat, with the arms of Sir T. More on it.

Married.] At Canterbury, J. W. T. Fogg, esq. to Miss F. Carter—At Littlebourn, D. Denne, esq. to Miss E. Pembrook—At Sheerness, Mr. W. Hunt to Miss Hogben—At Chatham, Mr. D. Parrott to Miss E. Dowters—Mr. S. Lewis to Miss H. Goldsmith—At Sevenoaks, Capt. R. Streatfield to Miss Woodgate—At Gravesend, Mr. J. Guy to Miss F. Dennett

At Chislehurst, R. F. Jenner, esq. to Miss E. L. Jenner—At Folkstone, Mr. T. Sankey to Miss M. A. Hort—At Tenterden, Mr. W. File to Miss A. Hatch—At Sittingbourne, T. P. Charlton, esq to Miss M. W. Home—At Dover, Mr. T. Hoile to Miss Mercer—Mr. W. Teucline to Miss Morfell.

Died.] At West Malling, Mr. W. Simmons—At Elham, Mrs. Maycock—At Gates Court, the Hon. S. F. H. Byng—At Whitstable, Mrs. Holt—At Hythe, Mrs. Rye—At Stork Castle, W. Sankey, esq.—At Dover, Mrs. Lautour—Mrs. Morphew—J. King, esq.—At Woolwich, Mrs. Davison—At Canterbury, Mrs. E. Blechynden—Mrs. Plomer—Mrs. Salmon—Mr. J. Hawkes—Mr. C. Blackman—At Folkstone, Miss M. Clarke—Mr. B. Minter—Mrs. S. Golder—At Sundridge, Lady Hardinge—At Margate, Mrs. Anderson—At Bleen, Mr. Thomas—At Faversham, Miss J. Pexton—Mrs. Baker, 117—Mr. A. Banfield—At Maidstone, Mrs. Abent, 78—At Lydd, Miss F. Dray.

LANCASHIRE.

The Dock duties of Liverpool, in 1724, amounted to only 810*l*. In 1824, they amounted to 130,911*l*. Starting, however, from a more recent date, the progressive increase may be more justly estimated. In 1800, the number of ships was 4,724; the dock duties, 23,379*l*. (we reject fractions). In 1814, only ten years ago, the number of ships was 5,706, the tonnage was 548,957, and duties, 59,741*l*. In 1824, the number of ships was 10,001, comprising 1,180,914 tons, and the dock duties, 139,911*l*. being more than double the former amount. So rapid an advance is unexampled in the commercial history of the world.

Married.] At Lancaster, the Rev. R. Wild to Miss E. Walmsley—At Liverpool, J. Leeche, esq. to Miss E. Whitlow—Mr. M. Capper to Miss H. Leigh—E. Parry, esq. to Miss S. Backhouse.—T. Rawson, esq. to Miss F. P. Tempest, of Tong Hall—At Manchester, the Rev. J. Hollist to Miss E. Heaton—Mr. J. Green to Miss E. Pollard—Mr. C. Robinson to Miss M. Lees—H. Barlow, esq. to Miss J. Heawood—Mr. J. Whitehead to Miss C. Taylor—the Rev. H. Tomkinson to Miss H. S. Phillips.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Walter—Mrs. Lockhart—Mr. A. Williams—L. J. Jardine, M. D.—At Manchester, Mr. J. Stocks—At Ardwick, J. Marshall, esq.—At Warrington, Mr. N. Ferror.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Parr of Redmile, to Miss F. Smart—Mr. J. Billing to Miss M. Fielding of Kegworth—At Dingley, near Market Harborough, Mr. J. Lambert to Miss Griffen.

Died.] At Overseal, Mrs. Mackenzie—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. T. Kirkland—At Melton Mowbray, Mr. King—At Market Harborough, Miss Wartnaby—At Twyford, Mr. W. Greasley—At Knawston, Mr. Gillson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. W. Chambers to Miss S. Brocklesby—At South Thoresby, Mr. H. Winder to Miss E. Singleton—At Greatford, Mr. W. Eayrs to Miss Abram—At Spalding, Mr. T. King to Miss Rudland—At Sibsey, Mr. J. Plant to Miss M. King—At Skendleby, J. Preston, esq. to Miss S. Marshal—At Frampton, Mr. W. Lanes to Miss Ingram—At Sculcoates, Mr. Wilson to Miss A. Rogers—The Rev. T. Brown, Rector of Leadenham to Miss C. Swan—At Cove, M. T. H. Capes to Miss A. E Scholfield—At Barton on Humber, the Rev. J. B. Graham to Miss L. Thorley—At Southwell, W. W. P. Clay, esq. to Miss J. Wilde.

Died.] At Stamford, Mr. J. Wryford—Mrs. A. M. Clarke—At Spalding, Mr. Newton—At Bourn, Miss Halford—At Ashby, near Spilsby, Mrs. Lyall—At Whaplode Drove, Mr. J. Allen—At Lincoln, Mrs. Harrison—At Kirton, near Boston, Mrs. Overton—At Longthorpe, Mr. W. Canwell—At Tellington, Mr. Ball—At Heckington, Mr. J. Smith—At Wisbeach Fen, Mr. Stennett—At Healing, Miss E. A. Loft—At Nettleton, Mrs. M. Utterby—At Lincoln, Mr. F. Casterton.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Laudago, Mr. T. Morris to Miss A. Luff.

Died] At Monmouth, J. C. Collins, M. D.

NORFOLK.

Married.] The Hon. and Rev. E. J. Howard to Miss H. E. Wright, of Mapperley—At Gorlestone, T. F. Steward, esq. to Miss J. Travers—At Norwich, Mr. H. Poll to Miss J. Spinks—Mr. C. Boardman to Miss E. Steward—Mr. J. H. White to Miss Draper—Mr. G. Arnold to Miss M. Blyth—At Pulham-market, Mr. J. Drane to Miss Crickmore—Mr. J. Peirson, of Acle, to Miss M. Jary—At Diss, Mr. R. Ellis to Miss Tyrell—At Aylsham, Mr. Pike to Miss Howlett—At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Morrison to Miss E. Betts—Mr. J. Thirkittle to Miss S. Edmonds—J. J. Robinson, esq. to Miss C. A. Palmer.

Died.] At East Ruston, Mr. R. Gage—At Lowestoft, Mr. W. Munford—At Colby, Mr. S. Roper—At Westacre High-house, P. Hamond, esq.—At Norwich, Mr. Smith—Mr. P. Merry—Mrs. Huchinson—Mrs. Dickens—Mr. J. Bradley—Mr. J. F. G. Atkinson—Mr. H. Smith—Mr. C. Keith—the Rev. T. W. Hancock—Mrs. H. Momement—At Thorpe, next Norwich, D. Ames, esq. 82—At Old Buckenham, Mr. R. Algar—At East Dereham, Mr. J. Stronger—At Lynn, Mrs. Hopkins—At Yarmouth, Mrs. Swift—Mr. W. Gay—Mrs. Stacy—Mrs. M. Cowell—Mr. H. Webster—Mrs. Miller—At Reymerstone, Mrs. Look—the Rev. J. Warren, rector of Tacolneston—At Fransham, Mr. R. F. Sutten—At Mundersley, Mrs. Earl—At East Dereham, Mr. C. Munford—At Lynn, the Rev. W. Winder.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Sywell, Mr. A. Childs to Miss France—At Chacombe, Mr. M. Bennett to Miss C. Chinner—At Brafield-on-the-Green, Mr. J. Mackness to Miss J. Cornish—At Northampton, Mr. W. Dickens to Miss A. Woodford—the Rev. J. Hind to Miss E. Stoddart—At Lawport, Mr. W. Drage to Miss E. Hamshaw—At Peterborough, Mr. C. Pain to Miss E. Goodyer.

Died.] At Grafton Underwood, Mr. E. Robinson—At Harleston, Miss C. Flavell—At West Haddon, Mr. J. Jefkins—At Daventry, Mr. E. Mollady—At Nether Heyford, Mr. T. Starmer—At Northampton, Mr. J. Law—At Wellingborough, Mr. O. Pelham.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. T. Forest to Miss E. Hunter—Mr. J. Hope to Miss A. Nixon—At Morpeth, Mr. H. Smith to Miss Fenwick—At Alnwick, Mr. J. Romsey to Miss Dovey—the Rev. J. Green to Miss M. Berkely, of Newcastle.

Died.] At Woolley, near Hexham, Mr. A. Cook—At North Shields, Mrs. H. Forrest—J. P. Rippon, esq.—Mrs. Ritchie—At Newcastle, Mrs. A. Douglas—Mr. C. Armstrong—Mr. J. Nichols—Mrs. M. Phillipson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to make a direct line of road from Barnby Moor, in the county of Nottingham, to Melton Mowbray, in the county of Leicester, which will expedite the conveyance of the mail above two hours betwixt London and Edinburgh.

Married.] At Tollerton, Mr. S. Whitehead to Miss A. M. Cooper—At Wilford, Mr. W. Carver to Miss Cheetham—the Rev. W. Perkins, of Newark, to Miss M. A. Jones—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Roby to Miss L. Atkin—Mr. T. Smith to Miss L. Ball—Mr. W. White to Miss M. Tantam—Mr. C. Allen to Miss L. Chatfield—Mr. W. Gaskill, jun. to Miss Crosland—Mr. W. Johnson to Miss E. Woodhall—Mr. J. M'Monies to Miss H. Greenfield—Mr. W. Spyvey to Miss E. Robinson—Mr. G. Robinson to Miss F. Young—At Mansfield, Mr. J. Wilde to Miss Riley—At Upton, Mr. J. Clark to Miss Collingham.

Died.] At East Stoke, Mr. W. Spafford—At Nottingham, Mr. Watkins—Mr. W. Kitchen—Mr. J. Saxton—Mr. A. Booth—Miss Parr—Mr. F. Rich-

ards—Mrs. Moore—Mrs. Gregory—At Coddington, Mr. Hatfield—At Isou-green, Mrs. Roe—At Mansfield, Mrs. Ince—At Belper, Miss A. Williamson—At Farndon, near Newark, Mr. W. Sketchley—At New Radford, Miss J. Lees—At Worksop, Miss F. Sisons—At Wingerworth-mill, Mrs. Robinson.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Checkenden, A. Salway, esq. to Miss F. A. P. Manley—At Banbury, Mr. W. Osborn to Miss A. Wild.

Died.] At Banbury, Mr. Jacois, jun.—Mr. Abbots.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oakham, Mr. G. Royce to Miss M. A. Brown—Mr. G. Illingworth to Miss E. Gray—At Uppingham, Mr. Cliff to Miss S. Easton.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mr. J. Wadd.

SHROPSHIRE.

A handsome architectural monument, with a rich canopy, supported by four Corinthian columns, has been erected in the church-yard of Wellington, to the memory of the Rev. J. Eyton, M. A. by his affectionate flock. An inscription from the pen of the Rev. J. Gilpin, A. M. of Wrockwardine, is highly descriptive of the character of this excellent minister, as a man and a scholar—as a disciple of Christ and a preacher of the Gospel.

Married.] At Wombridge Church, Mr. A. Davies to Miss Nickson—At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Gitties to Miss E. Hanmer—S. Tudor, esq. to Miss J. Downward—Mr. T. Clayton to Miss S. Humphreys—the Rev. R. Fletcher to Miss J. Watkis—Mr. Morris to Mrs. M. Bishop—At Ashford Bowdler, Mr. J. Davies to Miss Bright—At Oswestry, Mr. Powell to Miss Evans—At Farnden, Mr. J. Lake to Miss E. Whitlow—At Broseley, Mr. D. Johnson to Miss M. R. Bryan—At Brimfield, Mr. E. Kitchin to Miss M. Davies.

Died.] At Leighton, Mrs. R. Cotton—Mr. J. Southern, of Kempton—At Oswestry, Mrs. Croxon—Mrs. Povey—At Bridgnorth, J. Sparkes, esq.—At Shrewsbury, Mrs. A. Bather—Mr. Heighway—Miss Burbridge—Capt. J. Scott, of Uppington—At Eaton, the Dowager Lady Tyrwhitt Jones.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Shepton Mallett, Mr. R. Burt to Miss A. Brimble—At Walcot Church, C. R. Ogden, esq. to Miss M. A. Coffin—At Cheddar, Mr. G. Cox to Miss S. Gough—Mr. W. Perrol, of Downhead-mill, to Miss E. Ruth—At Bath, R. Heaviside, esq. to Miss M. Spicer—Mr. J. R. Phipps to Miss Ennevor—the Rev. C. A. Williams to Miss A. M. Rodie—E. Shepperd, esq. to Miss E. Thuillier—R. W. Peach, esq. to Miss H. Atkins—R. H. Gaby, esq. to Miss Farmer—At Wells, R. Savage, esq. to Miss C. M. Broderip—R. S. Collicott, esq. of Weston Isle, to Miss L. M'George.

Died.] At Kingston, near Taunton, H. Sweeting, esq.—At Hemlock, Mrs. Hill—At Bridgewater, Mr. T. Sully—Miss S. Woodland—Mrs. Tatton—At Dulverton, Capt. J. Gibson—At Walcot, Mrs. Norris—At Bath, Miss E. Hobson—At Weston, Mr. J. Manley—At Chard, J. T. Collins, esq.—At Taunton, Mrs. G. Buncombe—At Chewton, Miss M. Hart—At Pitpare, near Taunton, Mr. J. Skinner.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stow Church, Lichfield, T. Allen, 79, to Mary Barrett, 83—At Walsall, Mr. W. K. Tunnicliffe to Miss H. Barber.

Died.] At Great Haywood, Mr. G. Suffolk, 100—At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Barber—At Brewood Hall, J. Turner, esq.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bungay, Mr. T. Cadde.. to Miss S. Smithie—At Ipswich, Mr. E. B. Ind to Miss A. Dyson—At Stoke by Nayland, Mr. J. Abel to Miss Blencowe—At Bury, Mr. H. Leech to Miss E. Jacques—At Beccles, F. G. Francis, esq. to Miss E. Bohun—At Framlingham, J. B. Kerr, jun. esq. to Miss M. Barthrop—Capt. Rowley, R. N. second son of Sir W. Rowley, of Tendring Hall, to Miss C. Moseley, of Toffts, Norfolk.

Died.] At Toppesfield, Miss Burleigh—At Ipswich, Mr. Footman—At Ubbeston, Mr. W. Aldrich—At North Cove, J. Farr, esq.—At Freckenham, Mr. J. Norman—At Henney, near Sudbury, Mrs. Todd—At Stowlingcroft, Mrs. Craske—At Broome, near Bungay, Mrs. Want—At Earl Soham, W. Henchman, esq.—At Hitcham, Mr. J. Ransom—At Wrentham, Mrs. S. Matchet—Mr. W. Harrold—At Thoorney Hall, J. Marriott, esq.—At Bradfield Lodge, J. B. Edwards, esq.

SUSSEX.

Orders having been given for the excavation of the ground within the walls of Hastings Castle, (now a ruin), which are of great thickness, the men began to dig at several places, in one of which, under the wall, they found a perfect stone step; they continued their labour, and found twenty-six regular stone steps, winding round a strong stone column under ground. At the bottom of these steps they came to a door-way, the frame of stone, and in good condition; indeed the hobs, where the hinges, locks, bolts, and bars went, are very perfect. They also, on digging a little more towards the sea on the level with the bottom of the stone steps, and opposite the doorway, came to a spacious vault, containing stone coffins, which have been opened and shewn to the public. The visitors to the spot are innumerable. The coffins contain the remains of persons of extraordinary size, and in perfect preservation; the teeth in the jaws are sound and good; the coffins are similar to the steyne graves now made, excepting that they are made to fit the bodies, particularly the head; they are first built in the shape, and the bodies afterwards put in, and large stones laid over; no person is allowed to touch the bones. The immense height of the ground on which the ruin stands occasions it to be very dry. The coffins must have lain many hundred years, but nothing has been found that discovers a date. The workmen also discovered a well, at the bottom of which some human bones and other things were found. A drawbridge has been met with near the foundations, which are to be carefully excavated and examined.

Married.] At Brighton, F. Clarke, esq. to Miss A. C. Wiple.

Died.] At Hampton, J. Clark, esq.—At Brighton, Mrs. D. Thackeray—At Beckley, Mrs. Murray.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A numerous meeting was lately held at Birmingham, John Vale, esq. high-bailiff, in the chair, to consider the best mode of testifying their respect for the memory of the late James Watt. It was unanimously resolved to aid the subscriptions entered into in London, to erect a monument in the cathedral of St. Paul's, or church of St. Peter, Westminster.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Probert to Miss Carver—Mr. W. Bell to Miss Hunt—Mr. E. James to Miss Ward.

Died.] At Rugby, the Rev. G. Loggin—At Coventry, Mr. J. Ward—At Elendon, Mrs. D. Robinson—At Digbeth, by Birmingham, Mr. J. Grovenor—At Leamington, Mr. M. Auster—At Langley Farm, Mr. T. Lowe—At Horsington Hall, Miss H. Townsend.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Appleby, G. Harrison, esq.—At Kendal, Mrs. Johnson—Mrs. Wilson.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Lavington, Mr. G. Guley to Miss B. Dark—At Salisbury, Mr. J. North to Miss E.

Askew—At Wanborough, Mr. J. Pearce to Miss M. J. Puzey—At Trowbridge, Mr. E. Sweet to Miss C. Bayly—At Beckington, Mr. N. Overbury to Miss C. Evill—At Whiteparish, Mr. W. Judd to Miss M. A. Bell—At Bradford, Mr. S. Gilbert to Mrs. Ford—At Devizes, Mr. Palmer to Miss Plank.

Died.] At Warminster, the Rev. — Rowlandson—At Deverill Longbridge, Mrs. Jarvis—At Sunbury, Mrs. Topham—At Avebury, Mrs. R. Crook—At Melksham, Miss Webb—Mr. J. C. Hulbert—At Amesbury, Mr. G. Pinkney—At Salisbury, Mr. J. Wilks.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Brown to Miss Caswell, of Woodbine Cottage, Stourbridge.

Died.] At Woollashill, near Pershore, Mrs. Crump—At Bernard's Green, Great Malvern, J. Willson, esq.—At Charlton, near Evesham, Mr. J. Bennett—At Kempsey, Mrs. Reed—At Worcester, Mrs. M. Stillingfleet.

YORKSHIRE.

The new road, forming the grand entrance from Rochdale, by Littleborough, into the populous, commercial, and highly picturesque valley of Todmorden, was lately opened by the trustees of the Todmorden turnpike roads, which is justly allowed by the traveller to form one of the most delightful drives in the United Kingdom. The valley in some parts becomes so contracted, that nature has just provided space for the road, the river Calder, and the Rochdale canal, which are contiguously formed; afterwards it gradually expands, and presents the view of the spacious meadow, and the richly cultivated farm, terminated on each extremity by trees, principally of oak.

Married.] At Birstal, J. Booth, esq. to Miss Sigston—Mr. J. Firth to Miss Robertson—At Wakefield, the Rev. H. G. Lonsdale to Miss A. M. Heywood—Mrs. Priestley, of Ovenden to Miss A. Ambler—At Epworth, Mr. C. H. Capes to Miss A. Hutton—At Hull, Mr. T. Collinson to Miss A. Jay—At York, R. Denison, jun. esq. to Miss C. Hotham—At Pontefract, F. Wells, esq. to Miss A. Hepworth—Mr. W. D. Roystan, of Wetherby, to Miss A. Littlewood—Mr. J. Wilkinson, of Great Horton, to Miss E. Hill—At Ripon, Mr. Hall to Miss Harrison.

Died.] At Armley, Mrs. Chaffer—Mr G. Lumley—At Pontefract, Mrs. A. Taylor—At York, Mr. R. Spence—J. Radcliffe, esq. of Pudsey—At Horsforth, Mr. E. Tolson—At Thorp Arch, Mrs. Goodman—At Bingley, Mrs. Bottomley—At Barnbow, Mrs. Lawson—At Low Harrowgate, Mr. D. Simpson—Mrs. Linforth, 98—At Chapelthorp Hall, Miss Charlesworth—At Scarborough, Mrs. Woodhall—T. Foster, esq.—At Wakefield, Mrs. Maude—At Halton Place, Skipton, Mrs. Batty.

WALES.

An arrangement has been made by the steam-packet establishment, at Milford, to effect a passage, averaging from ten to fourteen hours, to Dunmore, Ireland, from whence a coach departs immediately to Waterford; and the same evening the Cork mail is dispatched, so as to arrive in Cork by nine in the following morning; thereby delivering letters in Cork from London in the short space of fifty-eight hours.

Married.] At Aber, the Rev. J. Vincent to Miss M. Crawley—At Holyhead, J. Thompson, esq. to Miss E. Blake—J. Bower, esq. of Cefn Coch, to Miss H. M. Peers—At Llangufelach, Mr. T. Lawley to Miss S. Bevan—At Llanidam-fawr, Mr. Salter to Miss Owen—At Norton Canon, the Rev. T. Stacey to Miss M. A. Richards—At Llanrchairon, the Rev. T. Jones to Miss E. Morice.

Died.] At Bangor, Mr. Baddock—Mr. M. Griffith, of Pen y bryn—At Carnarvon, Miss Roberts—Mr. J. Jones, of Rhuabon Mills, Denbigh—At Plas Llangfru, Anglesea, Mrs. Roberts—At Glaurheidol, G. Bonsall, esq. F. R. S.—At Wepre Hall, Flint, V. O. Jones, esq.—At Holywell, Mrs. Simon—At Brecon, Mr. W. Price—The Rev. C. S. Davies, of Flint—At Wrexham, Mr. T. Hughs—J. C. Collins, esq. M. D. of Swansea.

SCOTLAND.

From the annual report of the Caledonian canal, it appears that from October 1822, to May 1823, 37 vessels passed through from sea to sea; and that from the 1st of May 1823, to 1st of May 1824, 278 vessels have gone through. A vessel freighted at Riga, with flax-seed passed through direct to Londonderry. Besides, 566 vessels have entered the canal for purposes of Highland traffic and accommodation. The usual time of passing is not more than three or four days, but sometimes much shorter. The Atalanta revenue cutter lately passed through in twenty-four hours, having lain at anchor during the night.

Meetings have been held at Kirkcaldy and Dundee, and resolutions entered into, to memorialize the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the repeal of the bounties on linen. By the withdrawing of the bounties, it is calculated that the loss to the Fife manufacturers alone will amount to 20,000*l*.

Married.] At Glasgow, Capt. L. Macguarrie to Miss M. Macalpine—Mr. H. Morris to Miss M. Baxter—At Kilmarnock, W. Orr, esq. to Miss A. Fouldes—At Edinburgh, D. Greig, esq. to Miss C. Maxton—The Rev. M. J. Turner to Miss L. L. Robertson—H. Englefield, esq. to Miss C. Witham—J. W. Dickson, esq. to Miss J. H. Morrison—J. Renwick, esq. to Miss J. Scott—Mr. J. Dudgeon to Miss M. Stodart—Mr. C. Ross to Miss E. Maclagen—At Burntisland, the Rev. M. Leishman to Miss J. E. Boog—At Porto Bello, D. Watson, esq. to Miss E. Beaumont.

Died.] In Edinburgh, Mrs. M. Hardy—G. Huchesson, esq.—Mrs. M. Macdonald—Mrs. C. Webster—The Rev. Dr. T. Fleming—Major J. Ballantyne—Miss Maxwell—Miss Blair—The Hon. Miss B. Hamilton—The Rev. R. Doig—Mrs. Hopkirk—At Leith, Mr. J. Marr—W. Henderson, esq.—Mr. A. Smith—At Carnwath, J. Liddle, esq.—At Paisley, Mr. W. Niven—At Little Dunkeld, Dr. A. Irvine—At Inverary, Major-gen. D. Campbell—At Burghead, the Rev. L. Gordon, D. D.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, J. Croasdaile, esq. to Miss S. White—A. Purviance, esq. to Miss E. Vincent—The Rev. H. Revell to Miss A. Graisberry—R. M. Hutchison, esq. to Miss F. Read—B Murphy, esq. to Miss A. Hautenville—At Bray Church, Mr. Hutchinson to Miss J. Spedding—At Mallow, G. Chapman, esq. to Miss A. Lloyd—At Limerick, W. Kennedy, esq. to Miss K. M'Mahon—At Gort, W. Roe, esq. to Miss C. Hood—At Churchtown Church, C. T. Crofts, Esq. to Miss R. Crofts—At Tramore, Mr. E. Quin to Miss Phelan—At Rathburin Church, R. A. Foley, esq. to Miss E. A. Corney.

Died.] At Dublin, J. Roe, esq.—Mrs. E. Carolan—Mrs. Greham—J. Pringle, esq.—Miss E. Jones—A. Redfourd—J. W. Moore, esq.—Miss S. Lewis—M. Handcock, esq.—At Ballitare, W. Goodwin, esq.—At Kinsale, Mrs. Scott—At Tramore, the Rev. F. Ronayne—At Mallow, R. Devereux, esq.—D. Doherty, esq.—At Kanturk, Mrs. Reardon—At Cork, Miss Adams—At Waterford, Mrs. Hayden—In Kilkenny, R. Shearman, esq.—In Sligo, Mrs. E. Grey—At Churchtown, W. Ball, esq.—At Dunmore East, Mrs. Wallis—At Ballybegg, the Rev. R. H. Symes.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

OCT. 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The state of Ireland continues to improve; and nothing can exhibit more satisfactorily the good effects of what has been done in its favour by ministers, however little that may yet be, than the return to order and the aspect it now presents, as it were in gratitude for the attention shown to the interests of its people. The determination evinced by government that impartiality and justice shall be introduced in the place of the grossest oppression—that a faction contemptible in every view, except as holding the power of doing evil, and letting no opportunity escape of exercising that power injuriously to the community at large, shall no longer disturb tranquillity, outrage decency, defy the laws, and trample upon honest feeling, but shall be kept within the pale of law, has mainly contributed to this. There is yet much, however, to do to make the machine work well; and things are daily coming to light, which must astonish the minds of sober Englishmen accustomed to what is called "fair play," and a deference for the laws. At Enniskillen a jury of Orangemen was impanelled to try some Catholics and two Protestants for murders and rioting, in consequence of which Catholics were the chief sufferers. This jury acquitted the two Protestants, but found the Catholics guilty! One of these Protestants was proved to have fired a shot and wounded an individual in the thigh. A witness who proved receiving a wound from these rioters, was not allowed to give his informations: they were refused to be received by *three magistrates*; and this was shown in open court! One Hannan, who had just delivered his testimony, was hustled even in sight of the court, and desperately struck at by an Orangeman, who had no difficulty in escaping, upon the court ordering him into custody! The sub-sheriff had even the effrontery to deny the fact, and to offer to call witnesses to the contrary; on which the Judge said, "Talk not to me, Sir, of your witnesses; in the progress of these trials I have seen enough of that; I saw the hustling in the court myself; I saw the rush from the galleries; if, Sir, your constabulary force be not sufficient to protect the administration of justice, (I know not how long, Sir, the Bench itself will continue safe,) call out the *posse comitatus* of the county; and if that be not sufficient, Sir, (said the Judge with great warmth and indignation) I shall call out the military. The proper conduct of the High Sheriff prevents me from imposing such a fine upon you as this abominable transaction merits." Who can tell how frequently such scenes may have happened in time past! and who can wonder at the excesses of men goaded on by injustice, smarting under the lash of an audacious faction, that ingrossed all the power and influence of the country, to trample with greater impunity upon the mass of the people! Mr. Canning, who has visited Dublin, was unfortunately obliged to return on pressing affairs, or his visit would not have been without important uses. Even under his eyes the illegal Orange association sported their childish and wicked insignia, the tokens of discord and tumult. A meeting of the corporation of Dublin was called, under pretence of voting the minister an address, but, as it afterwards appeared, to show him the opinion this immaculate and incorruptible body held respecting the zeal the Honourable gentleman has shown for the true interests of Ireland. Had it been possible for the Corporation of Dublin to have sunk in the estimation of honest Irishmen, or in that of those Englishmen from whom their obscurity this side of the water has not concealed them, it would have sunk lower now. The difficulties the Viceroy has had to encounter, were never more apparent than they are at this moment—it is only to be wondered at, after all, how he has succeeded in carrying any measure at all. Orange outrages, Orange rioters, and Orange magistrates and juries, are getting to be duly estimated: let these be put down, and Insurrection Acts will not be needed. Catholic emancipation is a matter of justice; but an impartial, a rigidly impartial administration of the laws by the lowest functionaries—juries properly selected, and an honest magistracy, are perhaps more important things in securing public tranquillity. It is said that government is determined to examine into the mode of appointing Sheriffs in cities, and to assimilate it to that adopted in counties: a most necessary and important measure. The harvest in Ireland is represented as abundant, and English capitalists are beginning to direct their attention to that quarter—another most desirable thing for promoting Irish prosperity.

A loan for the Neapolitan government has been represented as about to be negotiated in London. Some have said, and perhaps not without just grounds for the assertion, that it is really intended for Ferdinand of Spain, whose credit is too deservedly low for him to succeed in his own name! Really, this system of money-lending upon little or no security, to any government, or for any purpose, save the profit of Jews and contractors, ought to be deprecated by every honest mind. That an individual may do as he pleases with his own money, is undeniable; and to the unshackled disposal of capital, we owe much of our national greatness. But the principle of individual right in this respect, and the right of a money-lender to hold out flattering schemes, and acquire the money of others, to lend it (wherever he can most profit,) on the representation of good security and high interest, are very different things. By the latter mode, a great proportion of the sinew of the empire, of the very life-blood of the state, is accumulated in the hands of one individual, and may ultimately be employed against the liberty and existence of the state itself. If, for the sake of additional interest, any one choose to purchase into the funds of another state himself, as he would into his own, he has a natural right to do so; but the union of two or three individuals to obtain capital for such a purpose, most of which capital may not belong to themselves, is a question of doubtful policy.

His Majesty, with a feeling that does him the highest honour as a man and a sovereign, has conferred a pension from his own private purse, on the widow of his old friend Mr. Fox, whose circumstances were stated not to be equal to the comforts to which she was entitled. Never was a mark of royal kindness better judged. Every day adds fresh weight and additional value to the principles which that distinguished statesman advocated. As the march of time proceeds, and mankind become more enlightened, those principles which George IV. recommended for the guidance of his daughter, develope more and more their irresistible truth.

Packets have been established between Vera Cruz in Mexico, La Guayra and Carthagena in Columbia, and Great Britain, by which a mercantile communication will be regularly kept up, and great facilities afforded to the growing commerce between the Independent States of South America and this country.

Great forgeries have been committed on the Bank of England by a Mr. Fauntleroy, partner in a banking-house in Berner's-street. The house itself has in consequence stopped payment, and occasioned much individual distress.

The weavers of Glasgow have lately committed several outrages, in consequence of the refusal of the masters to comply with the scale of wages which they had drawn up. At a meeting at which the prices were agreed to, they passed a resolution, putting a great master manufacturer, named Hutchinson, out of the trade, determining that no workman should weave for him, and that those whom he then employed should be supported by the Association, so long as they might be out of work. A respectable workman, named Smith, who, with his family, had been for some years in the employment of Mr. Hutchinson, thought fit, notwithstanding the illegal prohibition, to continue to take work from that gentleman, whereupon the workmen threatened him, which proving ineffectual, they assembled in crowds at his dwelling, and proceeded to acts of outrage, to quell which the police were obliged to be called in.

THE COLONIES.

Pirates still continue their depredations in the West Indies. It is often necessary to afford armed protection to merchant vessels. One of these pirates has lately been taken on the coast of Cuba, and a schooner captured some time since off Belize has been condemned, and her crew are to be tried. The pirates had lately captured a vessel belonging to Boston, U. S. the crew of which have been set at liberty and sent to Jamaica by one of the British vessels of war.

The slaves accused of conspiracy on the Hanover estate in Jamaica have been tried. Twenty-three were pronounced guilty, and twelve have been executed. Such are the revolting measures necessary to maintain a system of wrong, and secure the safety of the inhabitants in countries where slavery is sanctioned. The inhabitants of Westmoreland Parish lately passed a vote of thanks to General Sir J. Keane for his conduct in maintaining order there, and also voted him a sword, the acceptance of which he declined.

The later accounts from Demerara describe that colony as tolerably tranquil. The debates in the House of Commons in the case of the Missionary Smith had arrived, but none of them were inserted in the colonial papers. Mr. Brougham's is stated to be too inflammatory to be

published! The expenditure of the colony for 1823 far exceeded the receipts. The Rev. Mr. Austin, who was so persecuted by the slave-owners for his upright and honourable conduct on the trial of Mr. Smith, had together with his lady left the colony for England, where they have since arrived.

The two houses of Legislature in Antigua have adopted sundry resolutions limiting to 3000*l.* currency the salary of any future captain-general, in consequence of the fall of colonial produce, and the continuance of the war-duties of 27s. cwt. upon sugar in addition to the 4½ per cent. duty paid at the island.

Complaints have been made of the French governor of Guadaloupe in detaining British vessels for passing within a certain limited distance of that island, which the navigation from one British colony to another compelled them to do. Four or five English ships are said to be under detention. The Eden sloop of war had in vain demanded their restitution.

The Active is arrived at Plymouth from Cape Coast Castle with the widows of officers killed in action with the Ashantees. The latter had not approached nearer to the Castle than the distance of seven miles, but their advance was expected every hour. It is said that only seven or eight of the civilians on the Government establishment survived the effects of the climate and the fatigues of the military duties they had undergone as volunteers. Provisions were so scarce, that though the Active was engaged at a premium of 140*l.* per month to procure food, &c. she was compelled to leave, and make her way to England in the greatest distress.

Preparations for carrying on the war in the East Indies against the Burmese actively continued. The total of the force under orders for the expedition amounted to 20,000 men, viz. 12,000 from Bengal, 6000 from Madras, and 2000 from Bombay. Captain Canning was to accompany the expedition as political agent. He was to embark at Calcutta, in the Company's yacht Nereid, on the 10th of April. The Diana steam-boat had been purchased by the Government for 80,000 rupees, to proceed with the expedition. She was to be armed with two 6-pounders, and to be put under the orders of Captain Marryat, of the Larne sloop of war. Sir Edward Page, the Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Calcutta on the 22d March from the interior, and had been unremittingly employed from the day of his arrival in making the necessary arrangements for the expedition. The subscription at Calcutta for the relief of the distressed settlers in Southern Africa had exceeded 11,000 rupees, and that at Bombay was upwards of 4000.

Sydney Gazettes state that the new colonial Charter, for the more efficient administration of justice in the Colony, had arrived, with Chief Justice Pedde and J. Tice Gillimaud, Esq. The Chief Justice was to enter on the duties of his office on the 10th May. Capt. White, of the Medway (which vessel had been off and on the coasts of Peru and Chile for nearly 20 months), discovered, on the 5th March, an island, which, from its non-appearance in any books or charts, he very fairly supposed to be a new discovery. Its length from east to west is about twenty miles; but its breadth could not be so accurately ascertained, from the want of time for examination. The land was high, and it was six hours before it disappeared. The latitude is 21 deg. 36 min. south, and the longitude 159 deg. 40 min. west of Greenwich. Its distance is about 160 miles west and by north from Mangeea Island, and Captain White named it Roxburgh Island. It seems that the culture of the vine in New South Wales has begun to attract more attention in that Colony since the Society of Arts awarded the large silver medal to Mr. Blaxland for wine, the production of New South Wales.

All the accounts received from the West Indies continue to show the hostility of the colonists to the proposed ameliorations in the condition of the slaves. Their ignorance of the course of events is only surpassed by the impolicy of their conduct. The West India slave must grow wiser, in time feel his own power, and ultimately burst his chains. Hangings and scourgings will not repress the human mind, nor terror of his arm always preserve the oppressor. An introduction of civilized habits and feelings, and a gradual abolition of slavery itself, will alone prevent evils which are inevitable sooner or later, and which will bring retributive punishments proportioned to the power of the compression exerted to delay them, for to avert them ultimately is impossible.

FOREIGN STATES.

The King of France, Louis XVIII. is no more. Having been for some time indisposed, his weakness increased rapidly, and bulletins were issued from the 13th of Sept. to the 16th, when he expired at four o'clock in the morning. He is succeeded by the Count d'Artois as Charles X. The deceased monarch was a harmless

goodnatured man, with intellect not above mediocrity, and much addicted to the pleasures of the table. The language held upon the announcement of his decease by the authorities and the journals under their influence was filled with the most disgusting pretensions of sorrow, and exaggerated eulogies on his genius and talent, mixed up with pompous descriptions of the superficial ceremonies of religion with which the sufferer was duly fortified against the great change to which monarch and subject must alike submit. These lamentations were, however, soon forgotten in the welcome given to the new monarch; the chamber of the monarch's death is the tomb of the courtier love, and the loyalty, flattery, and exaggeration of praise, once lavished upon the deceased son of St. Louis, was speedily found to be in every respect as applicable and likely to be more serviceable if used to his successor. Louis XVIII. died in the 69th year of his age and tenth of his reign. In his character as a monarch there is little to praise, and much to blame. He seems to have adopted to a great extent the principles of the old regime, and his reign was one continued encroachment upon his first declarations, the Charter to which he had sworn, and public liberty. His speech relative to the Sanitary Cordon, and his conduct to Spain, is a lasting proof of his want of firmness, or utter disregard of a breach of his own honour. France under him stood still, if she did not retrograde in freedom and knowledge. He dissolved the public schools, and reorganized them under Jesuit teachers and the *surveillance* of the priests, dismissing and often leaving to penury men of high talents, who for years had been public instructors, his efforts not being directed to enlighten, but to render the young fit instruments for a renewal of ancient bigotry and ancient abuses. He kept the press enslaved; the conscription alive in all its odium without its glory; built convents; increased the number of priests, and supported a police far more numerous than the Emperor Napoleon, when the departments he conquered North and South and annexed to France were included in his authority. Had he for the last ten years kept France at peace, and endeavoured to heal the dissensions and wounds of her long season of conflict, some well-merited praise might be given him, and a credit for political wisdom to which he has now no right. His government was ruled by priests, whose temporal power he seemed so eager to increase, that one of his last acts was the establishment of a minister for religion in the person of the fanatic Fressinous,—a general of Jesuits, with a religious system of police! He executed no public works, effected little reduction in taxation, made an atrocious attack upon a neighbouring nation to establish there a flagitious despotism, and wasted vast treasures, shed blood unjustly, and invoked the God of armies, for the success of the most iniquitous of causes. The bigotry of the Spanish priests and lower classes aiding his arms, he succeeded almost without a conflict in restoring the Spanish tyrant to the full plenitude of his authority; and for this act he desired France to give credit to his system, and praise to the unrivalled military talents of the leader who nominally commanded it—he held forth to his people as the result of his combinations a success without glory, as the most just and glorious of actions; when he who a few years before filled the world with his trophies and triumphs, never, ambitious as he was, committed so unjust and unprovoked an attack upon a free nation, and certainly never dissembled so meanly about any—the ruler who triumphed over Europe and won proud victories, never demanded such ignoble praise from his people in the zenith of his triumphs, and with Europe in arms against him. There are days in which the truth must be spoken of those to whose destinies the fate of nations is confided, whether by divine authority as Louis held, or by the suffrage of a free people. We must not then suffer the harmless character of the man, his love of reading Horace, and of the convivialities of the table, or his good-nature and good-humour, which may be discovered in full as great a degree of perfection on every side of us in private life, to be laid for a moment in the balance against his public conduct, which is now at the bar of history. The reign of Louis XVIII. duly analyzed and properly viewed, has passed away without honour to the monarch, or what even in history and among mankind can be deemed glory or advantage to his people. The French ministry has as yet undergone no change. The new King has been congratulated on his accession to the throne by the diplomatic body. To the Pope's nuncio, he replied—

"Monsieur Nuncio—My heart is too much torn by sorrow for me to be capable of expressing, at this moment, the sentiments with which it is filled. I thank you for those which you have expressed in the name of the Diplomatic Body. I have but one ambition, Gentlemen—I pray to God that it may be gratified, and I hope that it will be—it is, to continue that policy which my virtuous brother has so well pursued—it is, that my reign may prove but a continuation of his. And this I desire, as well for the good of France,

as for the peace and union of all Europe. This is my wish; it is my prayer to Heaven; and to secure this object, shall be the study of my life."

In reply to the Marshals of France, who were represented by the Duc de Cornegliano, His Majesty said :—

"Gentlemen, I shall not forget the services which you have rendered to the King, and to France. Rely upon it, that on all occasions I shall be happy to give you proofs of my confidence and regard."

The accounts from Spain exhibit the same melancholy picture they have constantly done, since France and the Holy Alliance restored to that unfortunate country the paternal rule of Ferdinand in full plenitude. This despot has, it is said, disobliged the greater part of the grandees of the kingdom; he continues to fill the prisons with suspected persons, and has written a letter to the Emperor of Russia, representing the peril to all governments established under the system of divine right, by the practice of granting charters. On the 3d of August, a party of Spaniards landed and surprised the fortress of Tarifa, which was, however, re-captured by a French force, under Count d'Astorg, on the 19th, by means of a breach made by artillery; the greater part of the survivors were made prisoners. The French dictate every thing, garrison all the strong places, and even guard the king's person. A new convention for the occupation of Spain has been signed, stipulating for 45,000 French troops, to remain until July 1, 1825, and the garrisons of Saragoza and Cordova are added to those before occupied by the French army. Many assassinations have been committed at Madrid, some upon the French military. Orders were sent to put to death the persons taken at Tarifa, to the number of 130, of whom 29 were officers. O'Donnel is stated to have shot 36 on his own responsibility! In different parts of Spain armed bands are said to be organizing, and further disturbances may be apprehended.

Austria, it appears, is still apprehensive of the state of things in Germany. The monarchical principle is not yet deemed to be so far extended, nor the press so restrained, as they ought to be. The labours of her government are therefore unceasingly directed to those objects.

Since the sanguinary affair of Ipsara, no movement of consequence has taken place on the part of the Turks; the Greeks are represented as full of ardour, and ready to march against them on their advancing. The government is consolidating, and the executive is in full activity. Forty Greek ships from Scopolo and Schiatto lately landed between 3 and 4000 men at Epanomi, where they ravaged every thing with fire and sword. The Pacha hastened, with 5000 cavalry and infantry, besides four pieces of cannon: but was put to flight, with the loss of 200 men and all his artillery. On the 2d he advanced against them with a stronger power, but was repulsed, and pursued to the very gates of the city. The Greeks laid waste the whole country, and returned with a rich booty to their ships, in order to land on the other side of the gulf, where the salt-works and great magazines are. There they put to death 100 Turks, and there the Pacha having again attacked them, they after an obstinate fight of two days, put him a third time to flight.

The adventurer Iturbide, who sailed from this country for Mexico, has been shot there after landing in disguise: and thus the intrigue which he went to organize has been put an end to. He landed near Soto la Marina, after a confederate had in vain applied for a passport for him, under a false name. General Garza, who took him, marched him to Padilla, where the Congress of the State decided, that as he had been proscribed and outlawed by a decree of the 28th of April, the punishment of death should be inflicted upon him, which was instantly carried into effect. Thus the Mexican government has exhibited a praiseworthy firmness, and shown its own strength. The intrigues of France and Spain, or those of the disturber's own friends, have been frustrated. Unfortunately his papers and baggage were not captured, or some light might have been thrown upon his instigators. The Congress has settled 8000 dollars annually upon his widow and children. The mining company from England had reached Mexico, and were shortly to proceed to Guanaxuato, where the mines are situated.

General La Fayette has arrived in America, and been most enthusiastically received by the people, a gratification which he must well know how to appreciate. With a single exception he is the only surviving general-in-chief of the war of independence; and after the picture of his own country, and the shackles which bind its inhabitants, he can better appreciate the glory of his reception and the freedom enjoyed by that great and flourishing republic which he helped to establish.

THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Mr. Farren has made a bold attempt to disprove the assertions of the critics, as to the narrowness of his sphere, by playing several of Mr. Terry's and Mr. Dowton's characters. As he is a man of sense and observation, he can never play any thing foolishly, and is far too discreet to make a direct failure; but he has not succeeded in giving pleasure, except in those parts which are peculiarly and exclusively his own. His acting is not the result of a natural and vigorous capacity and aptitude, but of wonderful ingenuity and skill. He is a young man who plays old parts, whose great art consists in disguising his voice, his shape, and his features; affecting in the full vigour of life the decrepitude and powerless passions and vanities of age; and succeeding in proportion as he is unlike himself, and as he reverses all his own hearty and pleasurable sympathies. His success in this way is undoubtedly curious; and when, as in Lord Ogleby, he engrafts on this assumption of age and decay, singular delicacy of manner, and aristocratic generosity of feeling, and mingles an undying vivacity and pride with the appearances of physical weakness, the portraiture which he gives is no less agreeable than singular. But this talent is obviously limited to a small compass; it is not like a potent sympathy which readily seizes on every variety of emotion, and happily impregnates every imitation of humanity with appropriate warmth and passion. Mr. Farren's Admiral Franklyn is only a testy old man, and his Dr. Cantwell is totally without the *unction* absolutely necessary to the success of a meek and saintly hypocrite. Perhaps he could represent a fiery enthusiast, whose "outward tenement," broken and decayed, shows the genuine fury within, because the character would bear an essential resemblance to the Miser, which he played with strange force, like an animated mummy. But, for the religionist of this world, whom Dowton so completely pictures, he is totally unfit. He would not even impose on old Lady Lambert, or obtain admission into Mawworm's pulpit. In Lord Ogleby, however, he makes amends for all. He has played this difficult part to the best houses of the season, and has been well supported by Miss Chester, who is a very elegant Fanny, and Mrs. Gibbs, who is as formidable as ever in Miss Sterling.

After the comedy of the Clandestine Marriage, a farce was produced under the title of "'Twould puzzle a Conjurer," which could not fail to excite considerable expectation, when the name of Liston appeared below it, as one of the actors. No one could doubt that he, though he is no conjurer, was to be puzzled; and we all know how amusing his perplexities are! On this occasion he enacted a Burgomaster of Sarnam; marvellously wise, though unfortunately without the gift of reading, and an "unpaid magistrate," with a due regard to the contingent advantages of his office. The cause of his wonderment, however, was no common one—a real monarch working as a journeyman shipwright—one of those contrasts of situation and character, which seem to epitomize life, and make both its ends meet—and which always please when it is possible to believe in their truth. Sheridan's Waiter, who proves to be a knight in disguise, is laughed at as a pleasant exaggeration of the improbable changes of romance; and yet his situation is not half so strange as the concealment of the Czar of Muscovy, in the costume and habits of a carpenter, which every body knows to be true, and on which this authentic farce is founded. Nature outdoes us in parody, as well as in sublimity and pathos, and we can imagine nothing so odd as what she has done. In this piece the Czar, at the moment when his affairs render necessary his immediate return to Moscow, is discovered by several European powers to be in the dock-yard, though none of their emissaries know his person. The French and German potentates send ambassadors to smuggle a treaty with the royal journeyman, and the Dutch government gives mysterious orders for his detention to their worthy Burgomaster, Mr. Liston. Now let our country readers, and those vast crowds of our loving subscribers who are scattered through all the watering-places in the kingdom, imagine the great Liston "in a quandary"—a mighty wig on his head, the curls whereof cluster about his oily face—vast spectacles, made to be looked at, not to be looked through—shoes tied with huge bows of scarlet riband, indicating that he is magisterial even to the shoe-tie; and then let them conceive him first trying to hide his inability to read the royal mandate—waxing mysterious when it is read and found to direct the apprehension of "a foreigner of rank, named Peter"—calling for "Peter!" in the yard, and finding a dozen Peters to choose from—recollecting that Peter is a foreigner, and reducing his dilemma to Cooper the Czar, and Harley a Russian deserter, and, of course, choos-

ing Harley—and going on in a charming series of blunders and bribes, till he finds himself surrounded by three ambassadors, and all in the wrong! Let them think and envy us who, for their good and our own, are spending the autumn in London, all our migrations from the English opera to the Haymarket, and all our adventures in the Strand! But this is not the whole;—besides Liston there is Harley, almost if not quite as rich, trembling one minute as he thinks himself recognized as a deserter, and crowing the next as the Czar when every body will have it so; and Cooper, a very good-humoured fellow, who, if his deportment was more like a workman than an emperor, looked too honest to join the Holy Alliance, and too hearty to listen to Madame Krudener. In a word, the farce is very well conceived, very well played, very short, and excites genuine and wholesome laughter.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

Mr. Braham and Miss Stephens have retired, leaving this theatre, on the nights of Der Freschutz, to darkness and Miss Paton. So deep a hold has this piece taken of the imagination of the town, that it holds out in spite of this sad falling-off—we call it so, because whatever musicians may think, play-goers know of no substitute for Miss Stephens, and because, in the judgment of every one, Braham is quite unrivalled on the English stage. Pearman does his best, and Miss Paton executes one or two passages brilliantly; but the piece now depends on the leaders of the orchestra and the monsters, both of whom are greatly improved by practice. The toads, the owl with the fiery eyes, the bats, and the wild-fire, are above all praise.

Mathews has returned to the drama, in the American line, in which he is tremendously strong. He is now Jonathan W. Doubikins, first in Liverpool and then in London; and as far as mere costume and manner goes, an admirable representative of the Yankee traders. His long black hair, parted over his forehead, and hanging smooth and glossy to his shoulders; his vast breadth of coat, huge brown trowsers, and leopard-skin waistcoat; his rolling gait and transatlantic pronunciation, announce him just imported from New York. In the manners and morals of the part, he is not so fair as he was in his own entertainment; being a little piqued perhaps that his compliments were not so kindly received as he expected; for here "friend Jonathan" is as mean, avaricious, and cruel, as the haters of independence could desire. He beats his *nigger* Agamemnon; gets turned out of his hotel; and takes a room at another house, just to sleep till the arrival of the London coach, without ordering any refreshment, notwithstanding the significant answer of his landlady to his question about good company and mixed company; "We call those good company who call for wine; mixed company who call for spirits and water; and those who call for nothing, fit for no company at all." In leaving his inn he changes letters of recommendation with a starved post-boy, who like himself, is consigned to a London alderman; and consequently receives, on his arrival, the treatment intended for a postilion on trial, which a little astonishes his pride, especially when he is set to drink tea with a negress. In all this, Mathews is as amusing as might be expected; and is besides extremely well supported by his brother actors, among whom he is most truly at home. As iron sharpens iron, so actor inspires actor. Here Keeley plays a starved post-boy very naturally, and Bartley is a vivacious though luxurious alderman, as full of life as a turtle at the London Tavern. He has wonderful animal spirits, considering his age, and would make an excellent prose Falstaff. Mrs. Tayleure, in Mrs. Lemon, the termagant hostess of the inn, has a very pleasant sharpness. As a mere bagatelle, the farce is agreeable; but as national satire it is palpably unfair. Indeed America is too vast a country, and too much in infancy to be appreciated by a single specimen, which can only show some superficial, and it may be transitory, peculiarities of manner and expression.

A musical piece called "The Frozen Lake," has been produced with considerable success. Its interest depends on the secret marriage of the Grand Duke of Swabia's daughter with a young soldier of fortune, while her father wishes her to espouse his favourite general, the Prince of Newburgh. The Prince, who is too much engrossed with military affairs to know much of the passion or the language of love, courts the lady according to order, but in this process becomes interested in her warm hearted confidante, the *piquant* Baroness de Roseburgh, as well he may, for the actress is Miss Kelly. There is a scene of great interest in the chamber of the Princess, to which her father comes while she expects her husband every moment; and in which she is preserved by the courage and address of her sprightly friend. At length the bridegroom appears, but is closely followed by the Prince, who has misunderstood the appointment as for himself, and escapes into a closet while the Baroness entertains his rival. This is a capital scene for Wrench and Miss

Kelly, as it gives scope for the whimsical ease of the gentleman, and the sprightliness, feeling, and presence of mind, in which the lady so signally excels. At last, the Prince consents to depart, but on opening the window it is discovered that the frozen lake, over which he came, is now so thickly covered with snow, that he cannot walk over it without leaving prints of male footsteps;—he is, therefore, drawn across it in a sledge by the ladies. While they are engaged in this occupation, the Duke happens to be looking out of window, and is justly astonished at the achievement, but good-naturedly resolves to forgive the offenders, after punishing them with a little fright. He, therefore, calls them before him, and acknowledges the husband as his son, at which they stand petrified, till he adds, "Must he not be so, since he is my daughter's husband?"—The scenery and decorations of this piece are worthy of Covent Garden, and there is a grace about it which lightens all its serious and else heavy portions. Wrench, indeed, would render any thing gay; make Timour the Tartar go off easily, and Bluebeard seem "like a tale that is told."

COBOURG THEATRE.

Public attention has been drawn to this place, where usually murder looks bloodier, and war is more real than in the field, by a strange attempt to bring the Vision of Judgment on the stage, under the title of "George the Third, the Father of his People." Abused by the ministerial papers for the laureat sin of bringing royalty into contempt, and ridiculed without mercy by the Whig journalists, the manager has held the noisy tenor of his way, filled his bill with long words and proper names, his pit with bruisers and Jews, and his pocket with money, which we hope his doorkeepers take care is not counterfeit, and crushed the whole public press at a blow, by a piece which he calls "Criticophobia!" His play-bill is a curiosity, for which we would gladly find room, but of which we can only give a specimen. It is introduced by a sort of essay, which is a fine product of the Surrey school of prose.—"Apathy has neglected, and Industry shrunk from (very hard this!) the more touching theme of modern times." We have then a period "sleeping among fleeting rumours;" "History and Poetry stunned by a Nation's loss," and other metaphors, which bloom in profusion on the other side of the river. The piece itself is full of wonders. It opens with the Duke of Clarence's entrance into the navy as a boy, and terminates with the Jubilee; "the good old King" is present in almost every scene, but he never grows older; the Prince, Sheridan, and Fox, talk high morality at Carlton House; an old nobleman chooses an antichamber in Windsor Castle as the scene of an intrigue with the wife of an honest farmer; the King, on giving his assent to the abolition of the slave-trade, exclaims, "Thus I give liberty to the whole human race;" and, at last, after playing "the good old king" for half a century, he mounts up to heaven in a cocked hat and top-boots, in the presence of his wife and children, and, as the play-bill has it, "amidst the tears of his admiring people, supported by the Cardinal Virtues, and crowned by Fame with the immortal diadem!" Amidst these miracles are interspersed, by way of contrast, a number of familiar incidents—the story of the King and the stable-boy, showing how a King has only "meat, drink, and clothes;" the King's curiosity about purl; the King's admiration of apple-dumplings, and his wonder how the apple was put inside the crust; his Majesty's opinion that there ought to be a man to take care of thirty-six widows; and other well-known anecdotes of the simple tastes and goodnature of our late Sovereign. These little anecdotes are well acted, and give undoubtedly an agreeable idea of the late King; but they scarcely form a subject "unequalled in history," nor justify a bodily translation to heaven. His present Majesty is sadly libelled by Mr. Burroughs; the Duke of York is discreet, and says nothing; Lord Erskine is also characteristically dumb; but Fox and Sheridan are made to talk true Cobourg wit—which is the most impudent profanation of all! We had nearly forgot the Queen, who, like the King, flourishes for some forty years in a green old age, and blazes out a very dragon of virtue, on a request for the admission of some Duchess to her Court. As if all this was not enough, there is a sentimental underplot, in the course of which the Prince saves a young lady from a watery grave; the King restores a madman to his senses; and a flippant farmer's wife flirts with them both on the most familiar terms. There is no serious evil in all this mass of absurdity, which is evidently well suited to excite the loyalty of the sort of people who frequent this house; but, as it is quite clear that it would not have been licensed, it seems hard on the winter theatres, that places like this should be made free to act any thing by the law which forbids them to act at all. Surely the patentees might protect their property against such fooleries as this, without having the cry of illiberality raised against them.

FINE ARTS.

The Diorama.—Twelve months ago we would have risked our critical reputation, (such as it is,) on the opinion that no work of a similar nature to the Panorama could surpass that species of work in that particular kind of merit which consists in mere illusion—that no other pictorial imitation of any set of natural or artificial objects could be constructed, which should convey to the spectator so much of that precise feeling which is conveyed by the real object itself under its actual circumstances. And, accordingly, the Panoramas were our prime favourites among all those efforts of the Fine Arts which appeal to the popular eye chiefly. We are at length compelled to admit, however, (not without reluctance,) that the Panorama *has* been improved on, and that, in fact, this younger offspring, twin-born of the same parent, is even better adapted to fulfil its purposes than its elder sister. In our love of strict justice too, we are bound to admit, that if some little of the effect produced by the Diorama depends on *trick*, our old favourite, the Panorama, is open to a no less serious objection, since one of the most striking effects of *that* depends on a fallacy. The Panorama is capable of affording a much more comprehensive illustration of natural scenery than the Diorama; but what it gains in extent it loses in correctness. In order to make every part of its circle of views in some degree correspondent with all the rest, it is compelled to sacrifice in an equal degree the absolute correctness and verisimilitude of every part. For, in fact, let any given portion of a circular Panoramic view be considered as strictly in conformity with the laws of perspective, and every other portion of it must be at variance with those laws, in regard to the particular spectator to whom the first-named portion is *not* at variance. So that, strictly speaking, every portion of a circular Panorama is a fallacy, and the whole is the same. But in the Diorama directly the reverse is the case; since it is only by the strictest attention to the rules of perspective, and by thus producing all the individual illusions which *they* produce in actual scenery, that the one general illusion is brought about.

The two views which were first exhibited at the Diorama, of the Valley of Sarnen, and part of Canterbury Cathedral, have been removed, after having been gazed at with an admiration amounting almost to enthusiasm by all lovers of an union, scarcely ever before so completely effected, between Nature and Art; and their place has been supplied by two other views, the chief demerit of which consists in the negative one of being too much like those which preceded them.

To the view of the Cathedral of Chartres, this objection is particularly applicable; since all the noticeable and striking parts scarcely differ at all from corresponding parts in the picture of Trinity Chapel, in place of which the present is substituted. This is undoubtedly a very great drawback upon the mere popular attraction of the new view, but none whatever upon its positive merits. These latter consist, as in the former picture, of the marvellous truth of detail no less than of general effect; both of which are brought about, partly by the great skill employed in the mere handling of the picture as a work of art, and partly by the singularly happy mode which has been adopted of managing the lights and shades, not which form a portion of the picture, but by which we are permitted to see it.

If we understand this first picture rightly, it represents just so much of the celebrated Cathedral of Chartres as may be seen by a spectator standing in the centre of a circular space at a little distance behind the exterior of the choir. From this point the choir itself, or rather the richly carved screen which separates it from the rest of the church, is seen in front, beyond a lofty pillar which runs from bottom to top of the scene; and on each side are three chapels, which occupy the whole of this part of the building. Beyond these, on either side, a more distant perspective is seen; but it is on the detail of these parts that the artists have bestowed all their care, and from the effects of which they may look for the admiration that is to reward their efforts. Undoubtedly, the most obvious and conspicuous portion of this picture is also that which is managed with the greatest skill, and which produces the best effect, both individually and on the parts that are connected with it. We allude to the great pillar which runs up the centre of the scene, and divides it into two parts. The cylindrical form of it, the manner in which it is made to stand out from the canvass, the little inequalities and defects in the stone, and, above all, a picture which hangs against it, with a gilt frame hung with cobwebs,—are all managed with a manual skill that is in every respect correspondent with the consummate knowledge of scenic effect which they display. Next in merit to these portions of the picture, and beyond them in mere beauty of effect, are the painted windows

of the different chapels which the view includes; and these are made to answer another very pleasing and effective collateral purpose, in the coloured lights which they are supposed to throw on other parts of the scene.

Finally, the living objects represented in this picture are the least meritorious parts of it, and the least conducive to its general truth of effect. Nevertheless, the principal figure, of the kneeling priest, in front of the scene, is executed with considerable force as well as truth; and greatly adds to the illusion, without in any remarkable manner withdrawing the attention from that architectural detail which it is the main object of the work to exhibit.

With the view of Brest Harbour, we confess ourselves better pleased upon the whole, than with the picture just described: for though its details are in many respects less striking, both for the skill they display, and the immediate illusion they produce, yet the general effect is unquestionably much nearer to that of the actual object, than it is in the other instance. And it was the same in regard to the previous views, of Trinity Chapel, and the Valley of Sarnen. In neither of the interiors did we feel any other sensations than those which belong to the contemplation of a skilful work of art. But in looking upon the Swiss Valley, and the French seaport town, we experienced a satisfaction nothing different in kind, and scarcely less in degree, than that resulting from the actual sight of the actual objects. Perhaps it would not be difficult to account for this, without supposing a less degree of skill in the one case than in the other. But we must not venture upon this examination at present. Suffice it, that the view of Brest Harbour, if less attractive than its predecessor, is quite as cleverly executed, and forms as striking and effective a contrast to its rival and companion.

The Cosmorama, in Regent-street.—This representation of various views in different parts of the world, professes to have undergone an entire change since our notice of it last season; and we have visited it, therefore, with the hope of finding that the example of the beautiful exhibition above noticed had induced it to obviate the objections we then made to the execution of its views, and more fully avail itself of the advantages of its excellent plan, which in fact differs very little from that of the Diorama. But we have been disappointed. The views themselves, (of which there are twelve or fourteen) are, with one or two exceptions, so wretchedly executed, that all the excellent arrangements by which they are shewn, are entirely thrown away; and the whole exhibition, with all the "appliances and means" to become a highly interesting and instructive one, is little better than a school-boy's show-box.

VARIETIES.

The Niger.—Mr. Dupuis in his work upon Ashantee, lately published, says of the course of this mysterious river—of "the Niger itself—the Jolliba of Park, called by the Arabs, Bahar Neel, Bahar Abied, Bahar Soudan, &c. and by the Wangara Moslems, Bahar Koara, I never heard of two different opinions in regard to its termination. South or north of the Great Desert, in Wangara or Mauritania, the sentiments were the same, that the great flow of water is easterly to the Egyptian Nile. Yet it must be confessed, that none of my instructors had ever tracked its course beyond the western limits of Bournou. It was an orthodox opinion, that the Shady, as well as the Koara, united its waters with innumerable other large and small rivers (like the Amazon) which contributed to replenish its channel in the dry season, when it usually tracks its course mildly; and in the season of rain, when it runs in tempestuous eddies, sweeping off in its current whole islands of matted vegetation. The Moslems of Kong and Manding commonly used the term Wangara, as relating to Ashantee, Dahomy, and Benin, east of the Formosa. Of the Niger, well known to them by its Bambara name Jolliba, they reported to this effect; that it has its source in a chain of mountains which bears west, and something north of the capital of Kong, from whence it is distant eighteen journeys. According to this estimation, I conceive its fountain may exist in about 11° 15′ latitude north, and 7° 10′ longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich. The intermediate space comprises a part of the district called Ganowa, inhabited by the Manding and Falah (Foulah) tribes. The surface for the first five or six days, they relate, is inclining to hilly, yet it is by no means abrupt; and forests alternately abound, but they are not so impervious as those of Ashantee. After the first hundred miles, the traveller commences ascending a cluster of lofty mountains, and this labour occupies him six days. The moun-

tains abound in rivers and rapid torrents, which discharge themselves on the opposite sides into the Jolliba, and further to the westward they are so high and steep that no man can ascend to their summits, which are barren, bleak, and oftentimes covered with snow. They are inhabited about half way up by ferocious tribes of cannibals.* The source of the river lies about two days' distance up the mountains, and is distant from Coomassy thirty-eight journies, or about five hundred British miles horizontal. The river in the neighbourhood, at the head of the mountains, is a small rapid stream full of cataracts, which foam over a bed of rocky ground, where it would not be possible to float a canoe. It flows on to a considerable distance among the valleys and broken ground, until it has cleared the mountains, which it leaves far to the south, as it explores a channel on the plains of Melly. On the confines of Bambara it is already a large river, occasioned by the junction of many other rivers of almost equal magnitude and whose sources are in these mountains. It passes Yamina, Safana, and Sago, to Massina and Jenny; beyond which it spreads into a large lake, called Bahar Dibber, or the Sea of Ghimbaba. The Dibber is very large, and in the season of rain the land on the opposite side, although high, is not discernible. Beyond Jenny the river, at the opposite outlet of the lake, inclines to the north till it reaches Timbuctoo. From thence its track is easterly to Ghou, having then traversed the district of Fillany. From Ghou it enters Marroa, passing through Corimen, Kaby, and Zamberma, as it inclines with a southerly fall to the Youry, and the lake of Noufy."

On the Velocity of Sound, by Dr. G. Moll and Dr. A. Van Beck.—After noticing the difference between the celerity of sound, as deduced by theory, and found by experiment, and La Place's explanation of the cause of that difference, and his corrections of the Newtonian formula, these authors have considered the influence of the variable force of wind upon its velocity, and state their mode of annihilating such cause of error. They detail their own experiments, for which they selected two open and elevated spots in the plains of Utrecht, distinctly visible from each other, and distant about 9654 fathoms: they measured the interval between seeing the light and hearing the sound, by clocks, with conical pendulums, which divide the 24 hours into 10 million parts, and one of the indexes of which gave the hundredth part of a decimal second. Each station was also furnished with a good barometer, several accurate thermometers and excellent telescopes, and the humidity of the air was determined by Daniell's hygrometer. The authors then described the means which they adopted to ensure the simultaneous firing of the shots at both stations, and by which they succeeded in bringing them within 1″ or 2″ of each other, and entered at considerable length into the details of their different experiments, the results of which are given in several tables annexed to their paper, among which is found one, exhibiting a general view of the results of the experiments of those different philosophers who have investigated this subject. In conclusion, it appears from their researches that at the temperature of 32° the velocity of sound is 1089.7445, English feet per sexagesimal second.—*Quarterly Journal.*

Natural History.—M. Marion has found, in the island of Manilla, a species of reptile, of the family of the Agamoides, which has the faculty of changing colour, like the cameleon. Its head is triangular, pretty large in proportion to the body; the tail long and slender; along the back, the crest or rid is formed of soft scales, and under the throat is a goitre. The feet have toes detached, and very unequal; the scales are mostly triangular, imbricated, and especially those of the tail. The iris is blackish, bordered with a little white circle about the pupil. The animal is very active, and feeds on insects. When the author first came into possession of it, its colour, for twenty-four hours, was a delicate green, whether held in the dark, or exposed to the sun,—whether kept motionless, or in a state of agitation: but next morning, on removing it from the inside of a bamboo, where it had been placed, its colour throughout had changed to carmelite; when exposed to the air, this colour gradually disappeared, and the animal resumed its green robe. On this ground, certain brown lines were soon after visible: the animal was then replaced in the bamboo, but, on drawing it out, it had acquired a bluish-green colour, and it was only in the open air that the brownish tints returned: and at length, without any variation of form or position, the brown colour gave place to a uniform green, intermingled, however, with some brownish streaks. When laid on green or red substances, no grain of colour was observed.

Preparation of Caoutchouc.—Mr. T. Hancock has succeeded, by some process, the results of long investigation, but which he has not published, in working caoutchouc with great facility and readiness. It is cast, as we understand, into

large ingots, or cakes, and being cut with a wet knife into leaves or sheets about an eighth or a tenth of an inch in thickness, can then be applied to almost any purpose for which the properties of the material render it fit. The caoutchouc thus prepared is more flexible and adhesive than that which is generally found in the shops, and is worked with singular facility. Recent sections made with a sharp knife or scissors, when brought together and pressed, adhere so firmly as to resist rupture as strongly as any other part, so that if two sheets be laid together and cut round, the mere act of cutting joins the edges, and a little pressure on them makes a perfect bag of one piece of substance. The adhesion of the substance in those parts where it is not required is entirely prevented by rubbing them with a little flour or other substance in fine powder. In this way flexible tube catheters, &c., are prepared; the tubes being intended for experiments on gases, and where occasion might require they should sustain considerable internal pressure, are made double, and have a piece of twine twisted spirally round between the two. This therefore is imbedded in the caoutchouc, and at the same time that it allows of any extension in length of the tube, prevents its expanding laterally. The caoutchouc is, in this state, exceedingly elastic. Bags made of it as before described, have been expanded by having air forced into them until the caoutchouc was quite transparent, and when expanded by hydrogen they were so light as to form balloons with considerable ascending power, but the hydrogen gradually escaped, perhaps through the pores of this thin film of caoutchouc. On expanding the bags in this way, the junctions yielded like the other parts, and ultimately almost disappeared. When cut thin, or when extended, this substance forms excellent washers, or collars for stop-cocks, very little pressure being sufficient to render them perfectly tight. Leather has also been coated on one surface with the caoutchouc, and without being at all adhesive, or having any particular odour, is perfectly water-tight. Before caoutchouc was thus worked, it was often observed how many uses it might in such a case be applied to; now that it is so worked, it is surprising how few the cases are in which persons are induced to use it. Even for bougies and catheters it does not come into use, although one would suppose that the material was eminently fitted for the construction of these instruments.—*Quart. Journal.*

Canova.—The works of this great sculptor are rapidly coming to this country. Two are in the possession of his Majesty; Lord Londonderry has two more; and a fifth belongs to Lord Liverpool, all lately arrived. That which the Earl of Liverpool has, is a Magdalen fainting or dying. It is a reclining figure, with the head thrown very much back. In one hand she has a cross; and the other lies open, as if incapable of motion. It is beautifully finished, and the hands and feet are particularly so. Indeed Canova always paid the greatest attention to these parts: it would not have been amiss if he had taken greater care of the general form at the same time; he was too apt to elongate the limbs for the sake of bestowing delicate extremities. Canova has done another of these subjects, which is at Paris, in the possession of M. Somariva; and there seems to be a division in opinion as to which is the better of the two. Lord Londonderry has the Theseus and Minotaur, which is well known and highly esteemed. He also has a Dansatrice. Both of these have been finished some years. Those in the possession of his Majesty are unfinished, at least by Canova himself.

Influence of Magnetism on the Rates of Chronometers.—This interesting and curious subject continues to interest philosophers, and Mr. Harvey, in the XIXth and XXth Numbers of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, has two papers devoted to the consideration of the changes which time-keepers undergo, altering their positions with respect to the attracting force. A pocket chronometer, having a very steady and uniform rate of +20″.4, was placed with its main-spring nearly in contact with the magnet, and with the magnetic power directed through its centre, when the rate altered to +65″.1; but on moving the centre of the main-spring 90° from the preceding position, so as to cause the magnetic power to be transmitted through the centre of the balance, the rate immediately declined to—23′.2; and on turning the time-keeper another quadrant, so as to remove the centre of the main-spring 180° from its first situation, the rate again rose to +43″.4; and when through another quadrant, the attractive force being in this situation transmitted nearly through the centre of the balance, the rate became —2″.6; and on restoring it to its first position +72″.7. When the time-keeper was detached, its rate returned to +18″.2. Similar experiments with another chronometer, having a detached rate of —2″.0, produced in situations corresponding to the last, the rates +10″.0. +3″.1; +5″.0, and —1″.1. From these experiments, Mr. Harvey deduces, that *an increase of rate resulted from*

the direct transmission of the magnetic influence through the centre of the main-spring; *and a diminution thereof, when the same power passed nearly through the middle of the balance and its spring.* Mr. Harvey has, however, not only determined the effect of the direct transmission of the magnetic power, through the centre of the main-spring, but also that produced by its partial operation. For this purpose, the first of the before-mentioned chronometers was so placed, that a radial line proceeding from the centre of the time-keeper through the middle of the main-spring, might form an angle of 27° with the longitudinal axis of the magnet. The consequence of this application was an immediate increase of +20″.1, its detached rate, to +52″.3; a quantity *less* than the mean of the two results obtained from the *direct* transmission of the magnetic power through the centre of the spring, by +16″.6. By pursuing this branch of the subject, the author of the experiments found, that the removal of the centre of the spring from the axis of the magnet, through equal arcs, appeared to produce proportional declensions of rate. In one experiment, the rates +68″.9 and +43″.4, produced by the direct transmission of the attractive force through the centre of the main-spring, and when this point was at its *least* and *greatest* distance from the pole of the magnet, are very nearly proportional to +50″.8, and +33″.7, the rates obtained, when the radial line proceeding from the centre of the time-keeper through the middle of the main-spring, formed respectively angles of 27° and 153°. An exception to the above conclusions was discovered by Mr. Harvey, when experimenting with another chronometer, the accelerations in the rate having taken place when the magnetic power was transmitted through the centre of the balance; and the retardations, when it passed through the middle of the main-spring; and the author, when alluding to this anomalous result, properly observes, in the pursuit of experimental science, every result ought to be fairly and impartially recorded. The admirable maxim of Bacon, *we cannot control Nature, unless by making her manifest*, should ever be present to the mind of the inquirer. The influence also of magnetized plates is illustrated by several experiments. Two chronometers, when placed on a circular magnetic plate, *lost* by having XII turned from N. to E.; *gained* by being turned from E. to S.; *lost* from S. to W.; and *gained* from W. to N.; the changes from *plus* to *minus* being alternate. It was found also, that the difference even of one-eighth of an inch, in the position of the chronometer on the magnetized plate, was constantly accompanied by a sensible alteration of rate. The rate was always augmented by moving it nearer to the north pole; and the most considerable alterations were found in the east and west positions of the time-keeper, when the line drawn from the axis of the chronometer to the centre of the balance, was at right angles to the meridian of the magnetized plate. The smallest changes were also produced in those situations of the chronometer corresponding to north and south, the centre of the balance being in those positions of the machine, in the magnetic axis of the plate.—*Quarterly Journal.*

Dimensions of the Earth.—The late Colonel Lambton, just before his death, happily completed his calculations of a *trigonometrical survey* in India, extending from lat. 8° 9′ 38″ to 18° 3′ 23″, whence he inferred, from comparing in pairs, the Indian, English, French, and Swedish lengths of measured arcs of their meridians, that the general average *flattening of the terrestrial ellipsoid* is 1 in 310.31; the measure of a *degree* on the equatorial circle is 60,850.17 English fathoms, according to the parliamentary standard constructed by Bird, and the length of the *quadrantal* elliptical arc is 5,467,756.0 fathoms, the ten millionth part of which last, in English inches, gives 39.3677 for the *mètre* of France at 62° of Farnh., which falls short of what has been improperly called the definitive French mètre, by .0032 inches, at the same temperature.

Bristol Institution.—At a late meeting of the Philosophical and Literary Society, annexed to the above Institution, Dr. Prichard read an Essay by Miss Picard, "On the Poetry of the ancient Irish Bards." The author began with an analysis of the system of metrical composition observed by the poets of the Celtæ, which are as distinct from the laws of Grecian and Roman prosody, as from the rule of versification adopted in modern poetry. The principles observed in the structure of Irish verse were enumerated. These are, measures in quartans of a given number of syllables—Concord, a species of alliteration—Correspondence, including rhyme, as one of its species—Union—Chief or Head. All these laws of versification were illustrated by specimens of verse taken from the old poets of the Irish nation, in the original verse. The author proceeded afterwards to describe the different kinds of measure, and to illustrate them by examples of each, with critical observations. 1. The Ossianic,

which occurs in the poems attributed to Oisin Mac Fionn, whom Macpherson has chosen to term Ossian, the son of Fingal; this is the oldest and simplest form of Irish verse, and bears a great analogy in its structure to the poems of the Scottish Gaël; and, in some respects, to those of the Welsh bards. 2. Dan direch, a more difficult and artificial method of composition, of which there are several kinds, such as those called Sedna, Deibhidhe, Rannaidheet, Rinnavel and Casbhairn. 3. Droighneac or the thorny, a most difficult species of verse. 4. Oglachas, a more easy and natural metre, being a sort of loose imitation of Dan direch. The Rev. Mr. Eden read a short Memoir, by Dr. Prichard, describing a collection of Abraxean stones, deposited in the Museum by B. H. Bright, esq. These are curious relics of the Basilidian heretics of the second century, of whom we have accounts from Tertullian, St. Jerom, and St. Austin. On these stones are engraved a number of figures borrowed from the Egyptian mythology, with superscriptions assigning to the same figures the scriptural names of the Deity, such as Iao, Adonai, Sabaoth, &c. They appear to have been calculated for amulets or talismans. This was inferred from other circumstances, and from a motto on one of them given by Montfaucon, which is—Φυλαξον ὑγιη στομαχον Προκλου;—"Preserve in health the stomach of Proclus." Proclus was apparently an old Grecian of aldermanic propensities, who found such a preservative necessary on certain occasions.

Extraordinary Operation.—An extraordinary operation was lately performed at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and which has been attended with the happiest results. A patient was received some time since with a very bad case of diseased liver: after some time the case assumed the worst possible appearance, and it was resolved, as the only chance of preserving life, *to tap the liver.* The operation was ably performed by Mr. Fitch, senior surgeon of that institution, in the presence of other gentlemen of the faculty connected with the establishment. Upon the liver being touched, upwards of five pints of diseased matter immediately flowed from the wound. A tube, nine inches in length, was *then introduced and retained in the wound*, through which a pint of the same fluid was daily evacuated for a week.—*Kentish Paper.*

Musical Barometer.—A gentleman at Burkil, by the name of Ventain, not far from Basle in Switzerland, invented some years ago a sort of musical barometer, which has been called in the German *wetter harfe* (weather harp), or *reisen harfe,* (giant harp), which possesses the singular property of indicating changes of the weather by musical tones. This gentleman was in the habit of amusing himself by shooting at a mark from his window, and that he might not be obliged to go after the mark at every shot, he fixed a piece of iron wire to it, so as to be able to draw it to him at pleasure. He frequently remarked that this wire gave musical tones sounding exactly an octave, and he found that an iron wire extended in a direction parallel to the meridian, gave this tone every time the weather changes. A piece of brass wire gave no sound, nor did an iron wire extended east and west. In consequence of these observations a musical barometer was constructed. In the year 1787, Captain Hans of Basle made one in the following manner:—thirteen pieces of iron wire, each 320 feet long, were extended from his summer-house to the outer court, crossing a garden. They were placed about two inches apart; the largest were two lines in diameter, the smallest only one, and the others about one and a half: they were on the side of the house, and made an angle of twenty or thirty degrees with the horizon; they were stretched and kept tight by wheels for the purpose. Every time *the weather changes* these wires make so much noise that it is impossible to continue concerts in the parlour, and the sound resembles that of a tea-urn when boiling—sometimes that of an harmonican, a distant bell, or an organ. In the opinion of the celebrated chemist, M. Dobereiner, as stated in the *Bulletin Technologique*, this is an electro-magnetical phenomenon.

New Vegeto-alkalies.—Violine.—At a sitting of the Académie Royale de Médicine, M. Boullay read a memoir on the analysis of the violet, *viola odorata*, from which it appears that the violet contains an active alkaline, bitter and acrid principle, similar to the Emetine of Ipecacuanha, and which is called by the author, *Emetine of the violet, indigenous emetine*, or *violine*. According to M. Orfila it possesses powerful poisonous qualities. It was found to reside equally in the root, leaves, flowers, and seeds of the plant; but associated with different proximate principles, so as to have its action on the animal system modified.—*Jour. de Phar.*

Jalapine or *Jalapia.*—Mr. Hume, jun. of Long Acre, is said to have discovered a vegeto-alkaline principle in Jalap, and proposes to call it *Jalapine.* It is procured in the following manner:—coarsely powdered jalap is macerated for twelve or fourteen days in strong acetic acid; a highly coloured tincture is thus obtained,

which, when filtered, is to be supersaturated with ammonia, and the mixture violently shaken: a sabulous deposit will fall rapidly, and a few crystals will form on the sides of the vessel. The deposit and crystals are to be collected, and washed with distilled water, again dissolved in a small quantity of concentrated acetic acid, and re-precipitated by ammonia added in excess, which throws down the jalapine in small white acicular crystals. Jalapine is without any perceptible taste or smell, and seems to be heavier than Morphia, Quinia, or other substances of this class; it is scarcely soluble in cold water, and only to a small extent in hot water; ether has no effect upon it; alcohol is its proper solvent. Very little trouble is requisite to purify jalapine from extractive or colouring matter, for which it appears to have but a slight affinity. Mr. Hume has not made many experiments upon this substance, but thinks that one ounce of jalap will, on careful treatment, afford about five grains of the substance.—*Med. Jour.*

Sir Humphry Davy has returned from Denmark: he has been engaged during the months of July and August in pursuing various philosophical researches along the coasts of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, for which the Admiralty granted him the use of the Comet steam-boat. He has ascertained that his principle of preserving the copper sheathing of ships by the contact of 1-200th of iron, succeeds perfectly in the most rapid sailing, and in the highest sea.

Chemical Society.—A Society has just been formed in London, the object of which is to promote the study of chemistry in all its branches. There are to be ordinary meetings every fortnight; and it appears from the book of regulations, &c. emitted, (though the whole design is not very explicitly described,) that lectures, discussions, experiments, and a lecture-room and library, open during five days in the week, enter into the proposed plan.

New Remedy.—A clergyman living near Grantham has found white mustard seed to be highly efficacious as a medicine, combining valuable aperient as well as tonic qualities, and restoring their tone to the stomach and bowels. The seed is taken whole, in quantities from a tea to a table spoonful, two or three times a day, according to its effect on the constitution. It discharges a sort of mucilage, which serves as a vehicle for its medicinal properties.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Geographical Society.—The Geographical Society which was formed at Paris about three years ago, has at present among its members many of the most distinguished lovers of science of all countries. It continues to extend its connexions, to collect and publish curious information, to propose prizes for the purpose of exciting emulation, to draw up series of questions in order to direct the inquiries of travellers, and by degrees to obtain a knowledge of distant and comparatively obscure regions, and to print such extracts from books of travels, as well as from other works, as are calculated to conduce to the progress of the science of geography.

Zoology.—The prospectus circulated relative to Freycinet's Voyage round the World, states, that the Atlas of Zoology will contain prints of 254 animals or pieces of anatomy, among which 227 are new species, comprehending 15 new genuses; and the remainder belong to species little known or not yet engraved. The text will, besides, contain descriptions of 80 new species of which there are no drawings, so that the whole number of new animals brought into notice by this voyage, amounts to three hundred and seven! The Mollusca and Polypus are also represented as forming a very valuable collection; and much praise is given to the Botanical department.

The celebrated Dr. Wolf of Berlin died lately at Marseilles, whither he had gone for the benefit of change of air. He was sixty-six years of age, and favourably known throughout Europe for his excellent editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, with his own erudite notes.

Mr. Bonpland the Traveller.—An extract of a letter from Rio de Janeiro states, regarding the fate of M. Bonpland, which has excited so much interest in France and England, and wherever this courageous and intelligent traveller is known, that about two years and a half ago, M. Bonpland was at Santa Anna on the east bank of the Rio Parana, where he had formed plantations of the matté, or the tea of Paraguay. About eleven o'clock in the morning he was seized and carried off by a detachment of eight hundred of Dr. Franzia's troops. They destroyed the plantations, which were in a most flourishing state, and seized M. Bonpland and the Indian fa-

milies whom the mildness of his character and the advantages of the rising civilization had engaged to settle near him. Some Indians escaped by swimming, others, who resisted, were massacred by the soldiers. M. Bonpland, taking on his shoulders a part of his precious collection of natural history, was conducted to Assomption, the capital of Paraguay, and sent from thence to a port in quality of physician to the garrison. It is not known how long he remained in this exile; but I am assured that he has since been sent for by Dr. Francia, the supreme director of Paraguay, and ordered to another part, to superintend a commercial communication between Paraguay and Peru, perhaps towards the province of the Chiquitos and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. M. Bonpland is to complete at that place the making of a great road, at the same time that he will pursue his botanical researches. His friends flatter themselves that the steps taken by the French government, those of the Institute, and of M. Von Humboldt, will not be unsuccessful. General Bolivar has also written a letter to the supreme director of Paraguay, in which he claims him in the most affectionate terms as the friend of his youth. If M. Bonpland is so fortunate as to return to Europe, he may throw great light on countries hitherto unknown.

Modern Sculpture.—Until lately the doors of the Louvre have been closed against the introduction of any sculpture but ancient. This injustice to the moderns has recently been repaired. A new gallery, called the *Galerie d'Angoulême*, consisting of three rooms on the ground-floor, has been opened by order of the directors of the *Musée*. It contains a number of works of art, highly interesting in themselves, and the union of which affords ample subject for reflection. There are to be seen together the productions of the revival of art, in the times of Leo 10th and Louis 14th, and the performances of more modern days. Thus Jean Gougon, Michael Angelo, Puget, and Canova find themselves in juxtaposition. One of the most striking of these works is the Diana of Jean Gougon: this statue long ornamented the entrance of the Chateau d'Anet, whence it was transported to the garden of the Musée des Petits Augustins. There are also a figure of a slave by Michael Angelo, the action and expression of which are admirable; two groupes, in which the celebrated Canova has represented different parts of the story of Cupid and Psyche; and the Milo of Crotona, by Puget, which has been brought from the garden of Versailles.

M. Duchesne, sen. has given an account to the French Minister of the Interior, of a visit that he made to England, for the purpose of examining several collections of engravings, both public and private. He speaks in high terms of the great attention shown him by several noblemen and gentlemen. Among the collections he visited were, the British Museum, and the late King's; those of the Duke of Buckingham, Marquis Wellesley, Mr. Henry Smedley, Mrs. Smedley, Mr. Richard Ford, Mr. Haviland Burke, Mr. Utterson, Mr. Esdaile, Mr. Francis Douce, Mr. Young Ottley, and Sir C. M. Sykes, which was on sale at the time of his visit. M. Duchesne was highly pleased with Hampton, above all with the Cartoons—"worthy of admiration and envy, among the noblest monuments that England possesses, and sufficient of themselves to render a museum inestimable."

A Visit to the Coast of Caramania, in Asia Minor; by M. L. Casas, French Vice-Consul at Rhodes. From a letter addressed to the Geographical Society at Paris.—The object of the little excursion, of which I send you an account, was to visit a part of Asia which is much neglected by travellers. The little boat in which I left Rhodes was manned by three sailors; and we passed, during the night, pretty close to the Turkish fleet: it was fortunate for us that we were not perceived, for in the dark they might have taken our bark for a fire-ship, and have sent us to the bottom. Near the Asiatic coast, we were visited by the boats of a Greek cruiser; on which occasion I successfully availed myself of my official character as French Consul. The first place that I visited, after we had landed, was the old town of Patara, near Cape Chimera, on the other side of the river Xanthus, and celebrated for a temple of Apollo, which is spoken of by historians and poets as one of the finest monuments of Greece and Asia. The ruins of Patara are extensive; but the only edifice in any state of preservation is the Theatre, which was built by the Emperor Adrian, as appears from an inscription on the outside. I am inclined to ascribe to the same age the other buildings, in the ruins of which there is a superfluity of ornament, rather than fine workmanship. I stopped four hours at Patara, on a very hot day, amidst ruins of temples and tombs, and then went to the island of Castello-Riso, the ancient name of which is unknown. Its bare rocky soil would hardly afford pasture for a goat; but among the terraced walls which support the little vegetable mould to be found on it, grow some dozens of fig and olive trees. The marriage portion of a bride in Castello-Riso consists in an as-

signment of the half or the quarter of the produce of a fig-tree. On this island I made a drawing of an ancient sepulchre, hewn in the rock, under a picturesquely situated ruinous castle; and drank excellent Cyprus wine at the table of the Aga, who is an honest Mussulman, but no great genius, any more than myself. Six miles from Castello-Riso, I visited, on the continent, the ruins of Antiphile, which must have been a considerable town, if we may judge by the number of tombs near it: there are certainly two hundred, all resembling each other, with the exception of a single one, which was much more richly ornamented, and of which I took a drawing. Other remains of the city are unimportant, and are chiefly of the middle ages, except a small theatre in the Greek style, which is in tolerable preservation. Fifteen miles from Antiphile is the magnificent harbour of Cacova, which is capable of receiving all the fleets of Europe, and certainly affording one of the finest anchoring places, though a merchant vessel was lately lost in it by the fault of the crew. Earthquakes have caused the sea to rise considerably in this harbour: a part of the old town is now under water; and a tomb, in admirable preservation, rises above the surface of the sea at some distance from the shore. A Turkish fort, built on a steep rock, commands these extensive ruins of various ages, among which we may distinguish heathen temples and Christian churches, shaded by myrtle groves, tombs, and forsaken habitations of later times. I found here ample materials for picturesque drawings. Eight miles farther, about a league and a half from the coast, are the ruins of Myra. On the road, which leads through thick groves of myrtle and oleander, are ruins of tombs and buildings of the time of the Romans, and of the middle ages, which are ascribed to the Genoese; as are all ancient forts in the Levant, not built by the Turks. In Myra itself we found again remains of different ages mixed together, some hidden among aquatic plants, on a marsh of sweet water, which formerly, perhaps, was part of the harbour. St. Nicholas lived at Myra: a church and convent, dedicated to him, stand on the plain among the wooden huts of the Caramites, who are now the only inhabitants of this desolate tract. At the foot of a hill, upon which a fort is erected, I admired ruins of a large theatre, built with Roman magnificence, in the details of which, however, we miss the pure Grecian taste, which I sought in vain among the numerous monuments of this coast. The theatre is built against a perpendicular wall of rock, in which sepulchral grottoes are hewn. I returned from Myra to Carcova, to examine more accurately what I had but cursorily glanced at the day before: but two vessels had meantime arrived, with Albanese crews, whose insolent and menacing conduct made it not advisable to remain. I returned to Rhodes much pleased with my four days' excursion, which had not been a little fatiguing. The Bey of Rhodes had given me a letter of recommendation, which every where obtained me a good reception. I found the Caramites who follow agriculture, very different from those who are seen in the armies against the Greeks; they were hospitable, and I twice supped with a dozen of them, in a romantic valley, by moonlight. We sat round a large bowl of sour milk, into which every one dipped his piece of a black thin cake, baked in the ashes; minced venison roasted in vine leaves, milk, and excellent pilaw, were also set before us. They did not fail to ask my advice about various diseases, and I might have had plenty to do, if I had been able to give them any advice. I cannot boast of having been equally well received by the fair sex; for at Myra, while I was examining the ruins of the theatre, a dozen women fell upon me, who screamed like furies, and threatened me, I know not for what reason, and compelled me to retreat. In the city of Rhodes all is tranquil, since the departure of the Egyptian fleet, the crews of which committed many excesses during their stay. We have escaped the plague as by a miracle, for it is certain that when the fleet sailed for Alexandria, several persons labouring under the disorder were on board.

GERMANY.

Periodical Works.—A very useful little book has been published at Berlin, describing the principal journals and periodical works, political or otherwise, which appear in the German, French, English, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Hungarian, Greek, and Latin languages.

Dr. Sieber.—The celebrated traveller, Dr. Sieber, is now on his return to Prague, after having happily accomplished his voyage round the world. He left the continent of Europe in August 1822, passed the Cape of Good Hope to the Isle of France, where he remained three months; sailed thence to New Holland, which he reached on the 1st of June 1823, and during a stay of eight months formed one of the completest collections of all the three kingdoms of nature ever made in that country. On the 13th of

January this year, he embarked at Port Jackson, passed Cook's Straits, sailed the Pacific Ocean, doubled Cape Horn, and on the 8th of April reached the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained a month, and arrived in London on the 14th of July. No naturalist ever sailed round the world in so short a time, and brought home such extensive collections; he was absent from Europe only twenty-two months and a half, of which he spent thirteen at sea and only ten on shore. His botanical collection is much more considerable than that which he made during his two years' travels in the Levant. The zoological collection, for the preservation of which during the long voyage the greatest precautions were taken, is the most remarkable, not only on account of the great number of birds, but also from its containing nearly a complete series of all the quadrupeds of this part of New Holland, almost the half of which the traveller declares to be new species. He has brought back several specimens of each. The collection is destined for his native city of Prague in Bohemia.

ITALY.

Michael Angelo.—A work has lately been published at Rome, called "Mementoes of Michael Angelo Buonarroti; derived from various Manuscripts, &c." In this little work, which is almost entirely composed of fragments relative to Michael Angelo, is an autograph of a letter from Francis the First, addressed to that great artist. There is added an engraving of the monument which was erected to him in the church of the Twelve Apostles at Rome, and which, after two centuries, has just been discovered and recognised by M. F. Giangiacomo, professor of design.

Museum of Naples.—The long-expected work on the Museum of Naples has at length commenced with the fourth number of the first volume (Real Museo-Barbonico. Fasciolo, 1824). The first three numbers will be published hereafter, that the plans of Pompeii, which they are to contain, may show the results of the excavations now carrying on. It is stated in the preface, that the work will make known the treasures contained in the Museum by outlines of miscellaneous subjects, such as plans of edifices in Pompeii, and even of buildings of the middle ages, statues, bas-reliefs; paintings of ancient and modern times down to the school of the Caracci; bronzes, mosaics, ancient implements, vases of Magna Grecia, arms, engraved stones and coins; Oriental and Egyptian monuments, many things from the middle ages, and miscellaneous articles. The explanations are to be short, in order not to interfere with the continuation of the splendid work on Herculaneum. A Number is to be published every month, or two months at the most; the price is fixed at two Neapolitan piastres. Four numbers will make a volume, with sixty-six copper-plates, and the whole work will be completed in sixteen volumes.

Eastern Traveller.—The celebrated Italian Naturalist Brocchi is employed by the Pasha of Egypt to direct various scientific researches in the Levant. The following extract of a letter from this ingenious traveller, dated Baalbek, 14th Nov. 1823, contains some interesting statements:—"During great part of the year I had been wandering among the mountains and deserts of the Thebais, and had returned to Cairo, when I unexpectedly found myself under the necessity of proceeding to Mount Lebanon, to assist in opening a coal-mine which had been discovered there. I am now at Baalbek, and shall probably proceed to Palmyra. In all these journeys I have enjoyed an uninterrupted good health; indeed I seem to have grown young again, notwithstanding my long beard, which, however, thank God! is still black. From Cairo to Lebanon I travelled by land, visiting the spots where once stood the famous cities of Cesarea, Ptolemais, Tyre, Sidon, &c.; and in the mountains of Lebanon (for they are not one mountain, but a large group), I met with many ancient ruins not mentioned by any former traveller. Nor is this very surprising; for, thanks to the protection of the Pasha of Egypt, which I enjoy, I even penetrated to the neighbourhood of Nubia, through countries never before visited by any European, and was well escorted on my journey, abundantly supplied with provisions, and respected by all the Bedouin hordes that I fell in with. I hope to return home laden with the spoils of the East, with a copious *Herbarium*, a large collection of geological specimens, and a note-book full of curious matter. To tell you something of Mount Lebanon:—You must know the Christian (Catholic) Religion is the prevailing one here; besides which there is that of the Druses, which is involved in so much mystery and secresy that it is impossible to discover what is either its discipline or doctrine. The Christians, however, form exclusively the population of the provinces of Kesruan and Gibeil. The Emir, in whose house I lodge, is a Catholic, though on account of his office he finds it necessary to profess himself a Mahometan. The climate at this season is nearly

the same as in the North of Italy; but we have had much rain of late, and expect soon to have snow. I could with pleasure pass several months here; but I daily expect orders to proceed toward Mount Sinai, between which and the Red Sea some old mines of copper have been discovered. As to Baalbek itself, it is a miserable place, in which nothing is to be found worth notice, except the ruins of the temple built by Antoninus Pius, and noticed more than I think it deserves by many preceding travellers."

AFRICA.

Colonial Periodicals.—A periodical work called the South African Journal, is now published at the Cape of Good Hope every two months. It is edited with talent, and is very superior to any of the colonial publications which we have seen. It contains articles of much interest to naturalists, and agreeable and useful information for the general reader. The natural history and agriculture, as well as local information, and a chronicle of events, render it of no inconsiderable interest even in this country.

Effect of the human eye on animals.—A South African writer observes, that "The Bechuana Chief, old Peysho (now in Cape Town) conversing with me a few days ago about the wild animals of Africa, made some remarks on the lion which perfectly correspond with the accounts I have obtained from the Boors and Hottentots. —The lion, he said, very seldom attacks man if unprovoked; but he will frequently approach within a few paces and survey him steadily; and sometimes he will attempt to get behind him, as if he could not stand his look, but was yet desirous of springing upon him unawares. If a person in such circumstances attempts either to fight or fly, he incurs the most imminent peril; but if he has sufficient presence of mind coolly to confront him, without appearance of either terror or aggression, the animal will in almost every instance, after a little space, retire. But he added, that when a lion has once conquered man, he becomes tenfold more fierce and villanous than he was before, and will even come into the kraals in search of him, in preference to other prey. This epicure partiality to human flesh in these too-knowing lions, does not, in Peysho's opinion, spring either from necessity or appetite, so much as from the 'naked wickedness of their hearts.' The overmastering effect of the human eye upon the lion has been frequently mentioned, though much doubted by travellers. But from my own enquiries among lion-hunters, I am perfectly satisfied of the fact; and an anecdote which was related to me a few days ago by Major Macintosh, (late of the East India Company's Service,) proves that this fascinating effect is not restricted exclusively to the lion. An officer in India, (whose name I have forgot, but who was well known to my informant,) having chanced to ramble into a jungle adjoining the British encampment, suddenly encountered a royal tiger. The rencounter appeared equally unexpected on both sides, and both parties made a dead halt—earnestly gazing on each other. The gentleman had no fire-arms, and was aware that a sword would be no effective defence in a struggle for life with such an antagonist. But he had heard, that even the Bengal tiger might be sometimes checked by looking him firmly in the face. He did so. In a few minutes the tiger, which appeared preparing to make his fatal spring, grew disturbed—slunk aside—and attempted to creep round upon him behind. The officer turned constantly upon the tiger, which still continued to shrink from his glance; but darting into the thicket and again issuing forth at a different quarter, it persevered for above an hour in this attempt to catch him by surprise; till at last it fairly yielded the contest, and left the gentleman to pursue his *pleasure walk.* The direction he now took, as may be easily believed, was straight to the tents at double quick time!"

GREECE.

Greek Newspapers.—The following newspapers are now published in Greece: at Missolonghi, The Greek Chronicle (in Greek); The Greek Telegraph (in several languages); at Hydra, The Friend of the Laws (in Greek); at Athens, The Athens Free Press (in Greek); at Psara, The Psara Newspaper (in Greek). All the above, in consequence of an arrangement made, may now be obtained by giving orders through the English Foreign Post-office.

RUSSIA.

The Metropolitan Chrysanthus, superior of the convent of St. George, situated at the southern extremities of Taurus, died on the 18th of February, at the age of ninety-two years. This venerable prelate retained his faculties to the last moment. The clergy, the generals, the officers of the army and navy, accompanied the body to the convent of St. George, seventeen verstes from Sebastopal, where it was deposited. Having been persecuted in his native country (Greece), he withdrew from it, and travelled through England, different parts of the East Indies, Japan, China, Corea, Mongol Tartary, Great Tartary, Thibet, Arabia, Persia, and Bucharia; and, after his long fa-

tigues, found at length a peaceful retreat in our country, where he received numerous marks of the munificence of His Majesty the Emperor. We are not informed whether Father Chrysanthus has left any manuscripts of his travels.

AMERICA.

American Traveller.—Mr. T. Nuttall, honorary member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences, has lately published a Journal of his Travels into the Arkansa Territory. His prime object was to furnish a sketch of the natural history of the countries watered by the river Arkansa, previous to its joining the Mississippi. This last forms an extraordinary basin, comprehending a vast bed of waters, in a channel strikingly grand, and through a rich variety of scenery. It receives a number of tributary currents, some as large as the Danube, before its efflux into the Gulf of Mexico. It extends from the Allegany and Apalachian mountains, which border on the ancient territory of the United States, to the rocky mountains that separate it from New Mexico, and from the other regions along that side of the Continent. The whole of this tract, formerly occupied by numerous tribes of natives, is now replenished with European establishments, which cannot be surveyed without emotions of tranquil pleasure. Mr. Nuttall set out from Philadelphia in 1818; and, after crossing the chain of the Allegany, arrived at Pittsburgh, built on the banks of the Ohio, at the confluence of the Monongahela and the Allegany. Excellent roads lead to it from all the eastern countries, and it is considered as an entrepôt for those situated on each side of the mountains. More than a hundred vessels of all descriptions were on the Ohio. Steam-boats and coal-barges were impatiently waiting for the rising of the waters, then very low. Pit coal is in great abundance about Pittsburgh, and is a considerable source of gain. Here Mr. N. took his passage in a vessel, proceeding down the Ohio, till in five days he arrived at Wheeling, a commercial *depot* for those parts of Virginia. He visited the Swiss colonies of Vevay and Gand, where attempts have been made to cultivate the vine, but without success. He came next to Louisville, in Kentucky, a large and flourishing town, with a number of banking-houses; their credit was at that time in a depreciated state. He then passed the Falls of the Ohio, the force of which was much inferior to the expectations he had formed. The steam-boats of New Orleans, which come up the Ohio, as far as Shippingsport, below the Falls, are from 300 to 500 tons; their passage back is effected in eighteen days. This traveller at length reached the mouth of the Ohio, and entered the Mississippi. The lands adjacent to these two rivers are not inhabited, on account of the inundations; but they abound in game. Here the navigation becomes difficult, and often dangerous, from the trees dragged along by the current, which, meeting with obstruction, adhere to the bottom of the river, forming a sort of dyke or rampart in the channel. The banks both of the Mississippi and Ohio are interspersed with plains, woods, hamlets, rising towns, and Indian camps. After a navigation of twenty-four days on the Mississippi, Mr. N. entered the Arkansa. The first habitations that he discovered formed a part of a little French settlement, where the land was under culture, producing wheat and cotton. Advancing further, the vegetation seemed to be monotonous, and mostly covered with immense forests, where no pathway could be discerned. The author afterwards traces an outline of the ancient population on the banks of the Mississippi. This is borrowed from a Narrative of the Expedition of Ferdinand de Soto, who sailed from Cuba, in 1539, with 1000 men, and, landing in Florida, penetrated to the Mississippi, and explored many parts of the adjoining regions: of those that attended him, only 113 returned. The author has arranged and shaded, with distinctness and precision, two most interesting topics,—the gradations of a civilization, rapid in its progress; and the primitive aspect of countries and inhabitants, as yet unexplored.

American Patents.—In 1822, 194 patents were granted in the United States, of which 33 related to agriculture. In 1823, 164 were granted; of these about 28 were for agricultural implements, or systems, and 7 for improvements in steam-engines. The other arts to which the new patents were applicable, were principally those of distillation, the preparation of cotton, brick-making, navigation, &c. There was one for a machine for the removal of sick persons.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Description of a Method of protecting Cauliflower, and other tender Plants during Winter. By Mr. JAMES DRUMMOND.—My success for several years past in protecting cauliflower plants, in earthen pits, from frost and snow, during winter, by means of wooden frames covered permanently with straw, induces me to send an account of the plan to the Horticultural Society. My pits are mostly made in a south and east border, in an inclosure or yard which I have for hot-beds, composts, &c. the fences of which afford good shelter from the cold quarters. To form the pits, I first make the ground as level as I can, and as firm as possible, by trampling in wet weather; I then cut them out ten feet in length by four in breadth, making the sides and ends as firm as possible, by beating the soil when wet with a spade. The depth of the pit is according to the description of plants to be kept in them. Nine inches is sufficient for cauliflower plants, and for these care must be taken that a sufficient quantity of proper soil is left, or placed in the bottom of the pit in which they are to be pricked out. Each pit of the above dimensions holds about four hundred cauliflower plants. For plants in pots the depth of the pits must be proportioned to the height of the plants, the tops of which must, when placed in the pits, be below the level of the surface of the ground. The frames proper to cover these pits are twelve feet in length by six in breadth; I prefer them of that, to a larger size, for such can be conveniently carried where wanted between two men, and can be easily opened and shut, to give light and air to the pits, by a single person. The timbers to form the sides and ends of the frames are required to be about three inches square, and quite straight. These, when joined together, are placed on a level floor, and slips of timber, two inches in breadth and one in thickness, are nailed lengthways on them at intervals of nine inches. When the timber-work is finished, the straw is fastened on in layers in the manner of thatch, and tied to the bars by rope-yarn. The straw used, is what is called in this country, reed; it is prepared by taking the wheat in handfuls out of the sheaf, and beating it against a door firmly fixed on edge; by this method of threshing, the straw is very little bruised except at the points, and is consequently preferred for thatching. The frames are always kept under shelter in summer, being perfectly dried before they are put up, and with proper care will last for several years. When the plants are put into the pits the frames are laid over them. My method of giving air is by placing in the ground, near the centre of each pit, a forked stick about four feet or more in length, strong enough to support the frames, when raised like the lid of a box, to a sufficient height, and they remain in that position night and day, unless when actual freezing takes place, or when frost is expected in the night. I am far from thinking that these straw frames will bear a comparison with glass, for neatness of appearance, but they have other advantages besides their cheapness: when they are raised, the plants in the pits have the full advantage of air and sun, and are but little exposed to wet, the rain being mostly thrown off on the back of the frames, and when they are shut down frost cannot easily penetrate through them to the plants. It is well known that it is necessary to have mats and other sorts of coverings over glass in severe weather, the removing of which to give air in the middle of the day, and replacing at night, is attended with much trouble; whereas the opening and shutting of the straw frames is but the work of a moment. I have principally used these pits and frames for the protection of alpine and other plants usually kept under glass without fire-heat: but in cases of necessity, tender greenhouse plants may be preserved through the winter in them, as I experienced last season. I had many geraniums and other tender plants which I could not find room for in the glass-houses. By way of experiment I placed them in these pits; and although, from the unusual severity of the winter, I was obliged to keep down the frames night and day for a fortnight together, and cover them with additional straw to exclude the severe frost, the only plants that suffered were a few of the downy-leaved geraniums, and even those, on being planted afterwards in the ground, shot out vigorously in the spring at every joint. I have often tried to keep geraniums in hot-bed frames through the winter, but could never succeed if the weather was severe.—*Trans. Hort. Society.*

Heaths.—The diminutive size of these plants, says Mr. Phillips, their extreme beauty, and great variety, fit them better for the green-house than most other plants. Our collectors have now about four hundred species of heath, of such various colours and forms, as to defy the pen in description; for some species present us with little wax-like flowers, others with pendent pearls; some are garnished with coralline beads, whilst others seem to mimic the golden trumpet, or tempting

berries, or porcelain of bell or bottle shape; some remind us of Lilliputian trees, bedecked with Turkish turbans in miniature; some have their slender spray hung with globes like alabaster, or flowers of the cowslip form: nor are their colours less varied than their shape; whilst the foliage is equally beautiful in its apparent imitation of all the mountainous trees from the Scottish fir to Lebanon's boasted cedar, through all the tribe of pine, spruce, and larch, tamarisk, juniper, arbor vitæ, mournful cypress, and funereal yew. Heath often forms the bed of the hardy Highlander. In most of the Western Isles they dye their yarn of a yellow colour, by boiling it in water with the green tops and flowers of this plant; and woollen cloth, boiled in alum-water, and afterwards in a strong decoction of the tops, comes out a fine orange colour. In some of these islands they tan their leather in a strong decoction of it. They also use it in brewing their ale, in the proportion of one part malt to two of the young tops of heath. Boethius relates that this liquor was much used by the Picts. The cottagers of heathy commons cut the turf with the heath on it, and after drying it, stack it for the fuel of their hearth and their oven. Bees collect largely both honey and wax from the flowers of the heath, but it is generally of a dark colour. Grouse feed principally on the seeds of the wild heath, for the seed-vessels are formed so as to protect the seeds for a whole year. Cattle are not fond of heath, although goats and sheep will sometimes eat the tender shoots.

Early Turnips for Soiling.—The great difficulties which Mr. Curwen had experienced in the soiling of his cattle during the latter part of the season, determined him to sow his turnips earlier, for the purpose of supplying the deficiency of green food during the latter part of August, September, &c. With this view, he one year sowed the yellow, white, and green turnips, during the first two weeks in May, and his crop was without exception, not only the best in his own neighbourhood, but was not surpassed in any part either of the north of England or of Scotland. On the 18th of August his turnips weighed 22¼ tons, and on the 30th of August they were 30 tons on superior soil, and raised with manure; and on the 2nd September they weighed 22 tons. On the 10th September, his turnips raised with bones, sown a week later than the former, weighed 22¼ tons, and those raised with a kind of manure from London, 20 tons 16 stone, while the common town ashes produced a crop of 27 tons. On the 28th September they weighed 36 tons; and on the seventh of October the green globe weighed upwards of 40 tons. The great advantage derived from this system is, that those who soil are not under the necessity of cutting their clover crops a second time, which not only very much deteriorates the soil, but in some instances, as was the case frequently this season, it hardly repays the expense of cutting. It is very possible, in good seasons, to have the turnips ready for drawing in the end of July, since, during this most unfavourable of all seasons, they have been ready in August. If Mr. Curwen had not adopted this plan during the season, he could not possibly have continued to soil his 100 head of very valuable short-horned cattle at the most critical period of the year. In average years, one acre of clover, at the second cutting, may be estimated at five tons, so that one acre of turnips is equal to five of clover. Twelve acres of the second cutting of clover this year would scarcely have produced 30 tons of grass. The expenses of cutting and securing the clover would vary in different situations; but the great advantage derived from turnips, and their comparative cheapness, must be manifest to all; for, if clover be given in a succulent state to milch cows, the quantity consumed of turnips and clover is nearly the same. If clover be given in a state not sufficiently succulent, a great loss of milk must always be expected. Besides all these advantages, less injury is invariably sustained by the ground in case of pasturage, than when cut for soiling a second time. In favourable years, Mr. Curwen's stock of cattle will be supplied with turnips during nearly 46 weeks, and thus he will find it only necessary to supply the deficiency of six weeks with clover, vetches, &c. It ought also to be remembered, that the period for cutting the second crop of clover is very important, being in general the time of harvest.

Preservation of Fish, &c.—For ensuring the sweetness of fish conveyed by land-carriage, the belly of the fish should be opened, and the internal parts sprinkled with powdered charcoal.—The same material will restore impure or even putrescent water to a state of perfect freshness. The inhabitants of Cadiz, who are necessitated to keep in tanks the water for culinary uses, were first indebted to our informant, during the late Peninsular war, for the foregoing simple yet efficacious remedy of an evil which they had long endured.

USEFUL ARTS.

Descriptive Outline of the Vacuum-Engine, for raising Water, impelling Machinery, &c. &c. invented by Mr. Samuel Brown, of Printing-house-square, London, with an enumeration of some of the advantages to be derived from its application.—"This invention (as described in the specification of the patent) consists of a combination, which is thus formed:—Inflammable gas is introduced along a pipe into an open cylinder or vessel, whilst a flame, placed on the outside of and near the cylinder, is constantly kept burning, and at the proper times comes in contact with, and ignites, the gas therein; the cylinder is then closed air-tight, and the flame prevented from entering it. The gas continues to flow into the cylinder for a short space of time and then is stopped off; during that time, it acts, by its combustion, upon the air within the cylinder, and at the same time a part of the rarified air escapes through one or more valves, and thus a vacuum is effected; the vessel or cylinder being kept cool by water. On the same principle, the vacuum may be effected in one, two, or more cylinders or vessels. A vacuum being effected by the above combination, it will, by its application to machinery, produce powers in several ways; and, in the specification, the Inventor describes some of the different kinds of machinery by which water may be raised from a pond, river, &c.; an overshot water-wheel turned; and pistons worked which give a rotatory motion to a fly-wheel. The ways being therefore explained, in which, by the pressure of the air, the vacuum produced (and continued) is applied to useful purposes, Mr. Brown claims to be the Inventor of the combination above described for effecting a vacuum, however much it may be varied by the mechanical means with which it may be used, and also the inventor of applying a vacuum produced by the combustion of inflammable gas, to raising water, and to the production of motion in machinery by the pressure of the atmosphere. The advantages to be derived from this engine are, 1stly, The quantity of gas consumed being very small, the expense of working the engine is moderate.—In its application on land the saving will be extremely great, the cost of coal gas (deducting the value of the coke) being inconsiderable. The expense of working a marine engine will certainly be greater, as the gas used for that purpose must be extracted from oil, pitch, tar, or some other substance equally portable; yet even in this case, it will not equal the cost of the fuel required to propel a steam-boat; and, as a few butts of oil will be sufficient for a long voyage, vessels of the largest tonnage may be propelled to the most distant parts of the world. 2dly, The engine is light and portable in its construction, the average weight being less than one-fifth the weight of a steam-engine (and boiler) of the same power; it also occupies a much smaller space, and does not require the erection of so strong a building, nor is a lofty chimney requisite. In vessels, the saving of tonnage will be highly advantageous, both in the smaller comparative weight and size of the engine, and in the very reduced space required for fuel. 3dly, This engine is entirely free from danger. No boiler being used, explosion cannot take place, and, as the quantity of gas consumed is so small (being only about a hundredth part of the cubical contents of the cylinder;) and the only pressure that of the atmosphere, it is impossible that the cylinder can burst, or the accidents incidental to steam-boats occur. The power of the engine (being derived from the atmospheric pressure of nine pounds and upwards to the square inch) may be increased, with the dimensions of the cylinders, to any extent, and always ascertained by the application of a mercurial gauge. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the well known fact, that, after deducting the friction arising from the use of the air and cold water pumps, &c. &c., the general available power of the condensing steam-engine is from seven to eight pounds per square inch. The cost of the machine will be moderate, particularly as constructed for raising water; it is therefore peculiarly adapted for draining fens, &c., or supplying reservoirs; the expense of wear and tear will also be considerably less than that of the steam-engine, and, when occasionally out of order, it may be repaired at a trifling cost, and with but little delay. The simplicity of the construction of this vacuum-engine (which has been approved by several eminent scientific men), and the certainty of its principle, combined with the advantages above enumerated, will, it is presumed, render it eminently valuable to the public."

On a Method of taking Casts of Leaves and Foliage.—By Mr. W. Deeble.—The object I proposed in making casts similar to the one submitted to the Society of Arts, was to supply myself with fac-similes of the form and texture of those plants, which, as an engraver, I might have to introduce in the fore-ground of landscapes. It is well known, that those who have attained eminence in landscape engraving, have devoted a large portion of

time to actual study in the fields. I need not allude to the difficulties which deny this practice to a man engaged in a profession demanding his own almost unassisted exertions, especially in a metropolis; nor mention how the inaptness of season or situation will prevent the obtaining of such plants as may be immediately wanted. These circumstances suggested to me the advantage, and a trial proved the practicability, of procuring, at an easy expense either of labour or money, accurate casts of the most common and conspicuous plants; after a few experiments, I perfected a process, which I will describe, that succeeded to an extent of which the Society may form their own opinion from the specimen produced. If the purpose I have named were the only one to which casts of this nature were applicable, or if I thought that my success was the limit of their perfection, I would not have troubled the Society with their consideration; but it has been imagined that practice in the operation of making the moulds would lead to a degree of improvement of which my attempt gives a very inadequate idea; and which would render the casts useful for completing botanical collections, or illustrating botanical distinctions; and farther, that the exhibition of the varied forms and convolutions of flowers and leaves, in such a material as plaster of Paris, would suggest adaptations and combinations which might be made available to the decorative purposes of architecture; and prevent that perpetual recurrence to examples of antique ornament, that stigmatises the architectural talent of modern Europe. I am not aware if these are objects that would be worthy of the promotion and patronage of the Society, supposing the probability of it even to be as great as I am flattered it is by the friends who have advised this communication. For myself, I have merely to say, I shall be happy to exhibit the means to the Society, and more so, if they can discover in them any prospect of permanent good. The following are the particulars of Mr. Deeble's process:—The leaf, as soon as convenient after being gathered, is to be laid on fine-grained moist sand in a perfectly natural position, having that surface uppermost which is to form the cast, and being banked up by sand, in order that it may be perfectly supported. It is then, by means of a broad camel-hair brush, to be covered over with a thin coating of wax and Burgundy pitch, rendered fluid by heat. The leaf being now removed from the sand and dipped in cold water, the wax becomes hard, and at the same time sufficiently tough to allow the leaf to be ripped off without altering its form. This being done, the wax mould is placed on moist sand, and banked up as the leaf itself was; it is then covered with plaster of Paris made thin, care being taken that the plaster is accurately forced into all the interstices of the mould by means of a camel-hair brush. As soon as the plaster has set, the warmth thus produced softens the wax, which in consequence of the moisture of the plaster is prevented from adhering thereto, and with a little dexterity it may be rolled up, parting completely from the cast, without injuring it in the smallest degree. Casts thus obtained are very perfect, have a high relief, and are excellent models either for the draughtsman or for the moulder of architectural ornaments.—*Trans. Soc. of Arts.*

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Charles Random, Baron de Berenger, Kentish-town; for improvements as to a new method or methods of applying percussion, to the purpose of igniting charges in fire-arms generally, and in a novel and peculiar manner, whereby a reduction of the present high price of fire-arms can be effected, and the priming is also effectually protected against the influence of rain or other moisture; such invention and contrivances rendering the percussion principle more generally applicable even to common pistols, blunderbusses, and muskets, as well as to all sorts of sporting and other guns, by greatly reducing not only the charges of their manufacture, but also those impeding circumstances which persons have to encounter whilst loading or discharging fire-arms, when in darkness, or whilst exposed to wet, or during rapid progress, serious impediments which soldiers and sailors, and consequently the service, more particularly and most injuriously experience. July 27, 1824.

A. Nesbitt, of Upper Thames-street; for a process by which certain materials may be manufactured into paper or felt, or a substance nearly resembling coarse paper or felt, which material so prepared is applicable to various useful purposes. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. July 27, 1824.

T. W. Stansfield, of Leeds; for improvements in power-looms, and the preparation of warps for the same. July 27, 1824.

E. Cartwright, of Brewer-street, Golden-square; for improvements on or additions to roller printing-presses. July 27, 1824.

C. Jefferis, of Havanah Mills, and E. Drakeford, of Congleton; for a method of making a swift and other apparatus thereto belonging, for the purpose of winding silk and other fibrous materials. July 29, 1824.

W. Wheatstone, of Jermyn-street; for a method of improving and augmenting the tones of piano-fortes, organs, and euphonons. July 29, 1824.

J. Price, of Stroud; for improvements in the construction of spinning machines. August 5, 1824.

G. Graydon, of Bath; for a new compass for navigation and other purposes. August 5, 1824.

W. Johnson, of Great Totham; for means of evaporating fluids for the purpose of conveying heat into buildings, for manufacturing, horticultural, and domestic uses, and for heating liquors in distilling, brewing, and dyeing, and in making sugar and salt with reduced expenditure of fuel. August 5, 1824.

J. Perkins, of Fleet-street; for improvements in propelling vessels. August 9, 1824.

J. Fussell, of Mells; for an improved method of heating woollen cloth, for the purpose of giving it a lustre in dressing. August 11, 1824.

H. Schroder, of Hackney; for a new filter. August 11, 1824.

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ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

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British Galleries of Painting and Sculpture, &c. &c. By C. M. Westmacott. 8vo. Part I. 12s.

HISTORY.

Original Letters illustrative of English History, including numerous Royal Letters from Autographs in the British Museum, and one or two other Collections, with Notes and Illustrations. By Henry Ellis, F.R.S. Sec. S. A. Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum. 3 vols. 8vo.

Mr. Ellis has rendered a very acceptable service to the history and literature of his country, by the publication of the present highly curious work, which will be found to throw considerable light upon various portions of English History. It is to sources like these that we must look for impartial representations of facts, and for correct delineations of the feelings of the times; which are often very imperfectly traced even in the pages of contemporary historians. The various collections of State Letters which are already before the public, such as the Cabala, Sir R. Winwood's Correspondence, &c. will give some idea of the value which ought to be attached to Mr. Ellis's labours.

There are no letters in the present collection anterior to the reign of Henry V. Before that period, as Mr. Ellis informs us, specimens of English correspondence are rare. Previous to the fifteenth century, we have nothing that can be called a familiar letter. We may observe that the reader's interest will be found to increase as the period of the correspondence becomes later. The earlier letters consist almost entirely of dry details, and, unless where they illustrate some curious historical points, are not highly amusing. Amongst the letters of this earlier period, the most valuable are, perhaps, those which relate to the attempt of Perkin Warbeck. In the reign of Henry VIII. we have several letters from the pen of Sir Thomas More, but they are not calculated to throw much light upon the character of that eminent man. The correspondence of the reign of Elizabeth contains much curious matter, and is very full upon the subject of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots. At the commencement of the letters of James Ist.'s reign, there is an interesting correspondence between the junior members of the royal family; but the most important portion of the whole work is, perhaps, that which includes the period of the grand Rebellion and the Restoration.

Mr. Ellis has executed his task with great discrimination and judgment. The letters which he has selected relate almost entirely to matters of a public nature, and he has appended to them such notes as were necessary to elucidate the obscurer passages of history to which they refer. He has very properly preserved the old orthography, and added, where it was necessary, explanations of the obsolete words.

A History of the British Empire, from the Accession of Charles I. to the Restoration, &c. By G. Brodie, Esq. 4 vols. 8vo. 2*l*. 12s. 6d.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

The Medical and Natural Dieteticon. By J. S. Forsyth. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

Original Cases, with Dissections and Observations, illustrating the use of the Stethoscope and percussion in the diagnosis of Diseases of the Chest, &c. By J. Forbes, M. D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Discourse concerning the influence of America on the Mind, being the Annual Oration delivered before the American Philosophical Society, at the University in Philadelphia, on the 18th of October, 1823, by their appointment, and published by their order. By C. J. Ingersoll, Member of the American Philosophical Society. 8vo. Philadelphia.

This curious and interesting little pamphlet contains an able, though somewhat panegyrical statement of the present state of America with regard to government, religion, science, and literature. The progress which is daily making in the United States in every species of useful knowledge is truly astonishing. Never were the energies of a great people more rapidly and more successfully developed. The following extracts will give some idea of the state of literature on the other side of the Atlantic.

"The publication of books is so much cheaper in this country than in Great Britain, that nearly all we use are American editions. According to reports from the Custom-houses, made under a resolution of the Senate in 1822, it appears that the importation of books bears an extremely small proportion to the American editions. The imported books are the mere seed. It is estimated that between two and three millions of dollars' worth of books are annually published in the United States. It is to be regretted that literary property here is held by an imperfect tenure; there being no other protection for it than the provisions of an inefficient act of congress, the impotent offspring of an obsolete English statute. The inducement to take copyrights is, therefore, inadequate; and a large proportion of the most valuable American books are published without any legal title. Yet there were 135 copyrights purchased from January 1822 to April 1823. There have been eight editions, comprising 7500 copies, of Stewart's Philosophy published here since its appearance in Europe thirty years ago. Five hundred thousand dollars was the

capital invested in one edition of Rees's Encyclopædia. Of a lighter kind of reading, nearly 200,000 copies of the Waverley novels, comprising 500,000 volumes, have issued from the American press in the last nine years. Four thousand copies of a late American novel were disposed of immediately on its publication. Five hundred dollars were paid by an enterprising bookseller for a single copy of one of these (the Waverley) novels, without any copyright, merely by prompt republication, to gratify the eagerness to read it. Among the curiosities of American literature I must mention the itinerant book-trade. There are, I understand, more than 200 waggons which travel through the country loaded with books for sale. Many biographical accounts of distinguished Americans are thus distributed. Fifty thousand copies of Mr. Weem's Life of Washington have been published, and mostly circulated in this way throughout the interior. I might add to these instances, but it is unnecessary, and would be irksome. Education, the sciences, the learned professions, the church, politics, together with ephemeral and fanciful publications, maintain the press in respectable activity.

"The modern manuals of Literature and science, magazines*, journals, and reviews, abound in the United States, though they have to cope with a larger field of newspapers than elsewhere. The North American Review, of which about 4000 copies are circulated, is not surpassed in knowledge or learning, is not equalled in liberal and judicious criticism, by its great British models, the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, of which about 4000 copies are also published in the United States. Written in a pure old English style, and, for the most part, a fine American spirit, the North American Review superintends with ability the literature and science of America."

Is the system of Slavery sanctioned or condemned by Scripture? To which is subjoined an Appendix, containing two Essays upon the state of the Canaanite and Philistine Bondsmen, under the Jewish Theocracy. 8vo.

Few persons of sound and healthy judgment will require any authority to convince them that the practice of slavery, as it exists at present in our colonies, is unsanctioned by Scripture; but as the advocates of slavery have upon several occasions referred to the sacred volume, as containing a justification of slavery in general, as a system, it becomes necessary to examine the grounds of such assertions. This has been accomplished in the most able and elaborate manner by the ingenious author of the pamphlet before us, in which the system of slavery amongst the Hebrews is fully examined. It is there satisfactorily proved that servitude in Judea was always voluntary, or else inflicted as a judicial punishment; that it was in either circumstance only temporary, and was in every case cancelled by gross ill usage; that the civil and religious privileges of each, in Judea, whether Hebrews or strangers, though different, were yet equally assured to them; that the law of God assured to slaves, equally with masters, a full participation in every religious and civil privilege belonging to their class, and that the state of servitude implied no personal degradation, but that servants and freemen equally formed one social body, the members of which were continually interchanging. How completely different from this is the bondage of the slaves in our colonies, may be seen by a reference to Mr. Stephens's able exposition of the slave code. Indeed, the slave of Demerara can no more be assimilated to the Hebrew bondman, than he can to the *villein* of England.

However weak and untenable may be the fortresses within which the advocates of slavery may intrench themselves, it is desirable that they should be demolished; and in this point of view we regard the present learned pamphlet as highly valuable.

The Edinburgh Review, No. LXXX. 6s.

Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London. Part IV. Vol. V. 4to. 1*l*. 8s.

Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland. Vol. VI. 8vo. 1*l*. 4s.

The Works of Vicesimus Knox, D.D. now first collected. 7 vols. 8vo. 3*l*. 13s. 6d.

Helon's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Translated from the German of Strans. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

The New Annual Register for 1823. 8vo. 1*l*. 1s.

Der Freischütz; or the Seventh Bullet. With Illustrations by G. Cruikshank, and a Travestie of the Drama.

India Bonds, &c. A new Set of Tables of Interest at 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 per cent. &c. By R. Pohlman. 1 vol. 8vo. 6s.

A Selection of Ancient Coins chiefly of Magna Grecia and Sicily, from the cabinet of Lord Northwick. Engraved by Moses from Drawings by Del Frati. The Descriptions by G. H. Noehden, LL.D. Part I. 4to.

The Museum Worsleyanum, in twelve parts, at 1*l*. 1s. Part VI.

The Book of Fallacies. From unfinished Papers of Jeremy Bentham. 8vo. 12s.

The Hermit in Edinburgh. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary. Vol. 4. 8s.

Instructions to young Sportsmen in all that relates to Guns and Shooting. By Lieut.-Colonel Hawker. 8vo. 1*l*. 10s.

The Tourist's and Traveller's Guide, on an entirely new Plan, &c. By G. C. Gray. 7s. and 12s.

Five Years' Residence in the Canadas, including a Tour in the United States. By E. A. Talbot, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l*. 1s.

* The New Monthly Magazine is regularly republished in the United States.

The Circle of Humour, or Comic Gleanings, descriptive of Life, Character, and Manners. 1 vol. duodecimo. 4s.

The Works of Alexander Pope, Esq. with Notes, &c. and a new Life of the Author, &c. &c. By William Roscoe, Esq. 10 vols. 8vo. 6*l.*

Answer to a Pseudo-criticism of the Greek and English Lexicon, in the second number of the Westminster Review. By J. Jones, LL.D. 8vo. 2s.

Three additional Letters addressed to the Venerable and Rev. F. Wrangham, M.A. By C. Wellbeloved. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The Clerical Portrait, or a Study for a young Divine. 8vo. 7s.

Memoirs of the Rose. 18mo. 4s.

The Philomathic and Literary Review. No. I. 5s.

Remains of Robert Bloomfield, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Reflections upon the late Revolutions in Europe. By the Marquis de Salvo. 8vo. 7s.

The Private Memoirs and Confessions of a justified Sinner, &c. written by himself. 1 vol. 12mo. 18s.

The Art of French Cookery. By A. Beauvilliers, of Paris. 7s.

Observations on the Rebuilding of London Bridge, &c. By J. Seaward, Civil Engineer. 8vo. 12s.

Past and actual State of Trade carried on by Great Britain with all parts of the World, &c. in a folio sheet. By Cesar Moreau. 10s. 6d.

Letters written from Columbia, &c. in 1 vol. 8vo. 8s.

The Library Companion; or the young Man's Guide and the old Man's Comfort in the Choice of a Library. By the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, F.R.S. 1 vol. 8vo.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Redwood, a Tale. By the Author of a New England Tale. 3 vols.

We are happy to find that the *book stores* of America are beginning to furnish us with some good novels in return for the numerous cargoes with which Paternoster-row has supplied the transatlantic market. Mr. Brown and Mr. Cooper are well and deservedly known to the English public, and we anticipate an equal reputation for the author of the present volumes. The story of Redwood possesses little of the powerful writing and well imagined situations which characterize the novels of the former writer, and nothing of the historical interest which gives so much value to the works of the latter. It much more nearly resembles the tales of Miss Edgeworth, in its pleasant, and we believe accurate delineation of domestic manners. Redwood is a *religious* novel, but there is nothing like bigotry or fanaticism in the opinions of the writer, who displays a spirit of very liberal and rational piety. A considerable portion of the novel is devoted to a description of that singular sect settled in America, and known by the denomination of "Shakers," or "Shaking Quakers," whose extravagant enthusiasm would almost exceed belief did we not call to mind the many disciples who in this country followed the standard of Joanna Southcote. The founder of the sect of Shakers was likewise a woman of the name of Anna Lee, who is regarded by her followers with the respect due to the Messiah. "Mother Ann," as she is termed, was originally an English woman, and is said by some persons to have been of a very equivocal character. Some account of the Shakers may be found in a work which we noticed in our last number, (An Excursion through the United States and Canada in the years 1822 and 1823, by an English Gentleman,) but we are willing to hope that the statements made to the author of that work have been exaggerated. Mr. Hodgson, in his letters, has given a more favourable account of these people; but the picture of them presented in Redwood, may, perhaps, be regarded as the most accurate representation, since it proceeds from the pen of a person resident in their neighbourhood.

We ought to add that the style of Redwood is good, and the story interesting.

The Insurgent Chief, or O'Halloran. By Dr. M'Henry, of New York. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Oriental Wanderings, or the Fortunes of Felix; a Romance. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Principle. By Miss M'Cleod. 4 vols. 12mo. 1*l.* 2s.

Some Account of Myself. By Charles Earl of Erpingham. 4 vols. 12mo. 1*l.*

Tales of a Traveller. By the author of the Sketch Book. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 1s.

Caprice, or Anecdotes of the Listowel Family. By an Unknown. 3 vols. 12mo. 21s.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Adam and Eve: a Margate Story. 8vo.

This *jeu d'esprit* is a very close imitation of Lord Byron, and is written in the *Ottava Rima*. It has some good stanzas, but the tale, which is in itself laughable enough, is too much kept out of sight by digressions of various kinds, and seems to be only a peg on which they are appended. The writer shows considerable facility and power of versification.

Jerusalem Delivered; an Epic Poem, in twenty Cantos. Translated into English Spencerian Verse, from the Italian of Tasso; together with a Life of the Author, interspersed with Translations of his Verses to the Princess Leonora of Este, and a list of English Crusaders. By J. H. Wiffen. vol. I.

It is with very sincere pleasure that we notice the publication of the first volume of Mr. Wiffen's excellent version of the Jerusalem Delivered; a work which will be esteemed creditable at once to the genius of the translator and the literature of our country. From the specimen which some time ago Mr. W. gave to the world, we were induced to form a high expectation of the manner

in which this great task was about to be executed, and we are happy to say that our expectation has not been disappointed. Mr. Wiffen has studied the mellow versification of our elder poets with great success; and has, we think wisely, adopted the Spencerian stanza, instead of employing, as Mr. Rose has done in his translation of Ariosto, the measure of the original. The Life of the Poet, prefixed by Mr. Wiffen, is pleasingly written, and will be found to contain an able critical examination of the question of Tasso's attachment to the Princess Leonora. In the Life several translations from the poet's minor lyrical pieces are interspersed, from which we select the following as a specimen of the translator's talents.

To Leonora of Este.

Al nobil colle, ove in æntichi marmi.

To the romantic hills, where free
To thine enchanted eyes
Works of Greek taste in statuary
Of antique marbles rise,
My thought, fair Leonora, roves,
And with it to their gloom of groves
Fast bears me as it flies;
For far from thee, in crowds unblest,
My fluttering heart but ill can rest.

There to the rock, cascade, and grove,
Of mosses dropt with dew,
Like one who thinks and sighs of love,
The livelong summer through,
Oft would I dictate glorious things
Of heroes, on the Tuscan strings
Of my sweet lyre, and to
The whispering brooks and trees around
Ippolito's high name resound.

But now what longer keeps me here;
And who, dear lady, say,
O'er Alpine rocks and marshes drear,
A weary length of way,
Guides me to thee, so that enwreath'd
With leaves of poesy, bequeath'd
From Daphne's hallow'd bay,
I trifle thus in song? Adieu!
Let the soft Zephyr whisper who.

The list of the English Crusaders added by Mr. Wiffen will be found curious and interesting to the antiquary. It is compiled with much care and industry. The vignettes, with which the volume before us is ornamented, are beautifully executed.

Translations, Imitations, &c. By the author of "Ireland." A Satire. 12mo. 7s.

These translations, or rather paraphrases, from various writers in several languages, are, we shrewdly suspect, from the pen of a gentleman of the "west countrie," whose zeal and patriotism in behalf of the oppressed and suffering inhabitants of the "Emerald Isle" won him lately the heart and hand of a titled lady. It is to be regretted, on his own account, that he has preferred adopting the unpopular, less attractive, and less novel labour of translation, (or, at least, of what will be considered so,) in the room of original composition. This little work proves that its author possesses talents which, if properly matured and brought out, might confer a much higher reputation upon him than he can hope to attain by imitating or translating the works of others. A number of the pieces in the present volume confirm this opinion. The translations are in general more than commonly elegant, and lead us to expect, at some future period, a work which we shall feel a particular pleasure in recommending for originality and beauty of composition. The present is, however, well worthy of attention, and displays ease of writing, a cultivated mind, and a fertile imagination.

The Deserted City; Eva; Electricity. Poems, by J. Bounden. 8vo.

In the discharge of our critical duties, we have in general omitted all notice of that tribe of minute Poets whose works have every season inundated the town. It is a task as useless as it is odious to attack an expiring author with severity, and we have always, therefore, in such cases, remained inactive, under the full conviction that the public would do summary justice upon the offender. We have had some doubts whether we ought not in the present instance to adhere rigorously to our rule, and suffer Mr. Bounden's labours to pass *sub silentio;* but upon further consideration, their merit appears to claim an exception in their favour. The "Deserted City" is indeed occasionally somewhat pedestrian in its style, but is not destitute of poetical passages. "Eva" displays more imagination, but the tale is an unpleasant one. It is written in the Spencerian Stanza, and displays considerable powers of versification, as our readers will perceive from the following extract.

But such is woman! mystery at best!
Seeming most cold when most her heart is burning—
Hiding the melting passions of her breast
Beneath a snowy cloud, and scarce returning
One glance on him for whom her soul is yearning:
Adoring, yet repelling—proud, but weak—
Conquer'd — commanding still; enslav'd, yet spurning;
Checking the words her heart would bid her speak,
Love raging in her breast, but banish'd from her cheek.
He who would read her thoughts must mark unseen
Her eyes' full undisguised expression; trace—
(If trace he could while distance stretch'd between)—
The feelings, blushing, quivering on her face:
He who would know her heart, must first embrace
And feel it beat uncheck'd against his own;
Chill'd not by pride nor fear, nor time nor place—
As in a dream—unwitness'd and alone;
When every fearful thought unconsciously has flown.

Poems and other Writings; by the late Edward Rushton. To which is added a Sketch of the Life of the Author, by the Rev. William Shepherd. 8vo. 6s.

The present collection of Poems, the first edition of which appeared some years ago, is very creditable to the feelings and talents of its

Author. They do not, indeed, display a rich and powerful imagination, nor are they distinguished by high poetical expression; but they exhibit the more substantial qualities of pure principle, of sound taste, of honourable and humane feeling. An interesting and well-written Memoir of the late Mr. Rushton is prefixed to the volume, by the Rev. William Shepherd of Liverpool, who has also appended to it a poetical epistle addressed to the author, containing some very spirited lines.

The Buccaneer and other Poems. By John Malcolm. 8vo. 6s.

The Old English Drama, No. IV. containing the Rape of Lucrece, by Heywood. 8vo.

Elgiva, or the Monks; a Poem. 8vo. 8s.

Moments of Forgetfulness. By T. Clare. 8vo. 5s.

Bidcombe Hill, a Poem. 8vo. 7s.

Poems for a Melancholy Hour. 12mo. 5s.

THEOLOGY.

Discourses on Prophecy, &c. By John Davison, B. D. 8vo. 18s.

Calvinism and Arminianism compared in their Principles and Tendency, &c. By J. Nicholson. 8vo. 20s.

Christ's Victory and Triumph in Heaven and Earth, over and after Death. By Giles Fletcher, &c. 3s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Asiatic Islands and New Holland. 2 vols. 18mo. 12s.

The History, Topography, and Antiquities of the County and City of Waterford, &c. By the Rev. R. Ryland. 8vo. 16s.

Some Account of Sheriff Hutton Castle, founded in the Reign of King Stephen, &c. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

The Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland. By Dr. Maculloch. 4 vols. 8vo. 3*l*. 3s.

A History of Van Diemen's Land. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Visitor's Guide to Leamington Spa, &c. 12mo. 8s. 6d.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

A Picturesque Tour of the Rivers Ganges and Jumna in India, with Engravings. Part III. By Lieut. Col. Forrest. 4to. 14s.

A Tour on the Continent. By R. Hog, Esq.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Histoire de la Marine de tous les Peuples du Monde. Par Bouvet de Cressé. 2 vols. (A Naval History of all the Nations of the World. By M. Bouvet de Cressé.)

This compilation is not badly put together, but its value is materially diminished by a total want of impartiality, when the author comes to declaim upon the French and their naval exploits. But this is a defect which M. Bouvet has in common with all French writers upon military or naval affairs, not excepting Napoleon, the first of all. Even this hero seemed not to be aware of how great the difference was between a false or exaggerated account framed on the field of battle for the purpose of misleading an enemy, and the deliberate transmission of the same falsification to posterity by endeavouring to make it historical.

Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne de la Maison de Valois, 1364—1477. Par M. de Barrante, pair de France. tomes 1 et 2. (A History of the Dukes of Burgundy of the House of Valois, 1364 to 1477. By M. Barrante, peer of France.)

These are the two first volumes of a work which is to be stretched out to ten. The author, who was a prefect under Bonaparte, is now yearning after a ministerial or sub-ministerial portefeuille: being also tormented with the desire of making a name for himself in literature, he has, edged on by the double impulsion of literary glory and a love of power and emolument, adopted the singular idea of writing a history without venturing in the course of it to express one single reflection upon the events it details. This system of M. de Barrante will be perfectly palatable to the powers that be, who care little about the printing of these tales of other times, provided they are unaccompanied by those reflections and deductions which might serve to enlighten the people. This accommodating system put in practice by M. de Barrante (in imitation of Sir Walter Scott, be it said, *entre nous*) cannot in any way interfere with his political views, or enable the royal or ministerial countenance to cast a withering look upon his growing hopes. However this may be, it is probable that the members of the French Academy, with whom M. de Barrante is anxious also to keep well, will not be altogether satisfied with this novel manner of writing history, not because it is bad in itself, but, from their blind fury against all innovation, because it is new. But not to continue these reflections, to which mental operation our author has such an antipathy, let us come to the times and characters of which M. de Barrante treats. As Brantome quaintly remarks, "Je crois qu'il ne fut jamais quatre plus grands ducs les uns apres les autres comme ces quatre ducs de Bourgogne." Philip le Hardi, the first of the four, was the founder of the Burgundian dominion. He exercised a predominant power in France during twenty years. The second, Jean sans Peur, is particularly distinguished for having committed one of the most signal crimes that stain the page of modern history; the consequence of this was a civil war, which

is as celebrated in the annals of England as in those of France. The violent death of Jean sans Peur placed France partly in the hands of the English; and his successor, Philip the Good, was called upon to hold the balance between the rival powers of France and England. This same Philip the Good committed one of the most execrable actions of which a prince can be guilty,—he robbed his people of their liberty. Flanders, then so prosperous and so free, probably at that time the freest country in Europe, was reduced by him to the level of despotism, upon which were placed the neighbouring countries. The reign of Philip the Good was long and prosperous. It is his example that the kings of modern Europe have followed, by surrounding their kingly power with all the éclat of pomp and luxury. The dynasty of Philip seemed destined to rule over Europe, had not his imprudent son met with a rival in the Tiberius of modern history, Louis XI. The struggle between Charles the Bold and this monarch offers the curious spectacle of the triumph of cautious skill and *savoir-faire* over mere courage and violence. It was Louis XI. who invented that system which enables princes to turn to their own advantage that new moral force, created amongst their people, by the establishment of a spirit of order and justice, which prevents the commission of crime and injustice by every man in the country except one—the king himself. M. de Barrante has been fortunate, at least, in the choice of a period which has furnished him with four great personages, almost equally remarkable for their personal qualities as men, as for their rank and power as princes. Such a well-chosen portion of history cannot fail of exciting interest; but the effect would have been greater were it not for the style, which calls to mind the proclamations of Napoleon's prefects. The reader is continually inclined to suppose that the author is not telling the truth, but wilfully mis-stating for the good of the state. The preface, particularly, is quite ridiculous. M. de Barrante, who seems to have a personal antipathy to nouns in the singular number, has heaped plurals upon plurals until the affectation becomes quite ludicrous. The style, however, of the body of the work presents a singular contrast to that of the preface; as it runs almost in a contrary direction, being an attempt at colloquial familiarity, and an almost *bonhommie* of style. M. de B. sometimes transcribes whole passages from Froissart and Philip de Commines. Upon the merit of these portions of the work there can be no doubt; but it is another question when he puts harangues and dialogues of his own concoction into the mouths of his heroes. In writing history, this is pushing too far the imitation of Sir Walter Scott. Even in Livy, who yet wrote the history of a people amongst whom a talent for public speaking was very generally diffused, the speeches and harangues often give the reader a twinge of incredulity; but in M. de Barrante's work the result is absolute distrust of the writer's good faith. This first livraison of the History of the Dukes of Burgundy exhibits the reign of Philip le Hardi from 1364 to 1404.

Histoire des Moguls depuis Tchenguiskan jusqu'à Timour-lan, avec une carte de l'Asie au XIIIe siècle. 2 vols. Chez Firmin Didot. (A History of the Moguls from Tchenguiskan to Timourlan, with a map of Asia in the 13th Century.)

This is a very curious history, but it would require an extent of historical knowledge greater than is generally to be met with, to judge of its exactitude. Some six or eight months hence, we shall probably have a grave and well-poised judgment upon its accuracy, from the Messrs. Schlegel, or some of their erudite countrymen. It may be laid down as a general rule that true historical knowledge, freed from party spirit and bad faith, is as rare in France as a spirit of light, graceful, and witty badinage is unfrequent in Germany. So that under these two points, these countries may be considered as the natural *complement* of each other.

Les Ermites en Liberté. Par Messrs. Jouy et Jay. 2 vols. 8vo. (The Hermits at Liberty. By M. M. Jouy and Jay.)

These two authors, besides a certain quantity of what is called *esprit*, and a long exercised habit of writing, have also the advantage of being numbered among the editors of the Constitutionnel, a journal that has from eighteen to nineteen thousand subscribers, and is universally read in France. There can, of course, be little doubt of the success of their book, whatever its real merit may be, as any work of which favourable mention is made in the Constitutionnel, is certain of a sale, if not in Paris, at least in the provinces. For, unlike England, the provinces in France have no moral or literary existence distinct from that of the capital. It is the pride of a French provincial to think implicitly as they think, or as he is led, or rather misled, to suppose they think at Paris. Hence he is the necessary and willing dupe, both in politics and literature, of the leading Parisian journals. The "Ermites en Liberté" will then assuredly be read, and may probably amuse the inhabitants of the departments, who in their adoration of, and aspirations after Paris, find the most ineffable enjoyment in reading descriptions, true or false, of all its wonders and wickedness, its morals and manners. To us who have the living image before our eyes, this book appears but a pale and somewhat spiritless sketch of Paris, and what "it inherits." M. Jouy, the livelier hermit of the two, has taken upon himself to depict the gayer quarters of the Fauxbourg St. Honoré, the Chaussée d'Antin, and "the demesnes that thereabout do lie;" while M. Jay has undertaken the more irksome task of picturing forth the sombre Fauxbourg St. Germain, with all its old unseasonable pride, rusty pretensions, affected piety, and real *ennui*. With such colours it is not to be wondered at that M. Jay's sketch is neither very attractive nor very amusing, particularly as he has been withheld, probably by very prudential motives, from treating the subject with sufficient ridicule to render it *piquant*. M. Jouy has been more fortunate in his materials and execution, and yet, when closely examined, there is little of either novelty or originality in his composition, the best ideas being a rechauffé of those in a former work of his, "L'Ermite de la Chaussée d'Antin," a book the real merits of

which have been infinitely overrated. Even these resuscitated good things are not improved by the resurrection, as they are now put forward in a less lively and more pretending manner. There is a comparison between Paris and London, which, though too long, will probably to an English reader prove the most attractive in the book. The work however, notwithstanding these negative ingredients, will fulfil its object. It was made, like Peter Pindar's razors, to sell, and sell it will. It will be little read in Paris, but devoured in the provinces. It may probably be translated into English, though scarcely worth the trouble. Into German it will inevitably be *done*, and what is more, lauded to the skies, as these worthy Germans will feel quite proud of comprehending French *esprit*; and the species that is to be found in this book they will easily comprehend, for, like their own, it is a little *lourd*.

Storia Letteraria della Liguria. Per il Padre Spotorno. 1 vol. 8vo. Genoa. (The Literary History of Liguria. By the Father Spotorno.)

This is really a learned production, the fruit of deep and long-continued research, and offers a complete contrast to the work of Messrs. Jouy and Jay, which is a specimen rather of bookmaking than authorship. Father Spotorno has undertaken to give the literary history of his country, from the time of Cicero down to the present day. This first volume, however, only brings it down to the year 1300. Besides biographical sketches of the various literary characters born within the territory of Liguria, and who have acquired a name in the republic of letters, the worthy father, who has had access to a great number of rare and curious manuscripts, indulges himself and his readers in several erudite and interesting dissertations. He gives a description of the Ancient Coins of Savona, and enters into some curious details relative to the navigation of the Caspian Sea by the Genoese. But probably the most interesting portion of his labours, is the account he gives of the poetry written in the Genoese dialect, (*in Tenese*) before the year 1300. This examination of the works written in the popular dialects of Italy, opens a wide and yet untrodden field to poetical and philological acumen. There is in Italy, unknown (though deserving otherwise) to the rest of Europe; a considerable quantity of poetry, and good poetry too, not in Tuscan, the language of Dante and Petrarch, but in the peculiar and popular dialects of the different states into which Italy, unfortunately for herself, is divided. The Venetians, the Piedmontese, the Neapolitans, the Sicilians, the Genoese, and others, can boast of some charming compositions, full of art, tenderness, pathos, and *naivete*, in the language spoken habitually by the people. If a proof were wanting it is only necessary to open the two volumes of poetry in the Sicilian dialect by Abbé Meli, who may be styled the modern Anacreon, or the Moore of Sicily.

Mes Caravannes, ou Folies sur Folies. Par M. Mars. 2 vols. (Mes Caravannes, or Follies upon Follies. By M. Mars.)

This is a novel which deserves to be noticed, if it were only for not belonging to either of the classes at present so much in vogue—the direly horrible or pulingly sentimental. It was written to excite gaiety, and it in some measure attains its object. The author is of the school of the humorous and amusing Pigault le Brun. Thanks to the prudery of the age, this book will be more read than praised, whilst the most stupid and tiresome compilation, miscalled histories, such for instance as the History of the Crusades, by Michaud, are lauded to satiety. M. Mars, the author of the book now before us, having the fear of Ste. Pelagie (a prison the interior of which has been unwillingly visited during the last ten years by several of the most *spirituel* writers in Paris,) before his eyes, and dreading that some unfortunate allusion might cause him an enforced sojourn there, has laid the scene of his story in China. But the most matter of fact reader cannot fail to rectify the locality in this case as well as in that of Gil Blas with regard to Spain. Such being the design of the author, it would be ultra severity to require great fidelity of costume in his characters; but unless the reader be a confirmed pedant, or be overwhelmed with spleen, it will be impossible for him to resist being amused by the Chinese adventures of the hero. The perusal of Mes Caravannes, if it do not produce admiration, will at least elicit laughter, a not very frequent indulgence at present, notwithstanding the abundance of ridiculous persons and things with which the world is stocked.

Exposé des Droits, Honneurs, Préséances, Immunités, &c. de l'Ancien Clergi de France. 1 vol. (A Statement of the Rights, Honours, Precedencies, Immunities, &c. &c. of the Ancient Clergy of France.)

The title alone of this publication takes up fifteen lines. The perusal of this book would enable foreigners to judge of the inordinate hopes and extravagant pretensions of the French clergy. This work evidently written in the immediate interest of the present clergy, offers an exact enumeration of all the rights and privileges real or pretended, which that ambitious and restless body are determined to revive in their country. Of late there have been several publications of this kind, all tending to the same end. They are generally well got up, and exhibit an apparent moderation, which but ill disguises, to an experienced eye, the insidious design of their publication.

Manuel de Droit Français, par Poullet. 1 vol. 4to. (A Manual of French Law. By Poullet.)

This is a work which will be found eminently useful to those who occupy themselves with such grave studies, as it offers in one volume (that however an enormous quarto) a very complete idea of the political and civil rights of the French people; to acquire a sufficient knowledge of which before this publication, it was necessary to have recourse to twenty or thirty different works upon the subject. Next to this "Manuel" of M. Poullet, may be cited, for succinct and satisfactory information upon French jurisprudence, the publications of M. Dupin, the advocate. This gentleman is brother to M. Dupin, member of the Institute, so well known for his works upon the naval, military, and commercial resources of Great Britain.

LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. Campbell has a new poem in the press, entitled "Theodric," together with a collection of his minor pieces.

It appears that the Conversations of Lord Byron for a considerable period during his residence at Pisa, have been faithfully recorded by one of his most intimate friends, and that this curious production, which will no doubt rival the Journals of Boswell and Las Cases, is immediately to be given to the public. The author is Captain Medwin, of the 24th Light Dragoons, a poet himself, and a cousin of the late Percy Bysshe Shelley. The communications are stated to have been made without any injunction to secrecy, and committed to paper for the sake of reference only; and but for the fate of Lord Byron's Memoirs would never have appeared before the public.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that a Second Series of the masterly Sketches entitled "Sayings and Doings," are nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Godwin is proceeding rapidly with his History of the Commonwealth, which will be comprised in 3 vols.

The Memoirs of Dr. Antommarchi relative to the last moments of Napoleon, which have so long been announced, are now in the press. This publication seems necessary to complete the History of the French Emperor—of whom we understand it records many new and curious facts.

A Second Series of the popular Tales entitled "Highways and By-ways," is in a forward state.

A work which gives promise of much interest is announced by a Spanish Exile of high connexions. It is entitled "Don Esteban, or Memoirs of a Spaniard. Written by Himself."

The Author of the Spirit of the Age,—specimens of which have occasionally appeared in this Magazine—has completed an entire volume, which is shortly to be given to the public.

The Fourth and last Livraison of Napoleon's Historical Memoirs, which has been so long delayed, is to appear in a few days.

We have the pleasure of announcing, that by His Majesty's special command will be published, early in the ensuing year, in one volume, 4to. "Joannis Miltoni Angli, 'De Doctrina Christiana,' Libri duo posthumi, nunc primum Typis mandati, edente C. R. Sumner, M.A." At the same time will be published uniform with the above, A Treatise on Christian Doctrine, by John Milton, translated from the original by Charles R. Sumner, M.A. Librarian and Historiographer to His Majesty, and Prebendary of Worcester. This important and interesting posthumous work of Milton, and the translation, are now printing at the Cambridge University press.

Dr. Busby, whose connexion with the musical world has been of fifty years' standing, will speedily publish three volumes of original or scarce and curious Anecdotes of Music and Musicians, English and Foreign, and of all ages as well as his own. It will be embellished with portraits and other engravings.

Mr. Boaden's Life of Kemble may be expected very shortly.

Monsignor Morini, Prefect of the Vatican Archives, already advantageously known to the public by several learned productions, has completed his Monumenta Authentica Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ. This work will extend to eight volumes folio, and contains above five thousand Papal Letters, besides other precious documents, almost as numerous, of letters from our kings and queens, transcribed from the Autographs, from the time of Pope Honorius III. A.D. 1216, to a recent period. The whole are faithfully copied from the authentic Register of the Vatican, and none of them have been hitherto published. Such articles as have correctly appeared in Rymer and our historians, are omitted in the present work. This publication, which cannot fail to interest the historian, the antiquary, and the topographer, opens with a learned preface, and an elegant dedication to His Majesty.

The Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis, or an account of the results of various experiments on the produce and fattening properties of different grasses and other plants used as the food of the more valuable domestic animals; instituted by John Duke of Bedford, and dedicated by permission to J. W. Coke, Esq. by G. Sinclair, Gardener to the Duke of Bedford; having been nearly all consumed by the late fire at the printer's in Greville-street, the publication will not take place for some weeks.

Mr. C. C. Western, M.P. has in the press, Practical Remarks on the Management and Improvement of Grass Land, as far as relates to Irrigation, Winter-flooding, and Draining.

Mr. George Downes, Author of "Letters from Mecklenburgh and Holstein," has nearly ready for publication, Dublin University Prize Poems, with Spanish and German Ballads, &c.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from August 1 to August 31, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To	1824.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To
Aug. 1	56	66	29,67	29,86	Aug. 17	49	71	29,80	29,66
2	41	71	30,00	stat.	18	52	70	29,66	29,57
3	55	72	29,97	29,93	19	45	69	29,70	29,78
4	53	70	29,86	29,80	20	54	68	29,70	29,83
5	55	71	29,70	stat.	21	55	73	29,75	29,82
6	54	68	29,63	29,68	22	51	65	29,90	30,05
7	48	70	29,80	29,90	23	45	70	30,01	30,09
8	51	67	29,86	29,76	24	46	67	30,14	30,13
9	60	75	29,67	29,75	25	42	71	30,20	30,25
10	50	75	29,83	29,79	26	56	73	30,27	30,28
11	55	76	29,68	29,70	27	52	70	30,23	30,14
12	54	74	29,74	29,80	28	53	73	30,04	29,94
13	48	71	29,80	29,84	29	49	79	29,89	29,88
14	45	69	29,92	29,96	30	52	76	29,88	29,86
15	52	66	29,75	29,55	31	59	73	29,87	29,95
16	47	68	29,55	29,80					

New Comet.—The new comet first became visible on the 27th July, at 13h. 56m. and appeared in the constellation Hercules, near the Z. (This star is not laid down upon the Globes, but it lies about 4° to the northward of Ras Alhague α Serpentarius Ophiucus, and 3½° to the westward of E, or 93 of Hercules. Reference to that excellent work, Jamieson's Atlas, will immediately point out the position.) The right ascension of the Comet was at that time 17 hours 36 min. in time, or 264°., the declination 17° 42′ N. Its appearance was very small. It is invisible to the naked eye, and barely perceptible through a telescope; nor can its form even then be clearly defined, as it more resembles a nebulous star than a comet. The motion is contrary to the order of signs, and not so rapid as the comet of January. On Thursday night (26th August,) at 10 hours, it crossed the track of the former; and at 14 hours the right ascension was 242°, the declination 40° 39′ N. On the 20th Aug. at 10 hours, it was near the three small stars in triangle 1. 2. 4., and φ on the right leg of Hercules bearing WbN. and between 46° and 47° from the horizon.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

We presume it may now be said that the corn-harvest throughout England has been brought to a conclusion, at least we are in possession of no information that leads us to suppose the contrary, and certainly, upon the whole, we esteem it to have been a protracted, expensive, and somewhat unfavourable season. The wheats were so materially lodged and twisted about that the reapers made but slow progress, consequently not only a larger sum was required for the performance of the work, but the produce being of less value from the inferiority of the grain, a further loss must necessarily attach to the grower; and as this is more particularly the case upon the deep loams and more fertile soils which pay a greater annual rent, it will operate as a threefold aggravation of the evil. Nevertheless, generally speaking, the wheat crop of the present year may be pronounced above an average one in produce, and the grain of good quality; indeed some remarkably fine and handsome samples of new wheat have already been shown in the market. The same remark does not hold good with respect to barley; the crop itself was light, and a considerable portion of it, more or less, injured by unfavourable weather; for although the rains were not of very long continuance, yet the swarth upon the ground was so thoroughly soaked with moisture for a few days, about the 13th or 14th of September, that the grains sprouted most rapidly; the consequence of which is that a large portion of the whole crop of barley is rendered totally unfit for the purpose of malting, not to say any thing of the number of ricks which will prove to be burnt from having been put together

in a damp state, and before the young clover with which it is intermixed had yet discharged the vegetable juices.—Oats, being somewhat forwarder than barley, were principally secured previous to the wet weather; the sample of this grain is therefore expected to turn out unusually heavy, and the crops sufficiently abundant.—Grey Peas are for the more apart a good crop, and well secured.—Beans are still in the fields and likely to receive injury from moisture.—Turnips are the most unfailing crop we have almost ever noticed; and as all circumstances seem recently to have conspired to facilitate their growth, the supply of cattle-food for the approaching grazing season must necessarily be very considerable; add to which the abundance of stubble feed and aftermath-grass, now upon the land, and the present extravagant prices demanded for lambs and store cattle of every description will be easily accounted for.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Aug. 14th, 57s 9*d*—21st, 58s 0*d*—28th, 57s 9*d*—Sept. 4th, 57s 8*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef -	2s	4d	to	3s	8d
Mutton -	2	8	to	3	8
Veal -	3	0	to	4	4
Pork -	3	0	to	5	4
Lamb -	3	4	to	5	0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Potatoes, 2s 6d to 3s 6d pr. cwt.

Marsh Champ.	0	0	to	0	0
Ware - -	0	0	to	0	0
Middlings -	0	0	to	0	0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load. *Smithfield.*—Old Hay, 90s to 105s—New Inf. 60s to 80s—Clover, 110s to 120s—Inf. New, 80s to 100s—Straw, 50s to 60s. *St. James's.*—Hay, 60s to 115s—New ditto, 0s to 0s—Clover, 80s to 120s—Straw, 45s to 63s. *Whitechapel.*—Clover, 80s to 130s—Hay, 70s to 110s—Straw, 48s to 58s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols were on the 24th ult. 94⅝ ¾; New Four per Cent. 106¼ 106; India Bonds, 84 pm; 2d Exchequer Bills, 1000*l.* 44 45 pm.; Small ditto, 45 47; 1½d. Exchequer Bills, 1000*l.* 42 44 pm.; ditto, 500*l.* 42 47; ditto, small, 45 48; Consols for Account, 94⅞ 95⅛.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, Sept. 24, 1824.

No material alteration has taken place in commercial business since our last statement, but there has been less briskness; as the speculation which in some degree shewed itself in our market, particularly for West India produce, has subsided, and most of the orders received before the close of the season from foreign northern countries seem to be executed.

Those West India Colonies, in which some disturbances have arisen, appear to be again in a state of tranquillity; but similar occurrences may recur sooner or later, and threaten the property of the planters.

The prices of colonial articles have not varied much. The holders of British Plantation Coffee are firm, as they have rid themselves of a considerable part of the arrivals of this summer; and for fine coloury descriptions the former quotations are still obtained, while in good and fine ordinary a trifling decline has taken place. Good to fine middling Jamaica, 86s. to 100s. Demerara, Berbice, &c. 86s. to 95s.; middling, 75s. to 85s.; good ordinary, 57s. to 60s.; fine ordinary, 61s. to 68s. Good ordinary St. Domingo, 60s. to 62s.; good to fine ordinary Brasil, 58s. to 64s.

Muscovades are rather duller, and the last sales were effected 1s. per cwt. lower. St. Lucia, 52s. to 60s. Barbadoes, 56s. to 70s. Jamaica, 52s. to 70s.

Of East India Sugars, only Mauritius are in demand, and large parcels of this sort have been shipped to Holland and Flanders. About 35,000 bags have been brought forward in public sale, and gone off at rather better prices: good brown 20s. to 22s.; yellow, 22s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. White Bengal, 27s to 30s.

The East India Company have declared 7600 packages of Sugar for their sale on the 6th Oct., in which they will likewise bring forward about 2000 bags of Rice, and perhaps some Coffee.

Foreign Sugars are steady, but the demand is very moderate. White Brasils, 32s. to 36s. Havannahs, 35s. to 39s.

Cotton is very dull, and prices rather lower. Many of the manufactories in Manchester and Glasgow having been stopped for some time, on account of discontent among the workmen, a great number of purchasers have been prevented from coming forward; however, large sales have again been reported from Liverpool at 1s. 8d. reduction. The same has not taken place in this market, where hardly any thing is doing now, the attention being di-

rected towards the East India Company's sale of 16,000 bales, which will take place on the 24th instant. Bengal, 5¼d. to 5¾d.; Madras, 5¾d. to 7d; Surat, 5¼d. to 7d.; Bowed Georgia, 7¼d. to 8¾d.; Brasil, 9d. to 12d.; Egyptian, 10d. to 11d. The crop of Cotton in the United States is said to be very promising, and prices there are on the decline.

There has been very little doing in Indigo this month, the prices being so high and a Company's sale expected on the 19th October of about 6000 chests. There are about 4500 chests declared, and most of them on show. The proportion of fine and good Indigos amongst them is not large, about two-thirds being middling, low, and bad qualities. Good and fine violet, 11s. 3d. to 12s. Spanish Indigos are heavy of sale.

A Company's sale of 7,000,000 lbs. of Tea has taken place at the East India House in the early part of the month. Boheas (of which Government have been extensive purchasers) have gone about 1d. per lb. higher than in last June, and obtained a further advance of ½d. after the sale. Hysons are 2d. to 3d. dearer, and Souchongs fetched good prices; Bohea, 2s. 4¼d. to 2s. 5¾d.; Hyson, 3s. 9¾d. to 6s.; Souchong, 3s. 1d. to 5s.

Owing a great deal to speculation, but also to a steady demand from our manufacturers, Silk, Italian as well as East India, has advanced about 1s. 6d. to 2s. China, 16s. to 23s.; Bengal, 12s. to 22s. The declarations of the Company for their sale on the 18th October amount to 313 bales China, and 1750 bales Bengal, raw silk.

There has been a considerable demand for foreign wool, and though on the 10th inst. 3d. per lb. have been taken off the duty, the former prices are still paid by our manufacturers, so that the advantage of this reduction is entirely on the side of the importers.

The Tobacco market is still dull. A few shipments have been made of ordinary Virginias and Marylands at 2d. to 2½d.; stript-leaf, 3¼d. to 6¼d.; stemmed Kentucky, 2¾d. to 4¾d.; yellow Marylands scarce, at 16d. to 24d.

The accounts from America respecting the new crop express some fear of damage arising from the frost in last September, being more extensive than was thought at first; but with certainty nothing can be said as yet of the quantity and quality of the new tobacco.

Most of the vessels that have been employed in the Greenland fishery are returned, bringing, on an average, middling cargoes; but nothing has been heard yet of the fishery in Davis's Straits, and it is now anticipated that very bad accounts will be received respecting it. It is supposed that the vessels have proceeded to Lancaster Sound, where they may probably be shut in by the ice,—the northern navigators having held out to them inducements to advance into those latitudes.

The holders of Oil and Whalebones are therefore not inclined to sell, and our market is completely nominal. New Greenland oil, 23*l.*; seed oils are rather lower; Gallipoli oil is firmer at 48*l.* to 50*l.*

The Corn-market is a little improved. Though the supplies of foreign oats have come in of late rather freely, they do not amount altogether to the quantity which was expected to be imported; and partly from this circumstance, as well as owing to the state of the weather, which gave rise to some apprehensions respecting our new crop prices are maintained at the small advance which took place in the beginning of the month. Wheat is a few shillings dearer. Some samples of new Barley, of which a great deal is still unhoused, have come to the market, but they were not of a fine quality.

It is generally supposed, that Ministers will avail themselves of the first opportunity to effect an alteration of the Corn Laws,—proposing to keep the ports constantly open to Foreign Grains at a high duty. The present average prices are:—Wheat, 54s. 6d. Barley, 30s. 10d. Oats, 22s. 7d. Rye, 29s. 1d.

There has not been much fluctuation in Foreign or English Stocks during this month. The latter have been improving, and the 3 per Cent. Consols have reached 95 per cent. The French Funds have not fallen materially since the death of the King of France;—that event having been anticipated for some time the fundholders were fully prepared. The confidence in South American securities seems to have become greater,—Chilian and Columbian bonds having risen full 2 per cent.; the Script of the last Columbian loan is now at 7 to 8 discount.

The enterprise of the Ex-Emperor Iturbide was viewed with great interest by the shareholders of the loan for Mexico, who were afraid the Republic would in consequence become involved in new struggles: the intelligence of the death of this adventurer, therefore, naturally produced a beneficial effect on the prices of Mexican bonds, which have advanced from 48 up to 60 per cent.

A new Neapolitan loan has been contracted for, but is not as yet brought into the market.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM AUGUST 21 TO SEPTEMBER 14, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ANDERSON, A. Lloyd's Coffee House, master-mariner. (Crouch, Union-court
Barlow, R. Claremont-place, bill-broker. (Score, Token-house-yard
Bartlett, A. and R. Bristol, ship builders. (Jarman
Carter, J. Downing-street, victualler. (Goren and Price, Orchard street, Portman-square
Cato, W. Little, W. and Irving, W. Newcastle-on-Tyne, drapers. (Wilson
Duncombe, J. jun. Little Queen-street, bookseller. (Whitehouse, Castle-street
Foster, J. Abchurch-lane, merchant. (May and Boxer, Furnival's Inn
Grist, J. Midhurst, bricklayer. (Wardroper and Son
Harvey, H. S. Oxford-street, hosier. (Wrentmore and Gee, Charles-street
Hatfield, W. and Moreton, J. Sheffield, cutlers. (Smith
Hazard, D. Hackney, merchant. (Tottie, Richardson, and Gaunt, Poultry
Helm, G. Worcester, linen-draper. (Saunders
Hirst, G. Manchester, clothier. (Coote, Austin-friars
Hopkins, G. and J. Gloucester, coal-merchants. (Pollin, Bristol
Humble, S. Newcastle-on-Tyne, stationer. (Fryer
Hyde, N. Nassau street, jeweller. (Cockayne and Town, Lyon's Inn
Ilsley, J. Wyford-court-farm, farmer. (Biggs and Whatley, Reading
Jackson, E. Uley, clothier. (Fisher, Bucklersbury
Jarvis, W. G. Penton-place, Newington, coal-merchant (Grace and Stedman, Birchin-lane
Johnson, R. Burslem, earthenware-manufacturer. (Fenton, Newcastle
Jones, R. Westbury Leigh, clothier. (Messiter, Frome
Jones, W. Ratcliffe Highway, grocer. (Cook and Wright, Lincoln's Inn
Lees, J. Natbank, cotton-spinner. (Clarkson, Rochdale
Lewis, T. C. and Bevon, C. High Holborn, linen drapers. (Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street
Liddard, W. Charlotte-row, coal-merchant. (Scott and Son, St. Mildred's-court
Loud, T. Dover, corn-dealer. (Shipdem
M'Cormick, J. Jubilee, victualler. (Benton, Union-street
Manley, D. Southampton-row, wine-merchant. (Stratton and Allport
Mayell, W. Exeter, jeweller. (Terrel
Morris, J. jun. Stingo-lane, stage-master. (Coleman, Tysoe-street
Nicholls, R. Ruthin, apothecary. (Jones
Parker, W. Oxford-street, ironmonger. (Allen, Gilby and Allen, Soho
Peck, J. Andover. linen draper. (Barfield, Thatcham
Peel, J. Rochdale, shoe-dealer. (Baker
Penman, A. Batson-street, merchant. (Glynes, Burr-street
Perks, J. Monkton Combe, brewer. (Tiley, Frome
Poor, J. Wapping, near Bristol, victualler. (Thomas
Richards, J. Dursley, cloth-manufacturer. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple
Richardson, J. Manchester, publican. (Clay and Thompson
Roughton, L. Noble-street, druggist. (Vandercom and Comyn, Bush lane
Sawyer, J. Lincoln's Inn Fields, wine-merchant. (Steel and Nicol, Queen-street
Scrivenor, H. and H. and Wilson, J. Kentish-buildings, hop-factors. (Watt and Young, Blackman-street
Simmons, A. Strand, tailor. (Knight and Fyson, Basing-hall-street
Smith, T. Derby, nail-manufacturer. (Greaves, Derby
Stote, S. and J. Spotland, woollen-manufacturer. (Battye, Rushdale
Tappenden, T. Cumberland-street, victualler. (Whitton, St. James's-street
Walthew, J. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Pritt
Want, G. S. Skinner-street, cabinet-maker. (Rowlands, Suffolk-place
Wilkins, J. Holborn Hill, stationer. (Waller, Devonshire-street
Wooding, M. Duckett-street, baker. (Mr. Argill, White-chapel-road

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Graham, manufacturer in Glasgow
D. Chisholm, solicitor, Inverness, merchant and dealer in leather
S. Stevenson, haberdasher, Edinburgh
J. Carrick, stone and china-merchant, Glasgow
J. M. M'Gregor, merchant, Leith
P. Murdoch, merchant, Hamilton
W. Hodge, cattle-dealer, Glasgow
A. Orr, bookseller, &c. Cupar Fife
Orr and Co. builders, Glasgow
Fenton and Co. quarriers at Govan Colliery
J. Glenfillan and Co. manufacturers in Glasgow.

DIVIDENDS.

ABLETT, J. Bucklersbury, Oct. 9
Alfrey, W. Cloak-lane, Oct. 2
Beer, W. Plymouth-dock, Oct. 2
Bishop, J. Warwick, Oct 1
Blunt, E. Cornhill, Sept. 18
Brooks, C. Southampton, Sept. 14
Brown, W. and Walter, A. Bristol, Oct. 6
Byers, J. Blackburn, Oct. 2
Carden, W. Bristol, Sept. 23
Carter, S. Stratford, Sept. 18
Chartres, G. Seymour-street, Oct. 5
Colbeck, T. & Co. Westhouse, York, Nov. 13
Cooper, H. Commercial pl. Sept. 18
Davies, L. and Dorlin, J. T. Liverpool, Oct. 8
Dixon, J. Ivy-br[illegible]e, Oct. 1
Dodd, W. Liverpool, Nov. 6
Driver, J. and M. Bristol, Oct. 4
Dudley, C. S. Gracechurch-street, Nov. 20
Field, T. and Du Vivier, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, Oct. 12
Ford, W. Walworth, Sept. 4
Forshaw, J. Liverpool, Sept 20
Fox, E. St. George, Sept. 23
Green, R. Selby, Oct. 15
Greenway, J. Plymouth dock, Sept. 30
Hammond, C. Durham, Sept. 2
Haughton, J. Liverpool, Oct 6
Hewitt, T. Carlisle, Sept. 27
Hill, T. West Smithfield, Oct 5
Home, W. and Stackhouse, J. Liverpool, Oct. 1
Humble, M. Liverpool, Oct. 6
Kerby, O. T. Finch-lane, Sept. 4
Jones, J. Brecon, Oct. 7
Longworth, J. Liverpool, Oct. 11
Maddy, W. Leeds, Sept. 27
Messenger, C. Oxford, Oct. 5
Metcalfe, J. and Jeyes, J. Upper East Smithfield, Nov. 13
Metcalfe, J. Thirsk, Oct. 2
Moline, S. Billiter-lane, Oct. 30. Sept. 18
Nunneley, S. Cransley, Sept. 23
Pearl, R. Cambridge, Sept. 14
Pelham, J. sen. Chart, Aug. 23
Philpotts, R. Banbury, Oct. 9
Price, S. Trowbridge, Sept. 11
Pritchard, R. Regent Circus, Sept. 18
Quenby, J. Liverpool, Sept. 24
Randall, R. Truro, Sept. 25
Reed, T. and Middlemas, J. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 18
Sanderson, W. W. Nicholas-lane, Sept. 28
Shannon, W. Whitehaven, Sept. 22
Smith, J. Rugby, Sept. 20
Smith, T. B. and A. & D. Old Trinity-house, Sept 14
Smith, J. Liverpool, Sept. 15
Spear, J. Sheffield, Oct. 5
Tennant, J. Liverpool, Sept. 20
Thick, C. Shaftesbury, Oct. 7
Tozer, J. Bristol, Oct. 5
West, A. Ramsay, Oct. 6
Woodward, R. Liverpool, Sept. 17.

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Prevention of Crime and Protection to the Indigent.—A meeting took place last month at the London Coffee-house, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a society to assist persons who have been charged with offences alleged to have been committed in London and Middlesex, and whose bills have been ignored by the grand juries. The chairman, Sir Peter Lawrie, enumerated the several societies for the relief of distressed persons, and observed, that the cases of the unfortunate acquitted prisoners came not within the provisions of any one of

them. Within the last three years 2072 had been committed for trial, and out of that number 823 were acquitted and discharged, with a certain prejudice of character which committal inevitably produced. Since the commencement of his shrievalty, out of 1855 who had been committed, 650 had been discharged, either without trial or without conviction. The Rev. Mr. Ruell, in moving the first resolution, "That a special committee be appointed to consider the best means of establishing a society," &c. which was carried unanimously, he stated that in Clerkenwell prison, in which he had been chaplain for many years, out of 14,000 persons who had been committed within the last three years, 3153 had been acquitted, many of them without having been tried.

State of the Gaol of Newgate in September.—

Prisoners respited during pleasure ..	1
Under sentence of transportation for life	33
Ditto fourteen years	12
Ditto seven years	48
Under sentence for felonies, &c.	15
Remanded	2
Insane	1
For Admiralty sessions	1
For trial at the present sessions......	284
Total	397

New Roads—Among the improvements undertaken in London and the environs, none seem more useful than the extensive works now going on for making new roads and levelling hills. In Kent and Surrey, the advantages gained this way are highly important. Shooter's-hill, which some time since was almost insurmountable, is now much more easy of ascent. The soil to a great depth has been cut away from the highest part, and thrown into the declivity, in consequence of which, great relief is afforded to the horses, and the progress of travellers much accelerated Solid chalk hills have been cut through near Northfleet, and the road much improved. In Surrey, the new road now making from Wandsworth over Wimbledon Common to Kingston, advances rapidly. The workmen are cutting through Robinhood-hill, and with the soil they have raised a level which is to be carried to the new road on the Heath. The ground is removed in machines upon an iron railway, and shot into the valley which forms the bed of the road. When this raised ground forms a junction with the road on the Heath, the public will have a beautiful level carriage way on the south of the road now used. It is to intersect the Kingston road near Coombe Warren, and the rise above Robinhood toll-gate will thereby be removed.

Improvements at Hyde Park Corner.—Hyde Park turnpike is to be removed to the ground opposite to where St. George's Hospital now stands, and an additional gate put up in Grosvenor-place. The site of the hospital is to be formed into a square, wherein a series of magnificent edifices are to spring up, each four stories in height, and to be fronted with stone. The hospital is to be rebuilt on the ground now occupied by the foot barracks, which are situated half way on the road to Sloane-street. The ground they occupy is a hollow square. The long, heavy, dreary wall forming the line from Apsley House to Knightsbridge, is also to be pulled down, and a handsome eight-foot iron railing substituted.

Metropolitan Marine Company.—The following is an estimate of the probable returns of each of the proposed establishments of this most necessary and useful concern:—

200 warm salt water baths, for 300 days, 2s. 6d.	£7500
20 medicated, vapour, gaseous, &c. for 300 days, 5s.	1500
50 fresh water warm baths, for 300 days, 1s. 6d.	1125
300 ladies, children, and female servants, private cold sea-water baths, for 150 days, 1s.	2250
200 gentlemen, single private plunging cold sea-water baths, for 150 days, 2s.	3000
500 gentlemen in the grand swimming bath of sea water, for 150 days, 1s.	3750
500 ditto, in the secondary ditto, for 150 days, 6d.	1875
2000 journeymen, &c. one day in each week, for 21 weeks, 3d. ..	525
	£21,525
Which multiplied by 5 would give a sum in full of	£107,625

The plan is to commence operations at the nearest point of the coast between London and the Nore, which may afford water of sufficient purity. This will be about thirty-five miles from town. At this point it is proposed to form, betwixt high and low water-mark, one or more considerable reservoirs enclosed by flood-gates. At the rise of the tide the waters will be permitted to flow into the reservoir, the gates of which will be shut at high water. Upon these reservoirs a steam-engine of from 80 to 100 horse power will be erected, and employed to raise a continual supply of water from the reservoirs to a smaller reservoir or cistern placed at

the height of 150 or 180 feet above the surface of the water in the large reservoir. From this higher position a line of pipes will commence to lead through the country to London, as the New River pipes pass from the reservoir of that establishment at Islington to supply fresh water to the houses in London. These pipes it is intended should be from 24 to 30 inches diameter. The capital demanded is 250,000*l*.

Improvements in the City.—The Lord Mayor lately called a special meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers at Guildhall, to take into consideration the report of a select committee appointed to inquire into the practicability and probable expense of diminishing the very laborious ascent from Bridge-street and Chatham-place to Blackfriars bridge, and to consider the propriety of M'Adamizing the same; the Committee for General Purposes having already given directions for M'Adamizing the bridge. It was finally resolved that the Old Bailey should be M'Adamized from Ludgate-hill to the Debtors' door of Newgate; and that the surveyor should report as to the practicability and expense of effecting the suggested alterations from the top of Skinner-street to the top of Holborn-hill, and to confer with Mr. M'Adam upon the subject.

New Steam Company.—A New Steam Company for establishing vessels between Dublin and London is formed. Two vessels to be placed in the London trade, to sail from Dublin and London weekly, viz. every Saturday evening, with goods and passengers, calling at Falmouth and Portsmouth, for the purpose of taking in coals. The distance between Dublin and London is not much farther than from Edinburgh to London, where steam vessels have been already established with so much advantage. It is expected that these vessels will engross a great portion of the tea, linen, and butter trade, and probably be the means of opening a very considerable market in Dublin for the butter trade.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. G. B. Tuson, to the Vicarage of Huish.—The Rev. J. C. Clapp, to the Rectory of Coulston, Wilts.—The Rev. John Jago, D.D. to the Vicarage of Milton Abbot, Devon.—The Rev. T. Freke, M.A. to the Vicarage of Loddiswell, with the Chapel of Tout Saints annexed, in Devon.—The Rev. D. Jenkins, A.B. to the Vicarage of St. Goran, Cornwall.—The Rev. Samuel Hill, A.B. to the Living of Snargate, in the Diocese of Canterbury.—The Rev. John Sheepshanks, M.A. has been presented to the Vicarage of St. Gluvias, Cornwall.—The Rev. John Wing, to the Rectory of Chenies, Buckinghamshire.—The Rev. J. W. B. Landen, to the Rectory of Lillinsteve Levell, Oxfordshire.—The Rev. W. Harriott, A.M. to the Vicarage of Odiham, with the Chapelry of Grewell, Hants.—The Rev. W. Palmer, M.A. of Queen's College, to the Vicarage of Polesworth, Warwickshire.—The Rev. J. Howard, M.A. to the Rectory of Tacolneston, Norfolk.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir William A'Court, Bart. and K.B., to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Most Faithful Majesty.

The Hon. Francis Reginald Forbes, Secretary to the Legation at Lisbon, to be Secretary of the Embassy at that Court.

The Right Hon. William Noel Hill, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Naples.

The Right Hon. Augustus John Foster, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia.

Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, Esq. to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark.

The Right Hon. Lord Erskine to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Wurtemburg.

Naval Promotions.—Commander Montagu, of the Rifleman, has been made Captain; and Lieutenant Webb, of the Jupiter, is promoted to the rank of Commander.—Lieutenant M.Quin of the Naiad, and Lieutenant J. D. Mercer, Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Fahie, are promoted to the rank of Commander.—Messrs. F. B. Jackson, and H. W. Hill, Midshipmen, of the Salisbury, are made Lieutenants.

Married.] J. Reeves, Esq. of Ely-place, to Jane Mary, second daughter of H. C. Bowles, Esq.—W. A. Carter, Esq. to Elizabeth Hyde, only sister to J. Hayne, Esq.—Mr. G. F. Merriman, of Leadenhall-street, London, to Miss Bignell.—R. Wilton, Esq., to Charlotte Maria, eldest daughter of James Hallett, Esq. of Dulwich.—R. T. Kindersley, Esq. M.A., to Mary Anne, only daughter of the Rev. J. Leigh Bennett, of Thorpe-place, Surrey.—At Astbury, Joseph Johnson, Esq. of Keppel-street, to Sophia, fourth daughter of Holland Watson, Esq.—At Kingston Church, Mr. Raitt to Miss Chubb, of Gosport; and Mr. Dick to Miss Lamb.—At St. Margaret's, John Mitchell, Esq., M.P., to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Elliot, Esq.—At Marylebone Church, Mr. Henry Rossi to Catherine Anne, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Wilson.—T. L. Terrey, Esq. of Cornhill, to Edith, second daughter of T. Penfold, Esq.—At St. Botolph's Church, Mr. D. L. Chambers to Miss Jane B. Mills, of Broad-street-buildings.—At Putney Church, Mr. W. M. Hut-

ton, of Camberwell, to Elizabeth, daughter of James Chapman, Esq.—At St. John's, Westminster, Arthur Easton, Esq. to Miss Catherine Raitt.—William Warren Hastings, Esq., of Gray's-inn, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Dr. Burrows.—John Nelson, Esq. of Doctors Commons, to Caroline, second daughter of Dr. Burrows.—At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Edward Biddle, Esq., to Jane, second daughter of the late T. Colchester, Esq.—At Stepney Church, Mr. R. Yorston, of Mitre-court, Fleet-street, to Mrs. Wright.—At Munden, Mr. J. Wood, of Great Totham, to Ellen, eldest daughter of John Bourne, Esq.—At St. James's Church, Lord Eliot to Lady Jemima Cornwallis.

Died.] At Grove-hill, Camberwell, Charles, fourth son of Jacob George Wrench, Esq.—The Rev. Wm. Brackenbury, for many years Rector of Halton Holgate, and of East Keal, Norfolk.—At his house in Park-street, Dr. Luby.—Mr. Edmund Adams, of Cranford Bridge.—At the Rectory House, Hackney, Susanna Lætitia, second daughter of the Reverend Archdeacon Watson.—At her father's house at Peckham, Eleanor, daughter of William Frampton, Esq.—At her Cottage at Feltham Hill, Mary, widow of John Shaddick, Esq.—Mr. Christopher Thomas, sen. of Thrump-street.—Sarah, wife of the Rev. S. Blackburn, of Leonard House Academy, Old-street-road.—Mr. John Eccles, of Canterbury-row, Kennington.—Mr. Hugh Blair Finlay, Bishopsgate Within.—Mrs. Ascough, wife of George Cotes Ascough, Esq. of Stanwell.—At Newington-place, Kennington, Sarah, wife of Mr. Wm. Dawson.—At Poplar, Elizabeth, wife of Edw. Stock, Esq.—J. Dobrée, Esq. of Tottenham.—At Chertsey, John James, youngest son of Anthony Benn, Esq.—Mrs. Piggott, relict of the late Z. Piggott, Esq. of Mucking Hall.—At Belmont Row, Vauxhall, Miss H. Rowe.—At Turnham Green, Mr. D. Grant, of Pickett-street; his knowledge and talents were extensive, and secured to him the esteem of a numerous circle of scientific friends, who have to regret he did not live to complete a series of Mechanical Inventions relative to Naval and Garrison Artillery, which had much engaged his attention.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

THE REV. J. SIM, B. A.

LATELY, at Oxford, the Rev. John Sim, B.A. of a gradual decay of nature. He was in his seventy-eighth year, being born in 1746. He was a native of Kincardineshire. He had been the intimate friend of Sir W. Jones, Day, Mickle, and many other eminent literary men of that period. In 1772 he succeeded his friend Mickle as corrector of the Clarendon Press, and entered at St. Alban Hall. In 1806, he published a complete edition of Mickle's Works, and prefixed to it an interesting memoir of the deceased poet. During the latter years of his life he performed no clerical duty, but lived retired, amusing himself with literature till within a few days of his death.

MR. C. HEATHCOTE, OF WHATTON.

Mr. Heathcote was descended from an ancient family in the county of Nottingham, where, and also in the county of Derby, considerable estates are yet appendages to the family mansion. He was the elder of a numerous family, born at the family mansion at East Bridgford, ten miles from Nottingham. He seems to have inherited the genius and eccentricities of his paternal uncle, the celebrated Dr. Heathcote, author of "Silva," &c. His youthful pranks were the talk of the village; and his rapid advances in learning, while yet under the tuition of his father, obtained him great praise. Afterwards, he was sent to a grammar school at Northampton, where he soon became pre-eminent among his fellows. Having finished his preparatory studies, he was entered at one of the Universities, with a design of taking holy orders. It appears to have been the unanimous wish of both his paternal uncle and his father, that this should be his final destination; but he became impatient of control, launched into the labyrinth of dissipation, and left his college without a degree; and though he afterwards, by persuasion, submitted himself to be examined for ordination. Conscious of his own superior attainments, he became disgusted with the ordeal, and afterwards could never be prevailed upon to present himself to the bishop. At the summit of life he entered into the marriage state, and became the father of a numerous family. In all situations he supported the dignity of his birth and character, uniformly evincing the disposition and habits of a gentleman. Mr. Heathcote's scholastic attainments were not of an ordinary degree. Possessed of a daring mind, it seized on its own speculations with avidity; the laws of language were familiar to him; he studied

the constitution and politics of his country, and became a proficient in the common and statute law. He commenced as an author by contributing, though anonymously, to some of the periodical publications of his time. He wrote "Remarks on the Corporation and Test Acts;" he translated the various charters granted to the town and county of the town of Nottingham, and to the Corporate body, by our sovereigns of the earliest day; He also opposed some statements made by the truly learned Gilbert Wakefield, in the *Nottingham Journal*, with considerable success. His conversation to his friends was familiar and open, intelligent and sincere. In politics, he was a Tory; in religion, a member of the Church of England.

WILLIAM FALCONER, M.D.

Lately, of apoplexy, William Falconer, M. D. F. R. S. &c. aged eighty-one. Dr. Falconer was the son of the late W. Falconer, esq. recorder of Chester, and grandson of John Falconer, esq. author of the "Cryptomenysis Patefacta," who was intrusted with the privatecy pher of James II. and followed him into exile, where he died. Dr. Falconer was a physician of no little celebrity among his profession: to medicine he devoted every energy of his mind. He possessed a remarkable memory, and had read most extensively on every subject connected with his pursuits. He published "An Essay on the Influence of the Passions;" for which he received the first Fothergellan medal, in the year 1784, bestowed by the Medical Society of London; and "Observations on the Gout," in answer to Dr. Cadogan. He was remarkable for the discovery of the properties of fixed air; and was the first who suggested its possessing acid properties (now called carbonic acid gas)—a discovery attributed to Dr. Priestley, but which he had published some time before Dr. P. noticed it; "Remarks on the Influence of Climate, &c. on the Dispositions, Manners, Intellects, Laws, Customs, &c. of Mankind;" a very important work, while it displays an almost unlimited extent of learning and research. As a scholar he was much distinguished. His "Miscellaneous Tracts," containing a Roman and Grecian calendar, &c. is a *liber singularis*, and was published by the University of Cambridge, who presented the copies to him, —an instance of honourable liberality. He was also the author of many other works, which will be found in the Dictionary of living Authors, p. 112.

MR. J. H. BOHTE.

On the 2d of September, in York-street, Covent Garden, Mr. J. H. Bohte, foreign bookseller to his Majesty,—a man, of whom it is no exaggeration to assert, that by integrity of principle, kindness of disposition, and suavity of manners, he had conciliated the friendship and regard of all who knew him. He was a native of Bremen in Germany; and having settled young in this country, he shewed, in the business which he created, and to the improvement of which he devoted all his energies, how much may be accomplished by industry and perseverance combined with probity and honour. For the purpose of increasing his connexions, he had been in the habit, for several years past, of attending the great annual mart for German literature at Leipsic; where he had opportunities of becoming personally acquainted, not only with the principal booksellers, but also with many of the most eminent scholars of the Continent. The circle of English literati also, with whom he was on terms of friendship, was not small, and many of them can, with the writer of these lines, attest from experience the cheerfulness with which he was ever ready to further their pursuits, and to facilitate their enquiries and researches to the utmost of his power. Amidst the enjoyment of vigorous health, which authorised the anticipation of many years of active life, he was almost suddenly snatched away, after an illness of only four days, the fatal termination of which was quite unexpected, in the forty-first year of his age. Mr. Bohte had long been one of the principal importers of German works, as well such as belong to the current literatue, as the different editions and collections of the classics printed abroad; and it will be gratifying to his friends to learn that his business will not suffer any interruption from his abrupt removal, but be continued by his widow.

LIEUT. JOSEPH FRASER.

At Edinburgh, lately, Lieut. Fraser, of the 87th regiment of foot. Lieut. Fraser entered the 71st regiment at the youthful age of sixteen. He passed with approbation through the grades from private to officer in the short space of eight years. His signal bravery at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope induced the commanding officer to report him for an officer's commission; for he was one of a party of thirty, who, on that occasion, volunteered to storm a battery, and the only one of the party who survived (but not unwounded) the capture of it. The regiment went from the Cape upon the expedition to Buenos Ayres, in which country Mr. Fraser did good service although in the condition of a prisoner. This was reported

by the then colonel of the regiment, Colonel, afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir Denis Pack, to the Secretary of the Commander-in-chief, in the following very handsome terms:—"By his exemplary behaviour, when far in the interior of South America, he acquired such an ascendency over a number of men, as to be acknowledged by them as their commanding officer; and by his manner, throughout, materially tended to uphold the allegiance they have shewn; and was such as to induce the Spaniards to offer him a large sum and a commission in their service." Mr. Fraser was with the same distinguished corps, and was again wounded when it formed part of the army under General Sir John Moore, and at the glorious epoch of Vimeira and Waterloo. His arduous military duties had planted the seeds of early dissolution in a frame both originally robust, and fortified by sober habits. His death was premature, at the age of forty-two.

MR. MURDOCH.

Lately, aged 77, Mr. Murdoch. He was a native of Ayr, where he received a liberal education, and afterwards finished his studies at Edinburgh. He was the early and able instructor and friend of Burns, and is made no inconsiderable mention of in his "Life and Reliques." Having been for some time employed as an assistant at a private seminary, he stood candidate for the Mastership of the school at Ayr, and succeeded. Here he continued some years with reputation, but a desire of extending his knowledge of the world induced him to quit that station, and come to London. After a short stay there he went to Paris, where he formed an intimacy with Colonel Fullarton, then Secretary to the British Embassy, which friendship subsisted ever after, and was very advantageous to him, when, on his return to London he undertook to teach the French language, in which practice at one time he had great success. Several foreigners of rank have benefited by his skill as a teacher of English, among whom was the celebrated Talleyrand, during his residence as an emigrant in this country. He had been lately depressed by the prospect of want and penury, and from recent and severe illness reduced to a state of great destitution, and incapacitated from any longer pursuing his accustomed vocation of Teacher of Languages, which had hitherto afforded him and his aged wife a scanty subsistence. His friends lately printed an address to "The admirers of Burn's genius and abilities, and all friends of humanity and unpretending merit," soliciting them to "assist in rescuing the remnant of life of a most worthy man" from poverty. Part of the money already subscribed was judiciously applied during his illness; and we trust that all who reverence departed worth, will contribute their mite towards relieving the necessities of his aged relict, who was the affectionate partner of his fortunes for upwards of 44 years. He was well-known as the editor of the 8vo stereotype edition of "Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary," and as the author of a "Radical Vocabulary of the French Language," 12mo. 1783; "Pronunciation and Orthography of the French Language," 8vo. 1788; "Dictionary of Distinctions," 8vo. 1811; Elements of French Pronunciation," &c.

MR. CHARLES MUSS.

Lately, Mr. Charles Muss, the eminent painter, who was employed upon some large enamel paintings for his Majesty. He was for several years engaged as principal artist with Mr. Collins, near Temple Bar, where many of his beautiful paintings both upon enamel plate and upon glass have been produced. His private worth in every relation of life, and his high merit in the art which he practised, have been universally acknowledged; and are very generally regretted. Few men have better deserved this reputation and this sorrow than the late Mr. C. Muss; he had struggled with difficulties and surmounted them, and when his fame as an enamel painter stood highest, and patronage and fortune made the world's prospects brighten before him—he died. The various splendid works which he was commissioned to execute in painted glass, will be completed under the direction of Mr. Martin, who was his pupil, and who, in his attention to the interests of the widow, acknowledges his regard for Mr. Muss's memory: his superintendence of these works will be a pledge to the persons for whom they are executed, of their being finished in a way worthy of his late friend's reputation. The beautiful enamels which Mr. Muss has left unfinished, it is feared must remain so. Those who are fortunate enough to possess some of his works in this rare and beautiful art, will find their value greatly increased. It is probable that his splendid Holy Family, after Parmegiano, (the largest enamel ever painted,) and others of his celebrated works, will be brought to the hammer for the benefit of his family, when it is hoped that the prices they will obtain will be commensurate with their worth and his reputation.

MARTIN WALL, M.D.

At Oxford, June 21st, in his 78th year, sincerely lamented, Martin Wall, M.D. Clinical Professor, F.R.S. and a most distinguished physician. He was the son of

Dr. John Wall, formerly an eminent practitioner at Worcester, and celebrated both as a painter and a physician. Dr. Wall was formerly a Fellow of New College, and took his degree of M.A. 1771, M.B. June 9, 1773, and M.D. April 9, 1777. In 1785, on the death of Dr. Parsons, he was elected Clinical Professor. His competitor was Dr. W. Vivian, of Corpus Christi College, Regius Professor of Medicine. At the election the numbers were for Dr. Wall, 196; Dr. Vivian, 194. The fund for the foundation of this Professorship was left by the will of the Earl of Lichfield, Chancellor of the University, who died in 1772. The Professor is elected by the Members of Convocation, and no person is eligible who shall not have taken a Doctor's degree in Medicine five years, at least, before his election. His talents as a physician were known and justly appreciated by the members of the University and the inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood, during a full and successful practice of from 40 to 50 years. His success was not alone attributable to his prescriptions; for in many cases, particularly in those of an hypochondriacal nature, his exhilarating conversation, his lively anecdotes, his urbanity, contributed more to the relief of his patients than could be effected by medicine alone. His hilarity of temper and fund of anecdote rendered him the delight of his friends and very numerous connexions and acquaintance, and his life will long be the theme of their eulogy, and his death the subject of their deepest regret. But above all will his death be lamented by the poor, to whom he was not only a gratuitous physician, but a kind and willing benefactor. Dr. Wall published: "The Medical Tracts of Dr. John Wall (his Father) collected, with the Author's Life," 1780, 8vo.—"Dissertations on Select Subjects in Chemistry and Medicine," 1783, 8vo.—"Clinical Observations on the Use of Opium in Slow Fevers," 1786, 8vo.—"Malvern Waters, being a republication of Cases formerly collected by John Wall, M.D. and since illustrated by his Son," 1806, 8vo.—He also wrote some curious papers in the Transactions of the Manchester Literary Society.

SIR GEORGE WOOD, KNT.

In Bedford Square, July 7, aged 81, Sir George Wood, Knt. late one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. The following character of this eminent Judge appeared in a provincial paper some time since. "This gentleman, who was the son of a country clergyman, and a native of Roystone, a village near Barnsley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, furnishes one of the many instances which occur in the history of our country, of the success of persevering industry, and undeviating probity, in surmounting those obstacles which an obscure station in life opposes to the attainment of the highest honours. He had not even the advantage of being educated for that branch of the profession which conducted him to his dignified eminence. On his bidding adieu to school occupations and his paternal roof, he was, at the usual age, articled as clerk to Mr. West, an attorney, at Cawthorne, not far from his native village, who uniformly bore the most flattering testimony to his abilities and industry, frequently holding him up, in the latter respect, as an example worthy the imitation of his fellow clerks. His attention to the duties of his station was unremitted, and his propensity to close study at that period gave strong indications that his character was by no means of an ordinary cast. The gentleman with whom he thus entered on his professional career, seems to have possessed a considerable share of discernment; for he is said frequently to have prognosticated that 'George Wood would one day be a Judge;' and it was at his urgent request, that his pupil was at length induced to exchange the monotonous drudgery of a provincial solicitor's office, for a situation in the Metropolis, where his prospects would be brighter, and his talents more congenially exerted and better appreciated. The learned Baron was called on, after his elevation to the Bench, to attest the execution of a deed, to which he had affixed his signature, as a witness, in the capacity of an attorney's clerk. Sir George Wood had by no means a prepossessing appearance or address. A diminutive stature, dark complexion, and uncommonly flat features, were what nature assigned him. He retained much of the characteristic bluntness, as well as honesty, of the Yorkshireman. As to intellectual peculiarities, his judgment was more perfect than his perception; though he was by no means to be classed among dull men. In taking notes he was rather slow, and did not, at least very soon, evince that he was in possession of the clue to an abstruse question. His studies were well-directed, and perseveringly pursued. He was always considered a very sound Judge, and his decisions are treated with the utmost respect by the whole judicial Bench. Mr. Baron Wood was not, like Mr. Justice Best and Mr. Justice Park, shorn of a dazzling attribute by a removal from the Bar. He was never an orator. His voice was one of those which seems to have been conferred, rather for the benefit of him who speaks than of

those who hear, and his dialect was strongly provincial. Until the period of his elevation to the Bench, he practised nearly altogether as Junior Counsel, and in arguing special matters before the Courts. He had, for several years, laboured under repeated attacks of the gout, and the infirmities of age evidently advanced rapidly upon him. He did not, however, sink under the burden which he began to feel so oppressive, but generally afforded to all parties a patient hearing, and always an impartial trial. Several individuals, of distinguished legal abilities, have been, at different periods, pupils of Mr. Baron Wood, and put forth the first shoots of their future eminence under his fostering care;—a circumstance which gained him, amongst his brethren, the honourable appellation of 'The Father of the English Bar.' In private life, Baron Wood was considered a very amiable man, and a most amusing companion." In April 1807, he received the honour of knighthood; and in 1823 retired from office, and was succeeded by Mr. Serjeant Hullock. The deceased Baron was a sound lawyer: his legal habits inclined him to the side of the Crown in the few political causes that came before him; but he had many judicial virtues: among which were great patience and attention to the cases that came under his review, and an inflexible determination to resist any contagion from the prejudices of others. It was this eminently useful quality which saved the life, a few years ago, of a man convicted capitally at Durham for a robbery and murder, of which it afterwards was proved that he was not guilty. The prejudice, as well as the apparent proof, ran strong against him; but Baron Wood was not satisfied with the evidence, and (though he stood almost single in that opinion, of all who had heard the trial, so strong was the prejudice of the proof) he, happily for the cause of justice, saved the innocent man from execution, to the scarcely disguised satisfaction of some of the most distinguished individuals in that part of the country, who were naturally inflamed by the enormity of crime against the supposed criminal. The late Baron Wood is supposed to have died worth nearly 300,000*l*. acquired by great eminence and labour in his profession, the bulk of which will devolve upon numerous relatives in comparatively humble walks of life.

JOSEPH KEMP, MUS. D.

Lately, in London, Joseph Kemp, Mus. D. He was a native of Exeter, and resided in that city, where he established a Musical College, on his own Musical System. The system called the Logierian System, did not originate with Mr. Logier, but was adopted by him five years after Dr. Kemp had lectured on the subject at the various London Institutions, viz. the Russel, Philomathic, and National; the Pantheon, &c. in the years 1810 and 1811. This circumstance is asserted in the preface of a work, by Dr. Kemp, entitled "The New System of Musical Education." He was, at a very early age, placed under the tuition of the late William Jackson, of Exeter; but such was his natural genius for music, that he taught himself (previously to attending Mr. Jackson,) on a spinet, and composed some chants, so well, that they were not only published by him in full score, but in Jackson's lifetime, and for a considerable time after, were constantly played at the cathedral, as were many of his anthems and services. During the long illness of that well-known musical character Jackson, his pupil undertook the whole musical department at the cathedral. He afterwards accepted the cathedral organ at Bristol. At Bristol he was presented by the Dean and Chapter with an elegant gold medal, with the College arms and motto, "*Sume quæsitum meritis.*" While residing at Bristol, he conducted the famous Harmonic Society at Bath. He resigned the situation of organist to the cathedral at Bristol, to take his degrees at Cambridge; where he acquitted himself so creditably, that on receiving the Bachelor of Music's degree, a consultation took place between the members of the Senate, Professors, and Proctors, whether he could not at once be presented with that of Doctor, seldom given under five years. Owing to the want of some necessary forms, it could not be granted; but it was offered to him at the following term, though at his own request he postponed receiving it till the Grand Commencement, a few months after; forming a remarkable exception of receiving the Doctor's degree four years sooner than would have been granted by the rules of the University. Some time after, Dr. Kemp removed to London, where he lectured on the New System above alluded to, and on music in general, proving it to be a science of simplicity, arising out of a scale of nature. He also lectured on poetry connected with music; and was the author of numerous compositions connected with the profession he pursued.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

As some workmen in the employ of John Day, Esq. were lately digging the foundation of a farm-house near Biggleswade, they suddenly struck upon something hard, which, upon investigation, proved to be a helmet of most exquisite workmanship. Mr. Day fortunately being present, great care was taken not to injure it by removal. After the earth had been partially cleared away, they discovered some human bones: this induced them to make further search, and shortly after they turned up a ponderous metallic substance of an oval form, like a shield; a few inches lower they found more human bones, and before night, when the whole was cleared away, they distinctly made out the skeletons of a man and horse; the man appeared to have been clothed in a complete suit of armour, which was nearly perfect, though somewhat disjointed. He appeared to have been of gigantic stature; the sword, which was very ponderous, lay at the feet of the horse. On the following morning, whilst pursuing their occupation, the workmen discovered some other skeletons of men and horses, all standing in an erect position, clothed in armour, and nearly as perfect as when first discovered.

Died.] At Ampthill, D. Jennings, esq.—Mrs. Pumphrey—At Goldington, Mr. G. Palmer—Mrs. Squires, of Harrowden—At Woburn, the Hon. Mrs. Seymour—At Leighton-Buzzard, Mrs. Coleman.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Cartland, of Eton, to Miss S. Nash—At Abingdon, Mr. T. Payne to Miss Fairbrother—At Eton, Mr. T. Jones to Miss Barton—Mr. Sharp, of Ruscombe, to Mrs. Clarke—At Windsor, Mr. R. Cooke to Miss E. Banister—Mr. J. Banister to Miss E. Style—At Caversham, near Reading, Sir T. Croft, bart. to Miss Lateward.

Died.] At Windsor, J. Luby, esq. M.D.—Mr. King.—J. Butler, esq., of Snelsmore—At Reading, Mrs. Frewin—Mr. Allwright.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. D. Harris, of Fenny Stratford, to Miss N. Andrews—At High Wycombe, Mr. J. Lovell to Miss E. Morecroft—At Aylesbury, Mr. T. Davis to Miss E. Howe—Capt. H. Baker to Miss H. S. Pigott, of Doddeshall Park—At Buckingham, Mr. J. Dimsdale to Miss M. Heath.

Died.] At High Wycombe, Mrs. P. Bevan.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The marble bust of the lamented Dr. E. D. Clarke, by Chantrey, is placed in the vestibule of the University Library, among the fine specimens of ancient sculpture which that celebrated traveller brought from Greece. The bust bears a more striking resemblance to Dr. Clarke in his earlier years, than after his constitution had been impaired by unremitting application to scientific pursuits. With respect, however, to the exquisite beauty of the sculpture there can be but one opinion, as it not only equals the other works of Chantrey, but adds one more wreath to the numerous and well-earned laurels of this eminent artist.

Died.] At Cambridge, B. Sheppard, esq.—At March, Mr. W. Mason.

CHESHIRE.

Mr. Stevenson, the engineer, has taken a survey of the country between Nantwich and Newcastle, with the design of ascertaining the best line for a branch rail-road, from Birmingham to Liverpool. The object to which his attention was more particularly directed, was to discover the most practicable passage over the hills about Ape Dale, which, by their continuity and elevation, oppose the chief obstacle to the execution of the plan. Should the projectors of this great work succeed in obtaining an Act of Parliament, they propose to convey heavy goods between Liverpool and the Potteries, at the rate of eight miles an hour, and half the present cost of canal carriage.

Married.] At Knutsford, the Rev. R. Clowes to Miss C. Gee—Mr. G. Warburton to Miss M. Steel—At Dukinfield, Mr. C. Knowles to Miss J. Roylance—At Eccleston, Mr. R. Johnson to Miss E. Jeffries—At Chester, C. Calley, esq. to Miss M. A. Royle—Mr. T. Carter to Miss Jones—Mr. J. Edwards to Miss Roberts—Mr. J. Thomas to Miss Walker—At Audlem, J. Bithel, esq. to Miss M. Mullinor—At Barthomley, Mr. A. Williams to Mrs. Beech—At Mold, Mr. R. Whitley to Miss E. Whitley.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Corlett—Mrs. B. Williams—Mrs. Taylor—At Macclesfield, Mr. W. Stubbs—At Knutsford, W. T. Quayle, esq.—Mr. J. Meyer—Mrs. Slater—At Guilden-Sutton, Mrs. Harrison—At Stockport, J. Lidster, esq.—At Congleton, Mr. Hall—C. Salmon, esq. of Willaston Hall—At Whatcroft Hall, D. F. Jones, esq.—At Malpas, Mr. J. Sandland.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Liskeard, F. Johns, esq. to Miss M. Clogg—At Kenwyn, Mr. Hendy to Miss Pooley—At Philleigh, Mr. R. Martyn to Miss G. Withiel—At Helston, the Rev. W. Radford to Miss Skewes.

Died.] At Truro, Mrs. Eddy—At Falmouth, Mrs. White—At Penzance, Mrs. Hocking—At Portleaven, Miss C. Cudlipp.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. W. Neathsdale to Miss E. Dixon—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Phillipson to Miss M. Crennell—Mr. P. Richardson to Miss M. Moor—Mr. W. Whinray to Miss M. A. Robinson—Mr. W. Stamper to Miss T. Wallace—At Moresby, Lieut. C. Lockhart, R. N. to Miss Todd—At Workington, Mr. A. M'Coyd to Miss E. Griffith—At Newton, near Penrith, Mr. T. Thompson to Miss J. Patrickson.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. E. Murray—Mr. T. Howard—Mrs. Caldwell—Mr. R. Findling—Mrs. E. Edgar—At Tarraby, Mr. Maguire—At Dacre, Mr. J. Thompson—At Whitehaven, Miss Watson—At Wigton, Mr. Westmoreland—At Workington, Capt. J. Dalrymple—At Cockermouth, Mrs. Slack—At Penrith, Mr. S. Jameson, sen.—At Hutton, Mr. T. Henderson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Lawley to Miss E. Harris, of Derby—J. Barber, esq., of Derby, to Miss C. Hodskinson—At Derby, Mr. W. Dabell to Miss A. Tipper.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. B. Gilbert—Miss S. Bonnington.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Alphington, W. S. Tucker, esq. to Miss E. Bidwell—R. Edmonds, esq., of Slade, to Miss E. N. Pell—At Stonehouse, Capt. Kent, R. N. to Mrs. Grant—At Heavitree, S. Girdlestone, esq. to Miss E. Teed—At Barnstaple, Mr. W. Austey to Miss Marker—At Ashburton, Mr. W. Hern to Miss C. Harris—At Sidmouth, Major Gray to Miss M. A. Le Marchant—At Dawlish, J. Brett, esq. to Miss A. Keen—At Plymouth, the Rev. G. Paley to Miss J. Holman.

Died.] At Uffculm, Mr. Broom—Mr. R. Dobson—At Modbury, Mr. Stackhouse—At Plymouth T. Dunsterville, esq.—At Exeter, Mr. J. Ward—J. N. Boydell, esq.—Mrs. Adams—At Combmartin, Mrs. Harding—At Loddeswell, T. J. F. Gunston, esq.—At Ashburton, Mr. J. Berry—At Bideford Mrs. Bartlett—At Appledore, the Rev. R. Evans—At Plymouth, the Rev. J. Gandy, 84—At Ridgeway, W. Hammett, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, Mr. Glenister to Miss Morgan—At Melcombe Regis, Capt. Burbige to Miss M. Travers.

Died.] At Sherbourn, Mr. W. Crocker—Mrs. Tuson—At Buckland Newton, Mr. J. Caines—At Shaftsbury, Mr. W. Everett.

DURHAM.

It is in contemplation to erect a chain bridge, similar to the one at Bangor Ferry, over the river Tyne, between North and South Shields, by which means the great danger of passing that part of the river, in the winter season, will be removed.

Married.] At Gateshead, Mr. A. Mather to Miss M. Cameron—At Durham, Mr. A. Palmer to Miss M. Spoors—Mr. G. J. Taylor to Miss Ewart.

Died.] At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Parker—Miss A. C. Morrison—At Chester-le-street, Mrs. Mowbray—Mrs. Thompson—At Gateshead, Mrs. C. Bowsted—At South Shields, Mrs. Golightly—At Darlington, Mr. R. Meggison—At Sunderland, the Rev. T. Mason—At Durham, Mrs. E. Thompson—M. Woodfield, esq.—Mr. W. Green—Mr. A. Morpeth.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Rayleigh, Mr. J. Rod to Miss A. Alabaster—At Bocking, the Rev. P. Silree to Miss M. M. Burder—At Colchester, Mr. Grant to Miss Lloyd—At Munden, Mr. J. Wood to Miss E. Bourne—J. Ayles, esq. to Miss M. A. Nunn, of Mistley.

Died.] At Forest Hill, Birchanger, the Rev. W. Elliot—At Mark's Tey, Mr. R. Sach—At Little Stonham, Mrs. Gooding—At Bocking, Mrs. Fitch—At Cretingham, Mr. R. Ashford — At Leiston, Mr. J. Garret—At Macking Hall, Miss Pigott—At Manningtree, Miss C. A. Chaplin—At Maldon, Mrs. Herbert—At Braintree, Mr. H. Joslin—At Otten Belchamp, Mrs. Newman—At Chelmsford, Mr. G. Nokes.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. S. Ludlow, of Poolhouse Yate, to Miss L. Mitchel—At Avening, Mr. B. Alder to Miss M. Wise—At Wotton-under-edge, Mr. S. Hopkins to Miss A. Summers—Mr. W. Knowles, of Clifton, to Miss H. Smith—At Thornbury, W. H. Robinson, esq. to Miss E. Robinson—At Beckley, Lieut. W. Bailey, R. N. to Miss H. Ellis.

Died] At Churcham, the Rev. C. Palmer—At Hartpury, Major J. Conning—At Gloucester, Mrs. E. Wood—Mr. W. Spier — Mr. J. Mathews—At Cheltenham, T. Jamieson, M. D.—T. Tomlins, esq.—Mrs. Bayznod—The Hon. Sophia Acheson—Mrs. Jones—At Newland, Miss Birt—At Brockworth, Mr. Baldwin—At Shirehampton, J. Winnpenny, esq.—At Minchinhampton, R. Whitehead, esq.—At Dursley, Mrs. Vizard—At Tetbury, Mr. J. Howell, 100—At Bristol, Capt. T. Young—Mrs. Watkins.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Alverstoke, the Rev. A. Goddard to Miss A. Barker—Mr. R. Sharpe, of Mill Cottage, Romsey, to Miss H. Sharp—At Southampton, Mr. Wansborough to Miss M. C. Shartman—Mr. E. Rudd to Mrs. Rapley—Mr. Kirkpatrick to Miss S. S. Hughs—In the Isle of Wight, W. S. Tinney, esq. to Miss Williamson—At Uphaven, M. N. Lawes to Miss S. Coster—At Carisbrooke, Mr. J. Grapes to Miss Way—At Christchurch, the Rev. G. E. Larden to Miss E. E. Marsden—At Millbrook, the Rev. T. Atkins to Miss C. Newman.

Died.] At Stockbridge, Mrs. S. Russel—At Amport, F. Marwood, esq.—At Ringwood, Mr. J. Parker—At Hale, Mrs. May—At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Allen—At Winchester, Mr. W. Coles—Mrs. Phelps—Mrs. Flight—At Christchurch, G. Adams, esq.—At Southampton, Miss E. Hunt—Mr. J. Shirman—At Muddiford, Mrs. D. Kingsmill—At Cowes, Miss Trollope—At Bailey, Mrs. Handcock—At Romsey, Mrs. Benwell—At Woodlands, Mr. D. Blaishford.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] M. C. Galindo to Miss A. Careless, of Hereford—Mr. W. Cock to Miss E. Rosser, of Hereford—At Tarrington, Mr. Godsall to Miss M. A. Poole.

Died.] At Ledbury, Miss Webb—J. Hurd, esq.—At Kington, Mr. J. Barrel—At Hereford, Mrs. Milton—At Lyon's Hall, Mrs. T. Harper—At Little Hereford, Mrs. Price.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hitchin, W. Wiltshire, esq.—At Barnet, Mrs. Cowling—At Sawbridgeworth, Mrs. Lane M. Harrison, esq., of Hastoe.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Ingram, of Uppingham, to Miss Wiley—St. Ives, Mr. J. Coote to Miss Z. B. Huchinson.

Died.] At Brompton, W. Palmer, esq., 90—At Fenstanton, P. Cowling, esq.—At Huntingdon, J. Bedford, esq.—At Hartford, Mr. L. Weller, jun.—At Elton, Mrs. Godwin.

KENT.

A special meeting of the trustees of the first district of Ramsgate road was held at Canterbury last month, D. J. Parker, esq. in the chair. After a conference with the deputation from the Committee of Improvements, the trustees voted a resolution that they would entertain the subject of making the improvement at the north-east end of Palace-street, Canterbury, now contemplated; after which several other resolutions were passed, with a view to obtain the best information that can be had upon the subject.

Married.] At Elmsted, Mr. G. Sutton to Miss M. Holtum—At Geedhurst, the Rev. T. Wyatt to Miss E. Newington—At Faversham, Mr. Taylor to Miss Butler—At Canterbury, Mr. A. Kennedy to Miss S. A. Minter—S. E. Pierce, esq., of Tonbridge, to Miss A. Beeching—At Dover, Mr. Derbyshire to Mrs. Thompson.

Died.] At Sheerness, Mr. J. Hammond—At Rochester, Mrs. S. Young—At Canterbury, Mrs. Jeudwine—Mr. R. Bax—Mr. R. B. Smellie—Mrs. West—At Folkstone, Mrs. Hall—At Ashford, Mr. Blinks—At Dover, Mr. W. Green—At Appledore, Mrs. West.

LANCASHIRE.

The number of power-looms in the manufacturing district which surrounds Manchester, has been, after careful inquiry, stated to be 30,000.

The quantity of cotton converted into yarn in Great Britain and Ireland in one year is about	160,000,000lbs.
The loss in spinning may be estimated at an ounce and a half per pound	15,000,000
Quantity of yarn produced . .	145,000,000
Amount, supposing 18d. to be the average price per lb. . . .	10,875,000*l.*

According to Mr. Kennedy's calculation that every person employed in spinning produces 900lbs. per annum, the number of persons employed is 161,111. The number of spindles employed, supposing each to produce 15lbs. weight per annum, is 9,666,666. The capital invested in buildings and machinery cannot be less than 10,000,000*l.*

Married.] At Manchester, Sir T. Reade, K. B. to

Miss Clogg—Mr. J. Cook to Miss H. Smallwood—Mr. T. Horrocks to Miss J. Clarke—G. T. Turner, esq. to Miss J. Pershouse—Mr. G. G. Mason to Miss P. Glover—At Liverpool, Mr. H. Griffith to Miss A. Tyrer—W. A. Hamilton, esq. to Miss E. Clegg, of Liverpool—At Bury, the Rev. J. Powell, of Wigan, to Miss A. Wade—At Tunstall, the Rev. T. E. Bridges to Miss S. Welch—At Rochdale, T. Nield, esq. to Miss H. Buckley—Mr. T. Horsfall to Mrs. S. Lee, of Middleton.

Died.] At Hasles, Mr. H. Birch—At Liverpool, Mr. W. Swindells—Mr. T. Hollingworth—Miss H. L. Morrall—Mr. J. English—At Horrock Hall, Mr. T. H. Rigby—At Weston, near Runcom, Mrs. Hall.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Middleton, of Loughborough, to Miss M. Simpson—G. H. Parke, esq. to Miss M. A. L. Heathcote—Mr. J. W. Noble to Miss M. J. Kershaw, of Danets Hall—Mr. I. Simpson to Miss A. Oldacres—The Rev. H. Locking to Miss M. B. Barnaby.

Died.] At Medbourn, the Rev. W. Williams, rector of that parish—At Market Harborough, Miss E. Adams—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. T. Kirkland.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Market-Deeping, Mr. Wray to Miss E. Brown—At Long-Sutton, Mr. C. J. Burgess to Miss S. Barret—At Boston, Mr. W. Ingram to Miss Wiley—At Wellingore, the Rev. E. Eulin to Mrs. Smith—At Scawby, Mr. T. Chatterton to Miss R. Tumman—At Marsh Chapel, Mr. W. Loft to Miss E. Chapman—At Corby, Mr. Ridge to Miss Goodwin—At Sculcoates, the Rev. E. Neale to Miss M. Fielding—Mr. J. Brewster to Miss M. Collinson—At Frampton, the Rev. Mr. Moore to Miss B. Tunnard.

Died.] At Market-Deeping, Mr. J. Sharpe—At Holbech-Marsh, M. W. Bingham—At Lincoln, Mr. J. Gresham—Mr. T. Mumby—Mrs. Wasse—At Partney, Miss A. Redmore—At Brigg, Mr. M. Horne—Mr. M. Jackson—At Sleaford, Miss Wyers—At Wisbeach, Miss Pope—At Horncastle, Mrs. Romplin—At Boston, Mrs. E. Barton—Mrs. Trott.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Newport, Mr. R. E. Metcalfe to Miss S. Jenkins—At Abergavenny, the Hon. and Rev. W. Nevill to Miss C. Leek—Mr. J. Tobias, of Tredegar, to Miss S. Moseley—J. Morgan, esq. to Miss M. Jenkins.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. H. Willett to Miss E. Henway—Mr. J. Page to Miss S. Rix—Mr. H. J. Balls to Mrs. Shalders—Mr. R. Richards to Miss C. Hays—Mr. W. Elmer to Miss E. Chambers—Mr. Adamson of South Walsham, to Miss L. Holmes—Mr. W. Baker to Miss M. Wade of St. Stephen's, Norwich—At Yarmouth, Mr. J. B. Palmer to Miss M. Jay—The Rev. J. C. Matchett to Miss E. J. Dade—Mr. G. Morris to Miss J. Stoker—At Heigham, Lieut. Beone to Miss M. Scott.

Died.] At Norwich, Miss J. A. Barker—J. Bornham, esq.—A. S. Canham, esq. of Fordham—At Runton, Mr. J. Abbs—At Alborough, the Rev R. Collyer—At Yarmouth, Miss S. Miller—Mrs. A. Read—Mr. R. Eldridge—Mrs. C. Smith—Mrs. Delacourt—Mrs. E. Davy—At Tunstead, Mr. Colk—At Cromer, Miss M. F. Gay—At Moreston, Mrs. Lamb—At Wreningham, Miss Leader—At Watton, Mr. D. George—At Swanton Abbots, Mr. W. Crowe—At Saxthorpe, Mr. S. Allison—At Lakenham, Miss Hardy—At Great Fronsham, J. Drosier, esq.—At Sprowston, Mrs. Bushell.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] W. Yorke, esq. of Brigstock, to Miss Green—Mr. J. Andrew, of Harleston, to Mr. E. Capell—At Byfield, Mr. Thornton to Miss A. French.

Died.] At Northampton, W. Kerr, esq. M. D.—Mrs. M. Morris—Mr. J. Smith—Mrs. Cooke—Mr. R. Nippin—T. Angrave, esq.—At Harleston, Mr. J. Moore—At Cosgrove, T. Scarth, esq.—At Wollaston, Mrs. Hennell—At Whiston, Mr. T. Coles.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The first anniversary of the Botanical and Horticultural Society for the counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was held at the Turk's Head inn, Newcastle, last month, where upwards of 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The tables were covered with grapes, peaches, melons, pine-apples, &c. &c. from the gentlemen's gardens in the district; and among the company present were, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. M. P.; T. W. Beaumont, esq. M. P.; C. Clavering, esq. Walwick; G. Silvertop, esq. Minsteracres; &c. &c.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. W. Watson to Miss M. Kellett—Mr. O. O. Ingo to Miss E. Berkeley—Mr. R. Davidson to Miss J. Coulson—Mr. C. Burdon to Mrs. E. Gibb—At Earsdon, Mr. G. Lodge to Miss M. Ridley—At Long Benton, Mr. W. Crawford to Miss M. Robson.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Skerrett—Mr. J. Heron—Mrs. Fifefield—Mrs. Newby—Mrs. J. Trotter—Mrs. J. Graham—Mr. H. Wallace—Mrs. W. H. Mills—J. Airey, esq.—Mrs. Brown—At Alnwick, Mr. P. W. Alder—Mrs. Weddell—At North Shields, Mrs. J. Collingwood—Mrs. E. Leslie—At Tynemouth, Mr. Jones—At Fenton near Wooler, Mr. T. Vardy—At Howdon Pans, Mr. T. Dodds—At Moleshaugh near Felton, Mrs. Readhead—At Brown's Law, Mrs. M. Curry—At Morpeth, Mrs. S. Bowen—At Chirton Grange, Mr. J. Usher—At Dovecot Mill, Mrs. Robson—At Lambton Park, Mrs. Price—At Berwick, Mr. W. Richardson—At North Shields, the Rev. C. Charleston.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The first stone of a new Hospital, erected on the site of the late Plumptre Hospital, and some adjacent buildings, was laid last year by the Rev. Charles Thomas Plumptre, rector of Claypole. The new edifice is now completed, and thirteen widows were placed in it on the 1st ult. It seemed that some of the appointed inmates had previously inspected the apartments, and made a selection in their own minds. The Hospital comprises thirteen separate rooms, with a convenient pantry to each, and it is enclosed from the street by iron palisadoes, between which and the building a walk eight feet in breadth is reserved for the widows, and in the rear is a spacious yard, walled round.

Married.] At Thoroton, Mr. J. Cox to Miss M. Treece—At Grantham, Mr. Bell to Miss Brooks—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Burton to Miss S. Newton—Mr. E. Shaw to Miss S. Rogers—Mr. W. Wild to Miss H. Cheetham—Mr. S. Tresham to Miss F. Gent—Mr. E. Pick to Miss C. Wilkinson—Mr. G. Young to Miss M. Varney—Mr. Hooton to Miss S. Gray—At Gainston near East Retford, the Rev. Mr. Penrose to Miss S. Brooke—At Cotgrave, Mr. Marshall, of Stoke Bardolph, to Miss M. Morris.

Died.] At Widmerpool, Mr. Morris—At Nottingham, Mrs. S. Ward—Mrs. Wainwright—Miss Webster—Mrs. E. Clarke—Mrs. A. Wright, 86—Mr. T. Goody—At Basford, Mr. J. Leaves—At Linton, Mr. T. Braithwaite—At East Retford, Mr. G. Hartshorne.—At Worksop, Mr. E. Parker.—At Colton Basset, near Birmingham, A. Basilico, esq.—At Beeston, Mr. R. Seymour.—At Averham, R. Chaplin, esq.—At New Sneinton, Mr. W. Rushton.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Henley-upon-Thames, Mrs. Norton—Miss E. Crouch—Mr. L. Whiteway—Mr. J. Fisher.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. T. Morris to Miss Blyth of Uppingham—At Wing, Mr. Baines to Miss White.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mr. A. Porter—At Stamford, Miss Roberts—At Market Deeping, Mrs. J. Bonner.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Humphries to Miss Gittins of Shrewsbury.—At Tilson, S. Aldersley, esq. to Miss L. Bayliss of Shiffnal—Mr. G. Nock, of Bridgnorth to Miss A. Smith—At Oswestry, Mr. C. Jones to Miss A. Owen—At Bitterley, J. J. Francis, esq. to Miss M. Price—At Shrewsbury, R. Smith, esq. to Miss M. Jeffreys.

Died.] C. Gilbert, esq. of Old Lea—At Oswestry, Mr. Blaikie—At Meole Brace, Mrs. Bather—At Ollerton, Mr. J. Pratchett—At Belle Vue, J. Male, esq.—Miss E. S. Bishton, of Kilsall near Shiffnal—At Hopton Rectory, Mrs. Walcot—Near Shrewsbury, Mrs. Bromley—At Erne Escob, near Oswestry, Miss M. Tudor.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Taunton, Mr. Bragg to Miss E. Strode—At Bridgwater, Mr. W. Frost to Miss Bennet—Mr. J. C. Francis, of Castle Carey, to Miss F. Spencer—At Bath, Mr. P. Rooke to Miss G. Cottle—Mr. E. Morton to Miss H. Sainsbury—At Bratton, Mr. T. Whitaker to Miss Williams.

Died.] At Wincanton, the Rev. A. Radford—At Stogursey, Mrs. Rawlings—At Taunton, Mr. W. Stone—Mr. E. Hazleton—At Frishford, Mrs. H. Lea—At Bath, Mrs. H. Palmer—Mrs. Ripley—Mrs. Escott—Mr. A. Chubb—E. Hadden, esq.—At Frome, Mr. J. Hooper—Mrs. Stokes—At Bridgwater, Mrs. Sutton—At Wrington, S. L. James, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walsall, the Rev. J. Dunning to Miss P. S. Rowley—R. Fielden, Esq. to Miss A. M. Mozley, of Rolleston—At Leek, H. Cruso, esq. to Miss M. Badnell—At Burslem, Mr. Booth to Miss Nixon.

Died.] Mrs. Barker, late of Rugeley—John Ward, esq. late surgeon to the Stafford Infirmary—At Wolverhampton, Mr. B. Molineux.

SUFFOLK.

At the Annual Meeting of the Suffolk Education Society, a very satisfactory Report was presented from the General Committee, by which it appears, that the children receiving daily instruction in the central Schools, amounted, by the last returns, to 544—that there are now 149 schools, besides the central schools, connected with the society; four of which, containing 455 children, have become united since the last annual meeting, (seven schools consisting of 154 children having been discontinued) and that the total number now receiving instruction in schools connected with the society, including those in the central schools, amounts to 9988, giving an increase of 731 since last year.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. M'Intyre to Miss F. Orrige—Mr. G. Reeve to Miss Storey—Mr. J. Mully, jun. of Ipswich to Miss C. Cooper—At Framlingham, Mr. A. Thompson to Miss J. Goodwin—At Sudbury, Mr. J. Barker to Miss D. Rush—Mr. Smith to Miss H. Green—Mr. C. Murray to Miss Anderson—At Ipswich, the Rev. W. Aldrich to Miss M. Meyer.

Died.] At Bungay, Miss L. Currie—At Great Coggleshall, Mr. J. Ruffel—At Cowlinge, Miss Gooch—At Pakefield, Miss J. A. Cunningham—At Westhorpe, Mr. J. Cornell—At Yoxford, Mr. W. King—Mrs. S. Lee—At Ofton, Mrs. M. Moore—At Ipswich, Mrs. May—Mrs. Clarke—At Brandon, Mr. T. Steward—At Lawshall, Mr. Wiffin.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Brighton, the Hon. F. Wall—Miss S. Scott—At Hastings, Mrs. Hancock.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Rugby, R. T. Scarborough, esq. to Miss L. P. J. Harpur—At Yadley, Mr. T. Spilsbury to Miss E. Cradock—At Leamington, J. Bayley, esq. to Miss S. A. Ward.

Died.] At Middleton, Miss H. Woolley—At Blyth Hall, Lady G. West—At Leamington, Mrs. Kyrke of Brynmelly House, Denbigh—W. Barnard, esq.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Appleby, Mr. W. Atkinson—At Kendal, Mrs. Carradus.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. R. Collier to Miss S. Bracher—At Chittern All Saints, R. F. Mitchel, esq. to Mrs. Edwards—At Donhead, J. Jones, esq. to Miss M. Burlton—At Chippenham, Mr. H. Salter to Miss E. Day—At Warminster, Mr. J. Morgan to Miss S. W. Provis—At Cranbourne, Mr. J. Mouland to Miss A. Smith—At Market Lavington, Mr. W. Giddings to Miss E. Green—At Malmesbury, Mr. Russell to Miss Darley—At Bishops Cannings, Mr. W. Skate to Miss Sloper—Mr. Pritchard, of Easton Gray, to Miss Saunders—Mr. R. Manning, of Melksham, to Miss J. Hutchins.

Died.] At Wootton Bassett, J. Smith, esq.—At Pewsey, Miss Pike—At Everley House, Lady Astley—At Devizes, B. W. Anstie, esq.—At Eastwell, Mrs. Grubbe—At Marlborough, Mr. J. W. Brockway—At Farley, Mrs. Watkins—At Salisbury, Mrs. H. Maidmont—At Eastcott, Mr. J. G. Chase.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A new road is to be opened between Worcester and Evesham, by which all the hills, now so annoying to travellers, will be avoided: and the communication, which will pass through Hampton Gardens, and a delightful tract of country, will be rendered considerably shorter.

Married.] Mr. R. Bateman, of Evesham, to Miss S. Claridge—At Upton-upon-Severn, Mr. J. Pumfrey to Miss S. Heath—J. Jeffreys, esq. of Blakebrooke to Miss C. Davy—J. Best, esq. to Miss E. Woodyatt, of Worcester—At Stourbridge, Mr. P. Mathers to Miss E. Edwards.

Died.] At Evesham, Mr. R. Tustin—At Malvern, Lieut. Gen. Dunn.

YORKSHIRE.

Last month a part of the high lands on the moors within five miles of the village of Haworth, near Keighley, opened into chasms, and sank to the depth of five or six yards in several places, exhibiting all over a ragged chinky appearance, and forming two principal cavities, the one full two hundred, and the other not less than six hundred yards in circumference. From these fissures issued two immense volumes of muddy water, which, uniting at the distance of one hundred yards from their sources, constituted, for about two hours, an overwhelming flood, generally from thirty to forty yards in width, sometimes sixty, and seldom less than three or four yards in depth. This dark slimy mixture of mud and water followed the course of a rivulet, overflowing its banks for twenty or thirty yards on each side, and to the distance of six or seven miles from the immediate eruption. All this way, there was deposited a black moory substance, varying from three to thirty-six inches in depth, and mixed occasionally with sand and rocky fragments, pieces of timber, and uprooted trees, that were borne along by the impetuous torrent. This heavy and powerful torrent entirely broke down one solid stone bridge, made huge breaches in two others, clogged up and stopped four or five mills, laid flat and destroyed whole fields of corn, and overthrew to the foundation several hedges and walls. It also entered some houses, greatly to the astonishment and terror of the inhabitants. These appearances were exhibited by the overflowing and bursting of a bog after the heavy rains.

Married.] At Pontefract, Mr. W. B. Haigh to Miss Skelton—Mr. J. Wyrill to Miss M. Jackson—At Leeds, Mr. J. Kaye to Miss E. Atkinson—the Rev. H. Blayds to Miss E. Meade—Mr. J. Foster to Mrs. Clough—Mr. J. Boorman to Miss M. Greaves—Mr. J. Coggill to Miss F. Young—At Bristol, Mr. N. Brown to Miss S. Carr—The Hon. and Rev. T. Monson, of Bedale, to Miss S. Wyvill—At Emley, Mr. J. Hunter to Miss P. Walker—C. H. Elsley, esq. of Patrick Brompton, to Miss M. E. Hale—At Kirkburn, Mr. Boulton to Miss M. Boys—At Kirkburton, Mr. J. Booth to Miss S. Whiteley—At Wakefield, Mr. G. T. Fishworth to Miss J. A. Dibb—At Elland, Mr. J. Sheard to Miss C. Chadwick—At Huddersfield, Mr. T. Mallinson to Miss L. Heigh.

Died.] At Wakefield, Mr. W. Dyer—Mr. D. Mackie—At Newburgh Park, R. Medley, esq.—At Bromley, Miss S. Stevenson—At Springfield, near Wakefield, Mr. G. Ridsdale—At the Lodge, Bradford, R. Holmes, esq.—At Lightcliffe, near Halifax, Mr. T. Austwick—At Halifax, Mrs. Ralph—Mr. Bates—Miss Smith—Mrs. Kershaw—At Westfield House, near Doncaster, Mrs. Hawke.

WALES.

The following prizes were awarded at the late meetings held at Pool, for the encouragement of Welsh literature, music, &c. 1. For the best Awdl, &c. (the subjects we have already announced) a silver medal, with a representation of the Bardic Chair; 2. For the best Cywydd, &c. a medal with the representation of Bards in their sacred grove; 3. For the best Copy of Verses in Welsh Lyric Metre on 'The Folly of Witchcraft,' &c. a silver medal with the representation of a Sibyl with the cauldron, &c.; 4. For the best Essay in the English Language, &c. a silver medal with the representation of an Ancient Briton in the act of taking an American by the hand, &c.; 5. For the best English Essay on 'The Propagation of Christianity among the Cymry, by the three Families of Bran ab Llyr, Ounellda Wledig, and Brychan Brycheiniog,' a silver medal with the representation of three characters engaged in expounding the doctrines of Christianity; 6. For the best Welsh Essay on 'The excellency of that Language,' &c. a silver medal with the representation of a Bard instructing Children, &c.; 7. To the best proficient on the Triple Harp, a miniature silver harp; 8. To the best Datgeiniad, a neatly engraved Apollo's harp, &c.

Married.] At Manafon, Mr. J. Hay to Miss M. Evans—At Llanbedr Church, the Rev. G. Strong to Miss Bury—Mr. H. Williams, Tyn y ffridd, to Miss Jones—J. Jones, esq. of Pentre Mawr, to Miss M. Boulton.

Died.] At Bangor, Mrs. Moyle—At Pen y pille, co. Flint, Mrs. Humphreys—At Clywedog, Mr. Edwards—At Tros y Park, Mrs. Lloyd—At Holywell, Mrs. Russell—At Carnarvon, R. Williams, esq.—At Penybont, Newydd, Mr. T. Davies—At Aberystwith, Mr. M. Watkins—At Llanddwyn, Mr. J. Jones—At Swansea, H. Ainsworth, esq.—Edward Jones, Bard to the Prince of Wales. 72. Mr. Jones was a native of Merionethshire, in North Wales. He published, about thirty years ago, a work entitled "Relics of the Bards," which contains much valuable historical information; also a collection of Welsh Airs, arranged for the Harp, an instrument which Mr. Jones performed on after the manner of his forefathers, that is, he played the Treble with his left hand and the bass with the right. Mr. Jones possessed a library of rare books, both MS. and printed, many of which he lately disposed of. He was a member of the Royal Society of Musicians, the Governors of which, on hearing that he was totally unable to follow his professional pursuits, granted him an annuity of fifty pounds per annum; but he only lived to enjoy the first payment of that Intitution's bounty.

SCOTLAND.

Number of Vessels which cleared out from the undermentioned ports in Scotland for Continental Europe in 1811 and 1823.

	British.		Foreign.	
1811.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Glasgow	—	—	—	—
Port-Glasgow.....	10	1,837	—	—
Greenock..........	26	3,950	1	199
1823				
Glasgow	39	3,390	8	482
Port-Glasgow......	5	582	—	—
Greenock..........	44	5,631	4	546

Caledonian Canal.—The number of vessels which have navigated the Caledonian Canal during the last month, is 121! Several of these with wool to Hull and Liverpool; others with lime, slates, stones for building, and a very great number with salt, herrings, staves, deals, &c. to and from Dumfries, Belfast, Londonderry, Liverpool, Newcastle, &c. Three steam-vessels are advertised as plying on the Canal between Inverness and Glasgow. This great national undertaking will soon increase in prosperity, and add facilities to the trade of the country. As soon as the Canal is eighteen feet deep, which will be next summer, large merchantmen will be able to pass through from the Eastern to the Western Sea.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Sir A. Don, of Newton Don, to Miss E. J. Stein—P. Hill, jun. esq. to Miss A. M'Dowell—Mr. G. Adcock to Miss A. Williamson—A. Dawson, esq. to Miss H. Ramage—At Dunse, Mr. W. Davidson to Miss C. Aitcheson—At Haddington, the Rev. B. Laing to Miss G. Chalmers—At Glasgow, A. Stevenson, esq. to Miss C. White—D. E. P. Hennessy, esq. to Miss C Knox—At Manse of Meldrum, the Rev. W. Grout to Miss M. Garioch—At Leith Walk, J. Murray, esq. to Miss E. W. Allison.

Died.] At Edinburgh, J. Brown, esq.—Miss Craigie—the Rev. J. Duguid—Mr. D. Miller—Mrs. Wallace—Miss E. Dickon—Mr. R. Douglass—At Cornhill, Perth, L. Robertson, esq.—At Duntrune, Mrs. S. Graham—At Aberdeen, Miss J. A. Kidd—At Bushby, Mrs. M'Farlane—At Dumfries, Mr. J. Denniston—At Lanark, Mrs. V. W. Thompson.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, the Rev. W. Purdin to Miss C. E. Browne—R. Morrison, esq. to Miss E. Jones—P. O'Malley, esq. to Miss M. Lawless—R. Day, esq. to Miss M. Fitzgerald—T. M. Carew, esq. to Miss F. M. Murphy—At Cork, J. Deane, esq. to Miss S. Greaves—At Baskerville, J. Martyn, esq. to Miss A. T. Burke—At Finstown Lodge, J. O'Beirne, M. D. to Miss A. M'Loglin—At Drumachose, the Rev. C. Richardson to Miss H. E. King—At Waterford, W. Sadlier, esq. to Miss M. Hamersley — At Monkstown Church, W. H. Hancock, esq. to Miss C. Kelly—At Dunjourney, the Rev. T. Wigmore to Miss E. Welland—At Killeshin, P. B. Stafford, esq. to Miss M. Coffey—At Lisburn, Capt. Crossley to Miss Stewart—At Donnybrook Church, Mr. G. Beere to Miss M. Shaw—At Limerick, R. Trousdell, esq. to Miss F. Wilson—At Athenry, Galway, W. Lopdell, esq. to Miss M. M'Tigh—At Murragh Church, Cork, the Rev. J. Smith to Miss A. Hickey—At Carrickfergus, C. Cupples, M. D. to Miss A. Legg—At Cloyne, F. J. Daly, esq. to Miss M. Wilkinson.

Died.] At Elm Park, Mrs. Conolly—At the Convent of Athy, the Rev. W. Brenan, O. S. D.—At Portmarnock, Dublin, Miss M. Plunkett—At Williamstown, Mrs. Sparrow—At Lisburn, Mr. Hogg—At Dublin, Mr. J. Doyle—The Rev. P. R. Gamble—Mrs. M. Walker—Mrs. Annesley, of Spring Farm, Wicklow—At Leixlip, Mrs. Coogan—At Garbally, co. Galway, N. P. Trench, esq.—At Strongford House, W. Hoey, esq.—At Mitchelstown, C. Rose, esq.—At Rathmence, the Rev. D. Kelly—At Clogheen, Miss Averill—At Kill House, Kildare, M. Sullivan, esq.—At Cork, the Rev. C. M'Carthy.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

NOV. 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The state of the revenue continues highly flattering. The new system of things pursued in the financial department of the country, though so small a part of it has yet been actually carried into effect, exhibits a proof of the good result of adapting the measures of government to the better views and more enlightened principles which the knowledge of the times has unfolded. Resistance to innovation after the practice of Mr. Vansittart and his predecessors, would most probably have continued the revenue at a stand, if no retrograde movement had been the consequence. The same effect in every other department of the state would follow from the adoption of a similar course of conduct. The increase on the quarter has been most conspicuous in the Excise duties, amounting to no less a sum than 278,899*l*. The customs shew a decrease in the quarter of 107,985*l*.; but this arises from the repayment of the duties on the stock of silk, allowing for which there is rather an increase under this head. The decrease in the quarter is only 12,500*l*. Notwithstanding a reduction of taxation to a very considerable amount, there is an increase on the year of 1,184,000*l*.; but then, under the head of receipts, the repayment of the 2,500,000*l*. by Austria must be brought into account. The revenue, notwithstanding, has increased almost in proportion to the reductions made—a striking proof that the lowering taxation will not reduce the gross amount of revenue so seriously as the supporters of the "old Exchequer school" would fain have us believe. A taxation (as is the case with wine) which is too heavy and goes beyond the proper mark, will diminish the receipts by circumscribing the consumption of the article. That principle has aided in some degree the increase upon the unrepealed taxes, though principally owing, no doubt, to peace and the bettering condition of the community. The taxes actually repealed in the years 1821, 22, 23, and 24, are in amount 8,520,000*l*.; yet, notwithstanding this diminution in gross amount, the revenue has actually been lessened only 2,783,383*l*., for the increase upon the *unrepealed* taxes has amounted in three years to 5,736,617*l*., the Austrian repayment of course is not included here.

The following tables exhibit the state of the Revenue for the years and quarters therein mentioned, shewing the increase or decrease on each head.

	Yrs. ending Oct. 10, 1823.	1824.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs..	9,959,323	10,278,243	318,920	....
Excise.....	24,401,243	24,319,852	....	81,391
Stamps....	6,256,797	6,673,874	417,077	....
Post Office	1,350,000	1,439,000	89,000	....
Taxes	6,788,024	4,880,106	....	1,907,918
Miscellan.	460,665	309,017	....	151,648
Repaid by Austria	... .	2,500,000	2,500,000	....
	49,216,052	50,400,092	3,324,997	2,140,957
Deduct Decrease.........			2,140,957	
Increase on the Year			1,184,040	

	Qrs. ending Oct. 10, 1823.	1824.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs .	3,348,257	3,240,272	......	107,985
Excise	6,834,118	7,113,017	278,899	....
Stamps	1,611,945	1,759,680	147,735	....
Post Office	363,000	375,000	12,000	....
Taxes	749,614	481,968	......	267,646
Miscellan.	154,616	79,113	......	75,503
	13,061,550	13,049,050	438,634	451,134
Deduct Increase			....	438,634
Decrease on the Quarter............				12,500

Malt, of which taxation was taken off to the amount of 1,500,000*l*. in 1822, shews an increase in duties received in 1824, in the year ending Oct. 10, of 244,272*l*. beyond 1823, which affords an example of the necessity of taxing an article only to such an amount as that the consumption shall not diminish; and of the absurdity of overburdening the duties on any particular object of taxation with the idea of increasing the revenue.

The immense amount of floating unemployed capital in England, may be judged from the fact, that while schemes are projected, and companies actually formed for various useful speculations at home to the amount of nearly 20,000,000*l*., the foreign stock raised here between 1822 and 1824, or in two years, amounts to no less a sum than 47,815,000*l*. independently of sums directly invested by individuals in the French and other funds—an amount just equal to one year's revenue of the United Kingdom! As a matter of curious record for posterity we give the different heads :—

Columbian	1822		£ 2,000,000
Ditto	1824		4,750,000
Chile	1822		1,000,000
Buenos Ayres	1824		1,000,000
Peruvian	1822 and 1824		1,200,000
Brazilian	1824		3,200,000
Spanish	182[illegible]		1,500,000
Ditto	1823		1,500,000
Portuguese	1823		1,500,000
Mexican	1824		3,200,000
Danish	1822		3,000,000
Austrian	1823		2,500,000
Prussian	1818		5,000,000
Ditto	1822		3,500,000
Russian	1822		3,500,000
Neapolitan	1821 and 1822		6,165,000
Ditto	1824		2,500,000
Greek	1824		800,000
		Total	£ 47,815,000

Money continues, nevertheless, most abundant. The bank of Scotland has reduced its interest from three to two per Cent. The East India Company has signified its intention to reduce the interest upon its bonds from 3½ to 3 per Cent. after the fifth of April next. Not twelve months ago it reduced them from 4 to 3½; the amount in circulation is about 4,000,000*l.*

The Irish revenue has much improved, but from that country, usually so fertile in painful intelligence, there is nothing for the present month worthy of record. The champion of Orangeism, Sir Harcourt Lees, has been endeavouring to make proselytes on this side the Channel—to awaken a spirit of anti-popery in England. Except among a few sapient individuals, who, like himself, hope to obtain a species of patronage in the mode by which demagogues destitute of influence among the wiser part of society have always been accustomed to ferret for it, no impression has or can be produced by such an instrument. Sir Harcourt may be a sage in Ireland both at the altar and the dog-kennel, but his labours here can make no impression. It is said that a Colonel Fairman, deputy Grand Master of an Orange Institution, and a Mr. Eustace, a deputy Grand Secretary, were deputed to attend the Orange Apostle at Cambridge, and to usher him into the Metropolis. Here he would be but one of the million; and the halo of glory that surrounded him in Dublin in the eyes of his disciples, would not serve to distinguish him in the Strand or Pall-Mall from one of the vulgar herd. A meeting was held in London by some of his friends, at which a reporter for a public print was ordered away under the plea that it was private; and the great designs of the baronet for opening the eyes of the English people to the dangers of popery have ended in obscurity. We know the proper safeguard against Catholic principles is reason and common sense, and not persecution, nor tithes, nor a church establishment like that of Ireland, where the many are made subservient to the few, and the worth and riches of the country are lavished without adequate return. The church here is at least a different thing: it implies service and remuneration, not idleness, absenteeship, and enormous wealth. The efforts of the Viceroy, as far as he has been able to act, are shewing good fruits, and Ireland will by and by exhibit her gratitude, provided the new system be persevered in.

A new code of regulations concerning the appointment of persons to commissions in the army has been issued; the principle of which is, that no one shall be eligible till he has attained the age of sixteen, and that all recommendations shall certify the eligibility of the person in respect to education, character, connexions, and bodily health, and that he is prepared immediately to join any regiment to which he may be appointed.

Several young Greeks have arrived in this country for their education. Ten, in all, are to be educated here, upon the invitation of Mr. Bentham. Four of them have arrived in company with Mr. Blaquiere, the agent of the Greek committee.

Government, according to the daily Journals, is about to withdraw the pittance to the Spanish refugees which it had till now allowed them to sustain life: thus it deprives itself of the credit of an act which most men of every party in this country deemed generous and honourable. The reason alleged is, that it gives offence to the flagitious despot who so misrules in Spain, and to the members of the *Holy* Pandemonium. Had the scanty allowance never been granted, the thing would not have looked so bad. When the monks and the dregs of the most misruled and dissipated country in Europe, whose conduct was among the main causes of a bloody revolution, fled hither, they were pensioned and fed—sympathized with and supported by our government; and they have shewn their gratitude for it! But those who laboured (as we did once to better the state of this country) to establish national freedom, and to curb the rage of a tyrant who little merited their humane treatment of him, are to be marked objects of neglect, and we are to cease to be generous to pamper the eternal enemies of freedom. If their signifying their displeasure at this act be not an interference with the internal affairs of this country, we know not what is. There was a time when England would have been too nobly proud to have looked at such a circumstance but as an insult—now she can stoop!

THE COLONIES.

Despatches were lately received from Cape Coast Castle, dated the 30th of June, giving an account of another action with the Ashantees. The first despatch is from Lieut.-Colonel Sutherland, detailing the proceedings since the previous despatches. A second, dated July 17, after some prefatory matter, gives the following account of the battle and its successful result:—

"On the 11th July, soon after daylight, the enemy was seen descending in several masses of great strength into, and forming his line across, the valley leading to the right of our position, which was about half a mile from the town; and about two in the afternoon, his advance having been fired upon by our skirmishers, a general engagement was brought on, which at dusk, half-past six P. M. I am happy to say, terminated in his being defeated at all points, and obliged to retire; two camps on the right of his position, which he had weakened to reinforce his left, having been burnt and plundered by part of our unorganized forces, who, although daily driven out of town to their posts at the point of the bayonet, to do them justice, fought on this occasion for four hours with great courage, particularly on the right, against which the utmost efforts of the enemy, who fought bravely, were directed, and which he repeatedly advanced in masses to turn and attack, without however making the least impression. Our loss in killed and wounded, I am sorry to say, has been considerable. One officer, Lieutenant Swanzy, Royal African Colonial Corps, a most zealous and promising young man, and twice slightly wounded before the fatal shot took effect, and one hundred and three men killed, and four hundred and forty-eight men wounded: but it is matter of great satisfaction, and a proof of how well the action must have been sustained, although fought in thick bush, that the enemy, by his own account, has not to boast of having cut off a single head from our killed, or of having taken even one prisoner from us of any description—a circumstance the more remarkable if the numerical disparity of the contending bodies is considered; ours, in position, where a strong reserve was always kept, not exceeding nineteen officers and five thousand and fifty-three rank and file, of whom only two hundred and eighty-five were regulars; whilst the Ashantee force, as seen during the morning, cannot be estimated at less than sixteen thousand fighting men. Their loss in killed and wounded on this day could not be ascertained, but their dead are very numerous on the scene of action, and numbers of prisoners and deserters brought in since state it to be great, and that many chiefs or captains were killed and wounded. On the 12th, the enemy again appeared drawn up in the valley, apparently with the design of making another attempt on our positions; and in order to draw him into some movement that might expose his intentions, I twice or thrice ordered a body of skirmishers to creep up to, open a fire on him, and then retire. This fire was each time returned with great animation from the enemy's whole line for about half an hour (his divisions, it is said, and as I thought at the time, firing on each other), after our skirmishers had, agreeably to their orders, retired unobserved; but as he made no demonstration of advance up to two in the afternoon, I directed a few random shot from a field-piece to be fired through the bush in his direction, on which he retired towards the head of the valley, where he still remained on the 13th, during the night of which he disappeared altogether, taking the direction of the Government Garden, Elmina, and Fetue, towards Doonquah, which is on the direct route to Ashantee. We have since heard that the result of the action and unpopularity of the war, together with the enemy's horrible sufferings and losses from disease and want of provisions, had elicited strong symptoms of insubordination and discontent in the Ashantee army; that as early as the night of the 11th whole bands had deserted from the King; that four out of six captains, who had been retaken, had been beheaded after being tortured, the other two remaining prisoners in heavy logs: but that, notwithstanding these examples, His Majesty was now making his way back, accompanied by only a few hundreds of followers: in proof of which, it is said, he was yesterday obliged to move with his own guard to cover a convoy of gunpowder from Elmina, which had been assailed, and three barrels captured by fifty or sixty scouts I had ordered out in that direction, with a view of ascertaining his hiding-place; and I have little doubt that numbers of the Ashantees will be cut off during their retreat by the Wassaws and Fantees. I am happy to inform your Lordship, that I have reason to approve of the conduct of every individual, whether of the Army, Navy, or Marines, employed in these operations, which, if not brilliant, were at least extremely harassing and arduous, and throughout which, I trust, His Majesty's Government will be satisfied that all did their duty, and that to this period as much has been effected as our means, the nature of the country in which we acted, and circumstances we were placed in, would permit. Where all evinced zeal and alacrity in the discharge of their several duties, it may, perhaps, be deemed supererogatory to particularise any; but I cannot, in justice to the service, omit to direct your Lordship's attention to the merits and devotion to the public service always displayed by Major Chisholm, Royal African Corps, whose conduct in command of the right brigade, which bore the brunt of the battle of the 11th, was every thing I could wish; as was that of Captain David Campbell, of the same corps, at the head of the Cape Coast Division, on the extreme right, which was warmly engaged throughout the day; of Captain Dowson of that regiment, commanding the reserve (regulars and militia) also engaged; and of Lieutenant W. O. Aitcheson, Royal Marine Artillery, in charge of the field-pieces in position on this occasion. I beg leave also to request your Lordship's notice of the services of Major Purdon, Royal African Corps, commanding

the left brigade; of the zeal and enterprise of Captain Blenkarne, of the same regiment, who some time ago volunteered to proceed to Accra, in an open canoe, to assist in collecting these auxiliary forces, whose opportune arrival at this crisis is to be mainly attributed to his praiseworthy and indefatigable exertions, and who in these operations commanded the British Accra Division (in the left brigade), part of which on the 11th burnt two of the enemy's camps; of the important services of Captain Ricketts, 2d West India Regiment, Brigade Major to the Forces, in performance of various essential duties, and who was wounded in the action in which the late Governor was killed; of Captain Hutchison, Annamaboo Militia, who having been severely wounded in the affair of the 21st of May was placed, on his partial recovery, in command of the Hill Tower, where he gave up his whole time to improving the defences of his post, the disciplining of his garrison, and to a most zealous and effectual discharge of his military duties; of Captain Scot, of His Majesty's ship *Swinger*, late of the *Victor*; and of Lieutenant Drew, First of the *Thetis*, who commanded the seamen and marines employed on shore. I deem it a pleasing duty to acquaint your Lordship, that I received the most cordial co-operation and effectual aid from Major de Richelieu, the Governor of His Danish Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast, who made use of his best influence and means to collect and equip a strong body of Danish dependants, who arrived at Cape Coast under the command of Captain Poulson, a Danish Officer, with the other auxiliaries, and fought bravely in the recent engagement. To Captain Sir John Phillimore, Knt. C. B. of His Majesty's ship *Thetis*, the senior Naval Officer present, my best thanks are eminently due for the very great and cordial assistance he repeatedly rendered to me, in landing the seamen and marines of his own ship, and *Swinger* brig of war, to garrison the fort whenever it became necessary to march the troops out of it, to reinforce those engaged or in position, for the liberality of the supplies of powder, lead, &c. which he furnished to the utmost extent of his power, and for employing his ship, men, and means, in every way in which they could possibly benefit the public service; and as this experienced Officer was present during the whole period embraced in this despatch, acquainted with every occurrence detailed in it, and an eye-witness to many of them, and the difficulties we had to contend with, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to him for any particular information you may wish to obtain relative thereto.

W. SUTHERLAND, Lieut. Col. 2d West India Regt. commanding the Forces."

This despatch is followed by one from Lieut. Col. Grant, stating the continued retreat of the Ashantees; and also by a letter from Commodore Bullen to the Admiralty, detailing the assistance rendered to the forces by the boats of the ships of war.

Accounts from India mention a number of deaths at Madras by Cholera Morbus. A long despatch from Gen. Campbell, dated Rangoon, May 19, affords details which are in substance, that the expedition directed against that place, the principal seaport of the Burmese, succeeded in its object, and took possession of the town, after no great resistance from the forts and batteries: but the Burmese continued to make a resistance in the neighbourhood in small detached parties. On the other hand, the Burmese had gained some successes on the side of Chittagong, where there was a very small Company's force to oppose them; and two large ships belonging to Bombay had been ordered to proceed from Madras to Chittagong, with troops to meet the enemy in that quarter. This success on the part of the Burmese had created a temporary alarm among the inhabitants of Calcutta, which, however, had subsequently very much abated. The opinion prevails at Bombay that, from the plan of resistance adopted by the Burmese, although the issue of the contest could hardly be doubtful, its duration would be much greater than had been at first anticipated. A party of the 38th grenadiers had an affair with about 400 Burmese at a place called Kheman, distant about thirteen miles to the westward of the town; they proceeded by water, accompanied by some of the row-boats and the boats of the *Liffey*. The Burmese were in a stockade, and stood well until the troops got fairly in, when a severe lesson was given them; upwards of three hundred of them being killed. Lieutenant Kerr, of the 38th, and one private, were killed; Lieut. Wilkinson of the *Liffey*, and nine men of the 38th, and three or four seamen wounded. The following is a list of persons imprisoned and placed in irons by the Burmese government at Rangoon on the approach of the British army, for the purpose of being put to death:—Mr. J. Snowball, British; Mr. J. Turner, ditto; Mr. William Roy, ditto; Mr. A. Fench, ditto; Mr. H. W. Thompson, ditto; Mr. R. J. Thrill, ditto; Mr. R. Wyatt, ditto; Mr. G. H. Roys, country born; Mr. Arratoon, Armenian; Mr. P. Aide, Greek; Rev. J. Slade, American Missionary, Rev. —— Hough, American Missionary, taken out of irons, and sent by the Burmese on board the *Liffey* to beg the firing might cease.

FOREIGN STATES.

The new King of France on ascending the throne endeavoured apparently to conciliate popular favour. The censorship on the press has been taken off, and this act, which cannot be looked upon as that of the minister who had just laid it on, augured well for the line of conduct which was to be adopted—or impressed the public mind with the idea of that which would be followed by the sovereign. Already Louis XVIII., who united in his person and conduct, according to his flatterers, every virtue under heaven, has shared the fate of monarchs in similar circumstances, and been forgotten by them in the adulation paid to Charles X. Unfortunately, however, the mask has been accidentally flung aside, and the influence of priestcraft, in the new order of things, has been openly and palpably displayed. An unlucky player, against whom no charge but that of belonging to a profession which, at all events, does not add the vice of hypocrisy to its character, was, as in the case of Madame Raucour, refused the rites of the church. The people shewed the indignation they felt at such conduct, and were proceeding to insist upon the service being performed, when the Gendarmes were let loose upon them, and the unfortunate player interred under the swords of the military, who aided the priests in this their Christian display of ferocity. Many persons are said to have been wounded. How this will tell among the most changeable people in the world—how it will strengthen the minister's hands, remains to be seen; and whether the bigotry of those who govern will not, now the veil is thrown aside, proceed to establish the authority of the church in full plenitude. Three-fourths of the French army are to be withdrawn from Spain.

The session of the States General of the Netherlands opened on the 18th. The following is the speech of the King, who may be considered as the only constitutional monarch on the Continent of Europe, and whose sway forms a striking contrast, in the tranquillity, contentedness, and improving state of his people, with those governed *paternally*, on the principles of Metternich and Pozzo di Borgo.

"High and Mighty Lords! It is agreeable to me to open the Session by the communication that an alliance, subject to the common consent of your High Mightinesses, has been projected between my beloved youngest son and the youngest daughter of His Majesty the King of Prussia. This union, which Heaven will bless, will augment the happiness of my family, and especially that of my son; the bonds of relationship and friendship which already exist between me and my Illustrious Ally will be strengthened by it. Since your last meeting, not only have the most friendly relations and the most pacific sentiment been maintained between this kingdom and all the Powers of Europe, but the hope is revived that an engagement with the neighbouring and friendly Powers will give a freer course to commerce, and to the produce of our soil and manufactures more extensive markets, than can be procured by prohibitions or restrictions."

It then proceeds, after some remarks on its territorial and commercial engagements with England:—

"The higher branches of instruction, as well as primary education, every where diffuse their salutary effects. The fine arts flourish. The harvest has again been abundant. The continued decrease of the price of grain has rendered it necessary to institute a further examination into the interest of the farmers in relation to those of the consumers. I depend on the co-operation of your High Mightinesses to determine the means which seem to me calculated to answer the wish which your assembly has expressed on this subject. Meantime the abundance of provisions has had a favourable effect on the means of subsistence of the people. The object of my constant solicitude is to cause the sources of industry to flow freely and abundantly, and to open new ones. The establishment of necessary or useful communications (Canals and Roads), and the improvement of those that exist, continue to engage my attention. The laws in the National Militia are now executed without any embarrassment. My desire to free also this execution from all difficulties as to the past will give occasion to a project of law." — His Majesty entering on the subject of the finances of the kingdom, stated, "That a farther reduction of the public expenditure would be proposed to the Budget; some measures will be proposed to the States General relative to the coin and to the debt, towards the redemption of which it is proposed to assign two millions of florins. Some changes in the Tariff of import and export duties will be required for the advantage of the national manufactures, and more especially of agriculture." His Majesty farther announced, "That the civil code would be completed during the Session, except some chapters to be added when the code of civil proceedings should be finished, which code, as well as those of criminal proceedings and of commerce, are confided to a Committee, so that the time when the national legislation may be introduced, is rapidly approaching." "Thus," concluded his Majesty, "may each year of the re-establishment of our independence bring new benefits to the country! I shall endeavour, with the aid of Providence, to contribute to it by persevering zeal, and I confidently rely in the co-operation of your High Mightinesses."

Ferdinand of Spain continues his besotted career. Persecutions increase. Persons of all ranks are taking refuge at Gibraltar or in England;—twenty-four

hours only being allowed to prepare for quitting Madrid. Bands of insurgents augment their numbers, and a party of Guerillas lately entered Tarracon, only twelve leagues from Madrid, and put to death the Alcaide, three of the authorities, and eleven town's people, in retaliation for the murder of two of the constitutional party there—they then effected a safe retreat. A proclamation, the most sanguinary in the annals of modern times, has been issued from the superintendent general of police. Of this precious document the following is an extract:—

"No: no other opinion can be maintained; their" (the suspected) "treason and their apostasy are incorrigible. *With their extermination alone can the public tranquillity be secured.* But what a difficult undertaking! Secured in their masonic caverns, walled in their towers, hidden in their secret cabins, who can combat them? *But let all our works shew that this is really the object towards which our exertions are directed;* that zeal for religion and the King devour our heart; that after our idolised Sovereign and his Royal Family, nothing is more dear to us, nothing so much deserves our consideration, as those who, urged by a loyalty without limits, have voluntarily devoted themselves to defend our altars, our throne, and our property; and *I am certain that all the good will assist us in the discovery and persecution of this race of iniquity, who can only live between irreligion and anarchy.*"

Military commissions and condemnations are the order of the day. Ferdinand, with the caprice which is ever the concomitant of tyranny, changes and disgraces his ministers as the whim of the moment prompts. The last batch is to be imprisoned or transported; in it were General Cruz, the war minister, and Erro, the minister of finance. Vengeance, anarchy, and blood reign every where in this unhappy country, which the Holy Alliance has restored to "social order," "paternal rule," and the enjoyment, in their ideas, of a king's privileges and a people's happiness!

The Greeks have again and again been victorious over the Ottoman barbarians. Their successes must arouse every nobler feeling in the bosoms of all who have virtue enough left to admire true fortitude in danger, perseverance in resisting a formidable enemy, and the courage that survives hope. While nations deeming themselves more civilized succumb to foreign armies, and bend the neck to their yoke, thinking only of preserving their property and their safety, and shrinking from the principles that were ever on their lips when danger was afar off; the Greek has met death with a courage and resistance never surpassed, and has rivalled the ancient deeds of Salamis and Thermopylæ. At Ipsara "they fought with a courage never equalled, and when every hope was lost, they plunged with their wretched children from the rocks headlong into the sea! One of these poor children at Smyrna, a slave to a Turk of distinction, said that his mother shot the first man who broke into the house, but was speedily overpowered. His father fought for a long time: he at length retired into a room where the family had taken refuge: he killed his three little brothers, and twice lifted the sword to despatch him. He was the favourite of his father! his resolution failed him; and the wretched parent had only time to use the weapon on himself, when the room was broken into by the Turks." At Cos and Samos the fleets of the Ottoman Porte have been beaten by forces much inferior; seventy-four vessels taken or destroyed, and thousands of Turks have perished—so that their efforts by sea during the present campaign have been rendered abortive. The Greeks having published a proclamation against neutral flags conveying troops and ammunition for the Turks, which was worded rather strongly, though the effect must have still been the same in case of the resistance of neutral vessels so employed, and (who can doubt the resistance of a transport under a neutral flag, filled with Turks, to a Greek vessel?) neutral blood must have inevitably been shed; Sir V. Adam issued a strange proclamation, ordering reprisals. The matter is stated to have been since arranged, but it does not seem that the correct particulars have yet reached this country.

The affairs of South America appear to go on prosperously. In Colombia an act had passed the house of representatives, and no doubt was entertained that it would be adopted by the senate, placing the citizens of the United States of America, and all Englishmen on a footing with Colombians, in forwarding their business through the custom-house and all the public offices; and a new scale of duties on the importation of foreign goods was daily expected to be promulgated, in which the oppressively high rates charged on various articles of British manufactures would be very much reduced. The British Consul-General, Mr. Henderson, had been assiduous in his efforts to protect the interest and freedom of trade. Bolivar had relinquished into the hands of Congress the salary of 30,000 dollars assigned to him by the law of the 23d of July 1823, and expressed his wish to serve free of charge to the Republic, until the war in Peru is terminated.

THE DRAMA.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

The latter nights of the season have been enlivened by a new farce called *The Bashful Man*, in which Mr. Mathews performed the principal, or rather the only character. It was written evidently to give this great humourist and observer of life an opportunity of displaying his faculties with the benefit of dramatic aids; and it would be unfair to criticize it, as if it made pretensions to any other merit than that of affording scope to his powers. The incidents are chiefly taken from a paper in Mr. Cumberland's Observer, which gives a ludicrous picture of the misfortunes attendant on excessive bashfulness, and it is entirely devoted to the service of Mr. Mathews. He is the Bashful Man—Young Mr. Blushington, fresh from college, just entered on a large estate, and fearful of offending, as if he were still a servitor at Oxford without a penny. Mr. Mathews is not young, nor capable of looking so; and his warmest admirers will hardly assert that he is bashful; but he is Mr. Mathews, and, therefore, he can play any thing,—from the old Scotchwoman up to Othello! How does he play Mr. Blushington? Not by looking like a young collegian, nor yet by looking modest, but by giving a most ludicrous picture of a man extremely absent, and, therefore, always making blunders, and excessively nervous, and therefore always making them worse. His society is courted by a neighbouring Baronet, in whose judgment his rent-roll covers a multitude of oddities, and by his fair daughter, who is in love with him, nobody can imagine why, except that her excessive want of bashfulness is necessary to shew off the awkwardness of Mr. Mathews. Most reluctantly he goes to the house on a visit, accompanied by Mr. W. Chapman as his valet, who certainly has brass for two, and encounters a most laughable succession of mishaps. First, he lets off a fine speech, prepared for his host, at the butler; then he, on the first introduction, treads on the Baronet's gouty toe, pulls away a painted board, representing a folio edition of Xenophon, breaks the head of a chalk Socrates, throws down the ink on a scarlet cloth, wipes it up with his handkerchief, and most successfully transfers it from his handkerchief to his face. At dinner, new perils beset him. He manages to cut a fowl into parallelograms; drinks vinegar with the lady, burns his mouth with pudding, oversets the salt and then throws it into the eyes of the company to break the charm; and, at last, overwhelmed by a series of miseries, runs off and drags the tablecloth with its various appendages after him! In all this our actor is exceedingly natural; though he is more like an abstracted than a diffident man; but his choicest pieces of humour and truth are in the second act, where his indefatigable friends force themselves upon him as visitors. He is left alone with the young lady;—and here his embarrassment, his gallantry struggling with his *mauvaise honte*, and his distress when she pretends to faint and falls into his arms, are irresistibly comic. But this is not all;—he gets tipsy for the benefit of his mistress and the audience, and gives an admirable representation of drunkenness in all its gradations, intellectual and physical. It is difficult to conceive any thing more complete than this scene. The rest of the performers had very little to do, but did very sensibly that little, which, at greater establishments, inferior actors would probably think it beneath their dignity to do at all.

The season concluded with an address from the heartiest of managers, Bartley, in which he thanked the audience for more distinguished patronage than the theatre ever before received. Every one who like us has been in London all the summer, will testify that this success has been well deserved. Miss Stephens and Braham have both been engaged at nightly salaries of 25*l.* each; Mathews has been induced to appear in the drama at the same sum, with extra advantages; and Miss Kelly, the first of comic and serious actresses, has been as usual at home. Besides these stars of the first magnitude, Mr. Arnold collected a very efficient company; Phillips and Miss Harwey with the charm of novelty; Wrench, the easiest of actors; Keeley, a finished miniature of helplessness and starvation; the lively and flippant Mrs. J. Weiphert, who, though some time married, seems fresh from boarding-school; Power, the least unpleasant of Irishmen; Chapman, a pert but agreeable coxcomb; and Miss Noel, one of the most lady-like and tasteful of singers, who gave up a part with a grace. These and others, almost equally worthy of mention, have assisted so cordially in the general business of the theatre, that never, within our recollection, have dramas been so uniformly well played as by them. The very lowest parts have been performed so correctly, that an old play-goer, who remembered the days when a few great names were less regarded than the general effect, declared to us he felt old times come again when he

sat in the pit of the Lyceum, for he was often pleased and never disgusted from the beginning to the end of the evening. This is no slight praise; and if to this we add the introduction of Weber's extraordinary music into England, and the generous spirit, in which the best appliances were supplied, we shall give only a dry catalogue of the claims which Mr. Arnold has established to gratitude for the past, and confidence for the future.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Wycherley's comedy of "The Country Wife," docked into "The Country Girl," has been revived at this theatre, for the purpose of introducing a young lady to the town as Miss Peggy. Her *debut* was a rich treat to the amiable class of Pittites, who take an especial delight in the blushes and the tremblings of a very young lady on her "first appearance on any stage." We never witnessed such real and distressing alarm; such a fearful shrinking from the thousand eyes which met the candidate on her entrance. The poor girl turned away, burst into tears, and would have made her escape if not withheld by the friendly interposition of Mrs. Clifford, who performed Althea. When she recovered herself a little, she proved that her terrors did not arise from a consciousness of inequality to the part she had undertaken; for she played it in a style of captivating archness. Her figure is elegant, though *petite* and immature, and her voice singularly articulate and sweet. She wanted the breath and cordiality which rendered the part so delicious in Mrs. Jordan's hands; but it could scarcely be rendered more correct or vivacious. The comedy, much of which is in the author's airiest manner, ought to be carried off with buoyancy of spirits and grace of demeanour; but the actors, with the exception of the fair *debutante* and Mr. Vining, were sad realities. Mr. Williams is a man of sturdy talent; but it is a dull joke to assert that he was ever a man of wit and pleasure about town;—and of Mr. W. Johnson and his intolerably respectable compeers the less said the better. Vining fluttered and lisped amusingly through Sparklish, and hit off the intoxication produced by light French wine on an empty head, to a hair. Miss Peggy has disappeared from the bills, in which she never achieved a name,—we hope to practise in the country, and to come back again with confidence in herself, and humour enriched by observation, and enliven the town with a species of comic power, which has long been wanting.

A farce in one act, called "Birds without Feathers," founded on the notion of a lad educated in ignorance of the whole female sex, was produced, and after a fair and impartial trial, convicted of incorrigible dulness. After the exhaustion of this fancy, by Dryden, in the scenes which he has dared to introduce, among the pure beauties of the "Tempest," the powerful offence of a master-spirit, this attempt of a petty larceny poet, was not to be borne. If he thought to be sheltered by the authorized sacrilege of the greater culprit, he shewed a lamentable ignorance of the present fashion, which consigns little rogues to execution without a thought, and reserves its finest sympathies for those who murder by wholesale, and brilliantly throw ruin on a hundred families.

"The Road to Ruin" has been admirably played here, with the exception of Old Dornton, which it is hard to believe any performer would undertake voluntarily, while Munden is fresh in our recollections, and walking as briskly about Covent-garden as ever. Dowton, though capable of strong pathos, is coarse; Farren, more refined, is dry and testy; and neither has the least idea of the generous dotage of the great comedian who has left us. But Harley as Goldfinch, Mrs. Glover as the Widow, and Vining in Elliston's capital part of Harry Dornton, were excellent; and, on the first representation, Mrs. West performed Sophia cleverly. This part has been transferred to Miss Kelly from the English Opera, who plays it, as she does every thing she attempts, better than any one living. Her engagement here quite redeems the Haymarket season; but why is she not at one of the winter theatres, playing triumphantly in Shakspeare's comedies?

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The only novelty which has yet been produced here is the opera of Freischutz, which was attended with such brilliant success at the Lyceum. In vocal strength it is decidedly inferior to the best representations at the former house, and just equal to its worst; as instead of Braham and Miss Stephens, there are only Pearman and Miss Paton, and the other performers are nearly the same at both houses. But the orchestra is, of course, far more powerful and complete at Covent Garden; and as the most remarkable beauty of the composition is instrumental, the weakness of the cast is of less importance than usual. The effect of the overture, strange, solemn, and wild, is now electrical; it holds the house in a deep silence, and deserves to usher in a tale of really awful and various interest—a striking alternation of mysterious terrors, of real passion, and of human sorrow and joy. The story, however, robbed of half its interest, at the Lyceum, is here utterly

spoiled, and rendered destitute of signification and aim. In the original, Wilhelm, the favoured lover of Agnes, is wrought on to forge for himself the unerring bullets, and is implicated in all the guilt of a connexion with the powers of darkness. At the Lyceum, the interest of this situation was diminished by making him a mere spectator of the mystic rites, consenting to receive the benefit of the wickedness, but refusing to share its dangers. At Covent Garden, the interest is destroyed by representing him as resisting all the attempts to seduce him, and by making a drunken buffoon the victim and comrade of Caspar. The moment of his introduction to the magic circle was most dangerous; and indeed, if he had not been lost among the magnificent horrors which followed, the fiend might have suffered a premature condemnation. Of these prodigies, it is impossible to speak too highly, for the taste of those who care for such radiant toys. The tempest; the witch of the glen; the skeleton chase in the air, made more real by the cracking of whips, and the sound of horses; the fiery figure rolled across the stage in a car of flame; and the appearance of the black huntsman in the midst, made palpable to sight as to feeling the strangest dreams of the nursery. It was the triumph of practical imagination and scenic invention. The whole representation went off with a success which, we trust, will assist in heightening our taste for the original music of other countries, and in inspiring the true genius of our own.

VARIETIES.

The Scotch Novels—In Captain Medwin's "Conversations with Lord Byron," the following conversation is interesting, as being almost decisive of the question as to the author of the Scottish novels. "I never travel," says Lord Byron, "without Scott's novels, they are a perfect library in themselves; a perfect literary treasure. I could read them once a year with new pleasure." I asked him if he was certain about the novels being Sir Walter Scott's? "Scott as much as owned himself the author of Waverley to me at Murray's shop. I was talking to him about that novel, and lamented that its author had not carried back the story nearer to the time of the Revolution. Scott, entirely off his guard, said, 'Ay, I ought to have done so, but,'—there he stopped. It was in vain to attempt to correct himself; he looked confused, and relieved his embarrassment by a precipitate retreat.—He spoiled the fame of his poetry by his superior prose. He has such extent and versatility of powers in writing, that, should his novels ever tire the public, which is not likely, he will apply himself to something else, and succeed as well."

Effect of Oxygen on Glow-Worms.—It is an interesting experiment (says Mr. Parkes) to place a glow-worm within a jar of oxygen gas in a dark room. The insect will shine with much greater brilliancy than it does in atmospheric air. As the luminous appearance depends on the will of the animal, this experiment probably affords an instance of the stimulus which this gas gives to the animal system.

The Language of Birds.—From the notes and tones of our domestic fowl alone we could produce a variety of instances to shew that they are adapted and directed to particular occasions, all expressive of and working to a *meaning* and an *end*. We might dwell upon the difference of their tones or vocal sounds when they come cheerily forth at early morn, themselves gay, humble, and sprightly, like itself; and the drawling gravity of their notes suited to the loiter and slowness of their step, when day is drawing to a close, and they are sauntering in the direction of their dormitory and their perch. As the air, activity, and gaiety of morn were greeted with their poor but best music, in brisk and flippant salutation, so are their retiring notes expressive of the quietude and composure of the evening hour: their farewel requiem to the day. It was the observation of Dr. Jenner, that the songs of birds varied in character with the varying season of the year. The most familiar instance was the robin. Spring and autumn afforded, of course, the most favourable specimens of the justness of his observation, by exhibiting the lovely song of this bird at its greatest distances; comprehending also its different gradations of composition and character of touch, from brilliant sprightliness to the graver tones of 'lengthened sweetness long drawn out.' But this sagacious observer of nature applied a similar remark to all song birds.

Ornithology.—A fine specimen of the Sphinx Convolvuli, or Unicorn Hawk-Moth, was lately caught near Wigton. This is one of the rarest and largest of British Lepidopterous insects, the expansion of its wings measuring nearly five inches. Their general colour is gray, the upper pair being clouded, and the

lower pair barred with black. The body is elegantly varied with red, black, and white spots. The eyes are strikingly large and phosphorescent; the tongue spiral, and very long. Its larvæ is chiefly found upon the Convolvulus Sepium, goes into the pupa state under ground, and changes into the perfect insect in the month of September. It flies in the evening, and feeds upon the nectar of flowers, which it extracts with its long tongue whilst upon the wing, after the manner of humming birds.

Peculiar Fracture of Quartz.—Dr. Brewster lately had occasion to examine a fractured specimen of quartz, in which the two new surfaces were of such a nature as to be incapable of reflecting light, and, therefore, appeared quite black. At first, it was supposed that a thin film of opaque and finely-divided matter had insinuated itself into a fissure of the crystal; but this opinion was soon overturned, and Dr. Brewster concluded that the effect was due to the surfaces being composed of short slender filaments of quartz, whose diameter was so exceeding small, that they were incapable of reflecting a single ray of the strongest light. The surfaces were perfectly transparent to transmitted light; no detergent substances had any effect on them, nor had hot acids; but when immersed in oil of anise seeds, a substance, which approaches to quartz in its refractive power, the blackness disappeared, and the piece of quartz behaved like any other piece of quartz. Upon removing the oil, the original state was restored, and the filamentous or velvety nature of the surface was rendered evident to the eye, by the slight change of tint produced by pressing the filaments to one side. Dr. Brewster concludes that the thickness of the filaments cannot exceed one-third of the one-millionth part of an inch, or one-fourth of the thinnest part of a soap-bubble.—*Edin. Jour. Science.*

Impermeability of Glass to Water.—It has sometimes, though not often, we believe, been suggested, that glass and siliceous minerals are permeable to water. The Rev. M. Campbell, in a voyage to South Africa sent two globular bottles, hermetically-sealed, to a depth of 1200 feet in the sea, by two leads, one of 22lb., and the other of 28lb. When the rope was brought up by the exertion of ten men for a quarter of an hour, both vessels were found empty.—*Qtly. Jour. of Science.*

On Digitaline, by M. Royer.—The active principle of Digitalis was obtained by digesting a pound of the plant of commerce in ether, first cold, and then heated under pressure; the solution was filtered and evaporated, the residuum dissolved in water and filtered, the solution treated with hydrated oxide of lead, the whole evaporated and digested in ether, which dissolved out the active principle; on evaporation it appeared as a brown pasty substance, slowly restoring the blue colour of reddened litmus paper, very bitter and very deliquescent. It is very difficult to obtain it crystallized, but a drop of its solution in alcohol, evaporated on glass, over a lamp, when examined by a microscope, gave abundance of minute crystals. That conviction might be obtained of the active nature of this substance, a grain was dissolved in about 180 grains of water, and injected into the abdomen of a rabbit; in a few minutes respiration diminished, the circulation diminished, and the animal speedily died without agitation or pain, which is the more remarkable as the rabbit is convulsed with great facility. Half a grain in 120 grains of water, ejected into the veins of a cat, caused a similar death in about fifteen minutes. One grain and a half in half an ounce of water, introduced into the jugular vein of a dog, caused death in five minutes. In all these cases the arterial blood presented a decidedly venomous tint, and coagulated with difficulty.—*Bib. Univ.* xxvi. 102.

Analysis of Male Fern Root.—According to M. Morin, this root, which is employed with success as an anthelmintic, owes that property to a fatty substance, capable of being saponified, of a nauseous odour quite like that of the root, of a very disagreeable taste, heavier than water, distilling with water, and when burnt giving a dense, aromatic smoke. The root contains besides, gallic and acetic acids, uncrystallizable sugar, tannin, starch, a gelatinous matter insoluble in water and alcohol, ligine, and various salts, which are found in its ashes. M. Morin considers the fatty part as formed of a fixed and a volatile oil; but he has not given proofs sufficient, and it is desirable that he should make the characteristic principle of this root better known.—*Ann. de Chim.* xxvi. 219.

Lithotomy.—The operation of lithotomy was lately successfully performed by Mr. W. Mogford, veterinary surgeon, on a horse, the property of James Veal, esq. of Hatherley, Devon: the stone weighed more than 4½ ounces. The horse is perfectly recovered.

Climate of London.—The climate of London as dependant on its atmospheric phenomena, has been thus illustrated by Mr. J. F. Daniels, in his "Meteorological Essays," viz. The mean pressure of the atmosphere, as denoted by the barometer, 29·881 inches of mercury. The range being from 30·82 to 28·12 inches, and

mean daily fluctuation ·015 inch: the mean temperature derived from the daily *maxima* (its mean being 56°·1) and the *minima* (its mean being 42°·5), of the thermometer of Fahrenheit, was 49°·5: the range from 90° to 11°. The force of radiation from the sun averaged 23°·3 in the day, and that from the earth at night 4°·6: the highest temperature of the sun's rays was 154°, and the lowest temperature on the surface of the earth 5°. The mean *dew point* was 44°·5, calculated from the daily *maxima* and *minima*, made up of the following proportions of the mean, from eight points of the wind, viz.

75 days S.W.	48°·6		37 days S.E.	45°·6	
72 days W.	44·8		29 days N.	40·1	
58 days N.W.	41·3		27 days E.	42·3	
44 days N.E.	40·7		23 days S.	48·7	

The range of the dew point was from 70° to 11°; the pressure of the vapour varying with it from 0.770 inch to 0.103 inch. The greatest degree of *dryness*, or least degree of moisture, as indicated by the author's hygrometric scale of 389, was 29°.

Northern Expedition.—Captain Parry's instructions are, to attempt to get through Prince Regent's Inlet, and to push for the coast of the American continent, which he hopes to reach somewhere about the Coppermine River. When he explored this inlet before, he was obstructed only by floe-ice, through which, in a favourable season, a passage may be found; and the general impression at that time was, that the land on both sides of it consisted of islands,—an opinion which has since been confirmed. Many channels doubtless exist amongst these islands, though at the time the search was abandoned in that quarter, they were blocked up by the prevalence of a northerly wind. If the more favourable appearance of the passage between Prince Leopold's Isles and Maxwell Bay had not taken them away at that time, perhaps a passage to the southward might have been found. The ice was moveable. We think the North American continent would be much more easily coasted from west to east, than in the opposite course; for when a vessel gets involved in the ice, she must follow the current, and might thus get through many straits, which are quite impassable in the opposite direction. The only objection seems to be the length of the previous voyage before entering the ice. As to the hope of success, it depends much upon chance. If Captain Parry succeeds in getting past the barrier formed by the chain of islands running from Melville Peninsula to the west side of Regent's Inlet, and enters the open sea about Point Turn-again, we have no doubt of his success. It would appear from Dr. Richardson's view of this subject, that the chief obstacle seems to be, as it were, in the threshold of the passage, where the difficulty, from the narrowness of the channels filled with ice brought down from the whole north coast by the current, is very great to a vessel proceeding to the westward. Captain Lyon is to anchor his vessel in Repulse Bay, and, carrying his boats and provisions across a peninsula supposed to be about forty miles broad, to commence his voyage along the coast next summer. We fear he will meet with some obstruction on first embarking, from the quantity of ice which will be set into the *bight* behind Melville Peninsula by the current. Still we expect he will find a passage for a boat close to the shore, carrying it of course occasionally across projecting points. The only objection to this mode of proceeding is, that it will cause him to coast all the inlets, instead of cutting across their entrances, and he will thus be compelled to waste that time by the ice, which Captain Franklin and Dr. Richardson were obliged to do from the slenderness of their vessels. When he has once succeeded in getting out of the bight, his task will be easy. The delay in this case will be in starting, and these seas are not open for boat-navigation more than six weeks at farthest. After reaching Point Turn-again, he returns to his ship. If he can make a tolerably straight course, his voyage along the coast and back again will be about 800 miles. Captain Franklin is to proceed in boats along the coast from Mackenzie's River to the westward, towards Behring's Straits. His arrangements have been made with great care. Depots of provisions are to be established near the sea, and we feel confident of his safety and success. Dr. Richardson leaves Captain Franklin at Mackenzie's River, with the view of examining, in all its details, the natural history of the country extending eastward to Coppermine River, and probably farther,—an investigation which cannot fail to procure for this distinguished traveller additional claims on the gratitude of the scientific world.—*Edinb. Phil. Journ.*

Castorina, a new animal substance.—The following substance is described by M. Bizio in the *Giornale de Fisica*, vii. 174. Some castor was boiled in six times its weight of alcohol, 0.85; the liquor filtered when hot and set aside for two or three days, gradually deposited a substance which had no regular form, was extremely light, and fell into powder under the fin-

gers. Alkalies had no action on this substance, when their solutions were boiled on it, except to remove colouring matter and thus render it purer. It was but slightly soluble in cold alcohol, more, as has been seen, in hot alcohol: cold water scarcely dissolved any of it, hot water took up a small portion. The cold solution in alcohol, when spontaneously evaporated, gave the substance in small prismatic acicular crystals, some lines in length, diaphanous and white. It dissolves in ether very readily. When heated it fuses and appears to boil, vapours arise from it, which in the open air burn brilliantly; in close vessels it gave the usual products of a vegetable substance, nothing occurring to indicate its animal origin.—*Quarterly Journal of Science.*

Aurora Borealis in Iceland.—Dr. Thienemann, who passed the winter of 1820-21 in Iceland, made numerous observations on the Aurora Borealis, of which the following are the general results:—1. The Aurora Borealis has its place in the lightest and highest clouds of our atmosphere. 2. It does not occur in the winter and at night-time only; but at all times, being visible, however, only in the absence of the sun's rays. 3. It has no determinate relation with the earth. 4. No sound occasioned by it has ever been heard. 5. The form in Iceland is generally that of an arc, extending from N.E. to W.S.W. 6. The motions are variable, but always occurring within the limits of the clouds containing the meteor.—*Revue Encyclopedique.*

New Method of destroying Calculi.—The method proposed by Dr. Civiale of destroying calculi in the bladder, has been reported on to the Academy of Sciences by M. Percy. The following is the account given of it in the *Annales de Chimie*:—A straight silver sound is introduced through the urethra into the bladder; it contains a second also of silver and hollow, and terminated by three spring branches which lie close together when confined by the principal sound, but when pushed forward beyond it separates and form a sort of cage, into which, after a little while, the stone is made to enter; the operator then closes the cage on it by drawing the interior sound towards himself. The second sound contains a long steel rod terminated at the extremity between the branches of the cage by a small circular saw, a file, or other instrument, according to circumstances. When the stone is well fixed, this rod is pushed against it, and by means of a wheel at its external extremity, and a spring bow, is made to revolve in the manner of a drill: immediately the dull sound of the rubbing, or breaking down of the calculus is heard; and the operation for the time is generally finished by the ejection of the fragments, greater or smaller both in size and number, which, mixed with the urine, or with injected warm water, pass by the urethra, already distended by the large sound. This process was practised before the Commissioners of the academy, Jan. 13, on a man named Gentil, thirty-two years of age. On the 3d February, the third day of operation, the stone was entirely removed; there had been scarcely any pain, and the patient always went on foot to M. Civiale's house. A man of the name of Laurent, of Rheims, was the second patient treated; the stone was broken with equal success, and was found to have a white kidney-bean for its nucleus. The third and last example before the Commissioners, was a man of the name of Peros, who had a stone as large as a pigeon's egg, its complete destruction was effected by the same means.—*Ann. de Chim.* xxvi. 96.

Mungo Park.—The Glasgow Courier gives the following communication respecting this ill-fated traveller, from notes made in 1822. "Duncanno, a negro, was born at Birnie Yaourie. He was in the Pass about to be mentioned, to sell collas, when he was seized by the Foulahs, carried off as a slave, and afterwards taken to the Gold Coast, where he was shipped on board a Portuguese vessel, and carried to Bahia, where he remained three years. He was employed in a Portuguese slave ship as a seaman, and returned to Africa in her, during Governor Maxwell's residence on the coast. Duncanno states, that he was in his native country, Birnie Yaourie, sixteen years ago (1808), when Mr. Park arrived there in a canoe with two masts; no persons landed. The canoe continued her course down the river, with the travellers in her. The king of Yaourie, aware of their danger, sent off eight canoes after them to warn them of it, and in one of the canoes was sent a red cow, intended as a present to the white men. Mr. Park did not communicate with them, but continued sailing onwards. The canoes followed, and at last Mr. Park, probably dreading hostile intentions, fired upon them, but fortunately did not kill any one. The canoes returned, but the king, anxious for the safety of the travellers, again sent people to proceed after them, requesting them to stop, and he would send people to shew them the safe and proper passage in the channel of the river. The messengers, however, could not overtake them. Park continued his voyage, till the vessel got amongst the rocks off Boussa, and was,

in consequence, "broke." Birnie Yaourie is in Houssa, but Boussa is not. The latter is in the country called Burgoo. Birnie Yaourie is by land distant one day's journey from Boussa, but by water one day and a half. Duncanno described the place or pass where the canoe was broke, to be like the cataracts in our mountains. The water ran with great force. The canoe was carried rapidly along, and before they could perceive their imminent danger, it struck with violence on some rocks, and was dashed to pieces. The people of Boussa stood upon the rocks projecting into the river, desirous, if possible, to afford the white men assistance; but the catastrophe was so sudden, and the violence of the stream so great, that they could not reach them. The break of the river on the rocks is described as dreadful, the whirlpools formed appalling, and the agitation of the waters so great, as almost to raise the canoe on its end, and precipitate its stem forwards into the gulfs below it. At the moment the vessel struck, Mr. Park had something in his hand, which he threw into the water, just as the vessel appeared to be going to pieces. The "water was too bad," so agitated that he could not swim, and he was seen to sink in it. There were "plenty" of other white men in the canoe, all of whom were drowned. The river there is as broad as from Le Fevre Point to Tagrin Point, Sierra Leone, or above four miles. There was a black man, a slave, who was saved from the canoe. This black man spoke the Foulah language, and was a slave to a Foulah man. When Duncanno left Yaourie, this man was still in Boussa; but he knows nothing more of him. Duncanno asserted positively that no person from Park's vessel landed at Birnie Yaourie, that the black was the only individual saved, and that that man only was left at Boussa. The people of Boussa went in canoes to this "bad place" in the river, where Park's vessel was broken, and where he was drowned, and some expert divers dived into the stream and picked up twelve pistols and two long musquets. "Plenty of people" went from Birnie Yaourie to Boussa to see the wreck, after the king of Boussa had sent to the king of Yaourie to inform him of the disaster. Park informed the black man who was in the boat, that in a week or two he should carry him with the canoe into a "great ocean," where the water was salt!"

Captain Cochrane.—Captain Cochrane, the Siberian traveller, was at Barbadoes early in August, on his way for a pedestrian tour in South America; and particularly over the Andes.

Exhalation of Water during Respiration.—Dr. Paoli and Professor Regnioli have had an opportunity of ascertaining the disputed point, whether the water exhaled in the act of respiration came from the lungs, or was owing to the exhalation formed in the aërial and nasal passages, as has been asserted by M. Majendie. Theresa A—— had undergone the operation of tracheotomy, and it was observed that the air passing from the wound in the trachea through a canula, became visible by the condensation of the aqueous vapour, at 4° R. A glass was applied, four inches distant from this canula, and was covered with moisture. M. Paoli enters into long discussions on the hypothesis usually advanced on this subject, and comes to the following conclusions:—1. That the aqueous vapour which accompanies the act of breathing, is formed from the whole surface of the respiratory organs. 2. That it takes place from simple exhalation from the mucous membrane investing these organs. 3. That all the oxygen gas, consumed in respiration, is employed in the production of carbonic acid. 4. That the formation of this acid begins in the lungs, goes on in the arteries, and in the circulation, is brought to the lungs with the venous blood, and that by this means the animal heat, produced by the combination of oxygen with the carbon of the blood, is extended to the whole animal economy.—*Med. Journal.*

Muriatic Acid in the Stomach.—The Annals of Philosophy contain a valuable notice from Mr. Children on the chemical nature of the acid found in the human stomach. The distressing disorder of the digestive functions, termed *dyspepsia*, has been commonly ascribed to the prevalence of acetous acid in the stomach; but for the purpose of determining the point, and consequently for administering such antidotes as the improved state of medical science might suggest, Dr. Prout last year made some experiments on the acid ejected from the stomach, and found it to be the muriatic acid, and not the acetous. Mr. Children says:—"An acquaintance of mine, who occasionally suffers severely from dyspepsia, and was somewhat sceptical as to Dr. Prout's conclusions, lately requested me to examine the fluid ejected from his stomach during a violent dyspeptic paroxysm the day before, with the view of ascertaining the nature of the free acid it contained. The fluid which had been thrown from the stomach in the morning fasting, when filtered, was perfectly transparent and nearly colourless: it gave a decided red tint to litmus paper. I distilled about six ounces of it almost to dryness, at a gentle heat, receiving the

product in three separate equal portions. One-half of each portion was treated with nitrate of silver. The first had no effect on litmus paper, and scarcely gave the slightest cloud with the test. The second became slightly clouded by the test, but was equally without any action on the blue paper. The third portion reddened the paper strongly, and produced an abundant dense cloud, when I dropped into it the nitrate of silver, and a pretty copious precipitate collected at the bottom of the tube. The remaining half of the third portion was evaporated by a gentle heat to about half a fluid drachm. The precipitate which a drop of it placed on a slip of glass, occasioned with a drop of nitrate of silver, was insoluble in nitric acid, and perfectly soluble in ammonia; another drop, similarly treated with muriate of barytes, gave no precipitate nor cloud. The remainder was neutralized with pure ammonia, farther evaporated, and poured on a slip of glass, when it afforded a multitude of well-defined crystals of muriate of ammonia. The presence of free muriatic acid in the ejected fluid from the stomach, and consequently Dr. Prout's conclusions, seem thus to be fully confirmed by the preceding experiments." Hence we have the means pointed out of greatly mitigating, if not actually removing, the distressing complaints of this class by the neutralizing agency of the alkalies.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

In a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, a work, by M. Charles Barbier, entitled *Essai de la Netographie Chinoise et Persane*, was read. It was announced that the fossil remains of a *mastoden* of great size had been found in the sand at Montpellier. M. Gambert announced his discovery of a small comet, in July last, in the constellation of Hercules. M. Desmoulins read a memoir on *L'Appareil Lacrymal et le Systeme Nerveux des Trignocéphales*. Some researches by M. Lasseigne on hydrocyanic acid were read, and M. Poullet continued the reading his memoir upon high temperatures, and the heat which reigns on the sun's surface. Nothing else of importance was read, though many entertaining papers on various subjects were considered.

The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres adjudged to Mr. Copefigue a gold medal, for his communication, containing researches into the privileges of the Consulate from the time of Augustus, and its different modifications, till abolished by Pope Innocent III. M. Ph. Golbery and M. M. Penchaud and Gaujul received medals for the three best memoirs on French antiquities. A prize of 1500 francs has been offered by the Society, "for a research into what are in France the provinces, towns, estates and castles, which Philip Augustus acquired; how he acquired them, whether in the way of conquest or exchange; and what he retained in his hands, and united to the crown."

The prizes given for the best plans for a new court of cassation were decreed, the first to M. Labrouste; the second to M. Lepreux; and the third to M. Leon Voudoyer.

The Society of Christian Morals has offered a prize of 2000 francs for the best work in favour of liberty of worship. It is expected that the memoir shall demonstrate the justice and necessity of religious freedom and liberty of conscience.

The *Revue Encyclopédique* for September, has an article upon steam-arms, containing a succinct history of various attempts made to employ those powerful instruments in war. It begins with air-guns, and then notices the experiments made to ascertain the comparative force of steam and gunpowder by Vauban and others. General Chasseloup is stated to have proposed the employment of steam-guns for the defence of places in 1805; but no mention is made of Mr. Watt having tried the experiment long before, nor of Hornblower having, thirty years ago, constructed a steam-rocket, (the latter circumstance is not generally known even here, but it is a fact.) General Chasseloup seems only, however, to have had the notion of such a thing, but to have formed no definite plan upon the subject. In 1814 a M. Girard, an officer of engineers, constructed a weapon of this kind. The boiler was moved on a carriage, and supplied steam for six gun barrels, the breeches of which could be opened at pleasure. On turning a handle, the six barrels received a ball and the steam at once. The longest shots were made by turning the handle slowly, and 180 balls a minute were thrown. Two cassoons attended the machine with fuel and bullets. A certain number of these instruments were made for the defence of Paris; but they were destroyed upon the allies entering that city in the before-mentioned year. The details are to be

met with in the *Annales des Sciences Militaires*, No. 15, 1819, and in the *Annales de l'Industrie*, No. 52, 1824. The whole article is well worth perusal; but it may be questioned whether the priority of invention be (as our neighbours wish it) due to them. Mr. Perkins himself does not lay claim, we believe, to the original idea of so applying steam.

Roman Antiquities. — The excavations for antiquities at Famars were lately resumed. The most interesting discoveries made in these buildings were, a small statue of Minerva in bronze, clasps of the same metal very well executed, and two ivory combs of curious workmanship. On the 25th of September, a very precious discovery crowned the labours with a degree of success beyond the most sanguine hopes. At the foot of the main wall which incloses the Hypocausta, discovered in 1813, there were found two bronze vases filled with silver medals. The first, of a round form and covered with a bronze patera, contained 3920; the second, of a more elliptical shape and furnished with a handle, contained 2658; and 3377 were found in a third vase of an elegant form, and which was preserved whole. The total number of silver medals is 9955. These coins, which are in excellent preservation, are from the age of Augustus to that of Constantius. A considerable number, especially the more recent, are as brilliant as if they had just come from the mint. It would be difficult to fix at present the value of this treasure; several reverses, mentioned as rare by Mionnet and other authors, are in great numbers. This is considered to be the most important discovery of the kind made in the department of the North. A second important discovery has since taken place, at the moment when the shareholders of the excavations spontaneously doubled their shares.

The Fine Arts.—Two parts out of four have been published at Paris of a work by the Chevalier Lenoir, which is to comprise a collection of precepts and observations, — forming a complete body of doctrine respecting the arts which depend upon design. Many treatises on Painting, on Sculpture, on Architecture, and on the other arts of design, exist in France; but no one which can be considered as comprehending an entire course of instruction common to all the arts. The two parts which have been published, besides general remarks applicable to the various branches of the Fine Arts, contain several chapters devoted to the most important departments of Painting; such as composition, colouring, expression, effect, management of drapery, &c. The undertaking is one of great difficulty; but M. Lenoir seems well acquainted with his subject.

Fossil remains.—A fossil elephant has been discovered on the east side of Lyons, in a garden situated on the hill which separates the Rhine and the Soane. The bones were discovered in what the men supposed was virgin earth, never having been turned up by either spade or pick-axe. M. Bredin, the Director of the Royal Veterinary School, repaired to the spot, and recognised in the huge bones discovered by the workmen, those of an elephant. The *humerus* was twelve feet and a half long, and nine inches broad at its upper extremity; the tibia was two feet and a half, and two fragments of the scapulum were together two feet in length. There was the head of a *femur*, and several other pieces of bones, so that M. Bredin had no difficulty in coming to a decision. Ignorant persons supposed they were the bones of some giant; others thought they had belonged to a mammoth; the lovers of historical recollections supposed they might have been the bones of one of the elephants of Hannibal's army; but M. Bredin sees in this skeleton a confirmation of that religious tradition which has preserved an account of the catastrophe that formerly destroyed the globe we now inhabit. Among the elephant's bones, the bones of an ox were also discovered.

Egyptian Sarcophagus.—The Sarcophagus lately landed at Marseilles, from Alexandria, is described as being very magnificent. It was found in the burying-grounds of Memphis, near the valley of the pyramids, and was taken, with infinite pains, out of a well sixty feet in depth. The lower part is eight feet long, two and a half high, and three and a half in its greatest breadth. It is covered with a multitude of hieroglyphics, mythological figures, and symbols, admirably executed. This large and splendid antique weighs above six thousand pounds. The lid, the workmanship of which is no less remarkable, is nearly of equal weight. It is of a dark green colour, resembling that of bronze, with spots of a rich dark red. Besides these spots, which are pretty equally distributed, the lower part is marked in three or four places by broad streaks of a bright yellow colour, which extend to the top: these accidents beautifully relieve the deep colour of the ground. It has sustained no damage, except two slight notches on the edge, doubtless made by persons who had formerly attempted to remove the lid, in

order to plunder the tomb of its contents The two parts have been placed on separate carriages, and despatched to Paris.

Samnite Coins.—A wood-cutter has lately felled in the forest of Ardennes, a very old and lofty oak, which concealed under its trunk some fragments of vases for sacrifice, and also some medals. It has been conjectured that these pieces were coined by the Samnites, so far back as 276 years before the foundation of Rome.

M. Champollion junior, having proceeded to Turin to study the collection of Egyptian antiquities brought together by M. Drouette, and forming at present the Royal Egyptian Museum of the King of Piedmont, has already made known some of its principal monuments. The following communication is from his letters:—"By the kind permission of his Excellency Count Chale, Minister of the Interior, I have gained admission to the Royal Egyptian Museum. I had previously admired, in the palace of the university, a fine statue of Sesostris, in rose granite, eight feet high; the upper part of a statue of the wife of that king, the Queen Ari; and another statue with a lion's head, similar to two statues in the Museum of Paris, and bearing an inscription of the reign of Amenophis II. It was on the 9th June that I visited for the first time the Egyptian Museum: nothing is comparable to this immense collection. I found the court crowded with colossal figures in rose granite and green basalt. The interior is also peopled with colossal monuments. A first examination discovered to me a group of eight feet in height; it turned out to be Amon-Ra, seated, having beside him King Horus, son of Amenophis II. of the eighteenth dynasty—an admirable work; I had seen nothing equal to this. 2dly. A colossal statue of King Misphra-Thouthmosis, in the same state of preservation as when it issued from the workshop. 3dly. A Monolith six feet high; it represents Ramses the Great (Sesostris), seated upon a throne between Amon-Ra and Neith, of rose granite, and is a perfect work. 4thly. A colossal figure of King Mœris, green basalt of exquisite workmanship. 5thly. A statue, erect, of Amenophis II. 6thly. A statue of the god Phtha, executed in the time of the last-mentioned king. 7thly. A group of free-stone, representing King Amenoftep, of the nineteenth dynasty, and his wife Queen Atari. 8thly. A statue, larger than life, of Ramses the Great (Sesostris), in green basalt, finished like a cameo; upon the steps of the throne are sculptured, in full relief, his son and wife. The number of funeral statues in basalt, red and white free-stone, white calcareous stone and grey granite, is very considerable; amongst them is one of a man crouching, whose tunic bears an inscription in the Egyptian vulgar tongue, of four lines. The steles of four, five, and six feet in height, exceed the number of a hundred; there is an altar covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions, with a great number of other objects of antiquity. This comprizes only one part of the collection, and there remain two or three hundred packages to be opened. The number of manuscripts is one hundred and seventy-one, of which forty-seven are already unrolled. Among these I have discovered about ten contracts in the Demotic writing, a Greek papyrus, and a lawsuit between two inhabitants of Thebes, relative to the ownership of a house; the pretensions of the parties pleading and the means of the advocates are analysed, and the laws favourable to their respective pretensions textually cited. At the end is the actual judgment, which was delivered in the fifty-fourth year of Ptolemy Evergetus II. A bilingual inscription in Egyptian and Greek, and a decree in honour of a prefect of the township of Thebes, and rendered under the reign of Cleopatra and her son Cesarion, whose name I had already proved the actual reign by the perusal of a scroll sculptured upon the temple of Dendera. But that which is most interesting is, that among the papyrus of the collection is a a Phenician Manuscript; unfortunately there are but fragments of it, but perhaps others may be found amongst those not yet unrolled."

M. Lacretelle.—The funeral of M. Lacretelle sen., member of the French Academy, took place lately, at the church of Notre Dame de Lorette. A deputation from the Academy, many of its members, and a great number of the friends of the deceased, were present. After the ceremony, his remains were conveyed to the cemetery of Père la Chaise. M. le Comte Bigot de Préameneu pronounced M. Lacretelle's eulogy. He enumerated his claims to public esteem, and expressed with feeling the regret of the Academy at their loss. M. de Jouy followed, and, in an agitated voice, sketched M. Lacretelle's life and literary labours. He dwelt especially upon the consideration and friendship which had been entertained for the deceased by the illustrious Malesherbes. In conclusion, M. Jouy repeated the words which his colleague and friend for above twenty years, addressed to him the day before his death:

"I have written," said he, "a few pages that will survive me; that is my claim to the esteem of my fellow-citizens. I have done some good; there is my hope for the future."

Present Exhibition in France.—The saloon of Exhibition, and the galleries which serve as an addition to it, contain 2180 objects; namely, in painting 1761, in sculpture 165, engraving 140, in lithography 97, and in architecture 19. Portraits are less numerous than at the last exhibition. The saloon of sculpture contains about thirty-seven statues or groups, eight of which only are in marble, and more than forty busts. The following are the principal works in sculpture:—a sleeping Argus, by M. Debay; Athlætes preparing to hurl the quoit, by the same; Henri IV., a child, by Bosio; St. Peter preaching, and his Royal Highness the Duc d'Angoulême, by Bra; the Virgin, St. Catherine, and Daphnis and Chloe, by Cortot; Asia, by Danton; General Bonchamp, by David; the Magdalene weeping over the body of Christ, by Desbœuf; Eurydice dying, by Nanteuil; a hunter wounded by a serpent, by Petitot; Hercules and Icarus, by Raggi.

David's School of Painting.—A French critic on the Exhibition in the Louvre, after animadverting with great taste and ability on the School of David, and its proneness to make anatomy the *all in all* of painting, to the exclusion of expression and other higher qualities, sums up most correctly in the Journal de Paris, "L'Ecole de David *ne peut peindre que les corps; elle est décidément inhabile à peindre les ames.*"

M. Sage, one of the members of the French "Institut," aged 84, died in September. He may be said to have naturalized mineralogy in France, and was the founder of the first School of Mines.

GERMANY.

The Mahabharata.—M. Bopp, one of the Professors of the Academy at Berlin, has lately published a volume translated from the Sanscrit into German verse, containing several of the episodes of the Mahabharata, the most extensive poem known; being a kind of mythological, poetical, historical and philosophical encyclopædia; comprehending narratives relative to the history of Hindostan from the creation of the world to the reign of Youdhishtirah, who was living at the incarnation of Vishnou, about the twelfth century before the Christian era. He promises to continue the work and to translate other episodes of the same poem, from manuscripts which he has copied at Paris and at London; especially from a complete manuscript copy of the Mahabharata which Mr. Hamilton kindly communicated to him. The present volume contains, first, the voyage of Arjouna into the air; secondly, the defeat of the giant Chidinebah, killed by Bhima, Arjouna's brother; thirdly, the misfortunes and lamentations of a poor brahmin, in consequence of the cruel commands of the giant Baka, who was also vanquished and killed by the same Bhima; lastly, the history of Sanda, and Oufa Sanda, two brothers, warmly attached to one another, until their love for the same female bred the most deadly hatred between them.

Euphorion of Chalcis.—The life of this poet and fragments of his works have been published at Leipsic, by M. Meinecke; who distinguishes him from another Euphorion, of Thrace, author of the Priapeia. Euphorion of Chalcis obtained the right of citizenship at Athens. He was the pupil of Lacydes and Prytanis in philosophy, and of Archebulos in poetry. At the age of fifty he went to the court of Antiochus III. and was made the librarian at Antioch, where he died. Euphorion principally devoted himself to epic poetry, but he also wrote elegies and epigrams. He also produced some treatises on grammar and history. He was charged with being obscure in his expressions, and with using words in a forced sense.

Rome.—A work called "Sketches of Roman Antiquities," by Creutzer, in conjunction with a younger professor of literature of the name of Bœhr, has lately been published at Leipsic and Darmstadt. It relates, not to monuments of art, but to the constitution of Rome, to the divisions of its population, to the tribunes, to the senate, to the patricians, to the plebeians, &c. This work exhibits very extensive research. It is not susceptible of analysis; but the following paragraph, which is from the first chapter, entitled, "The origin of Rome; the name of Rome," will give some notion of the mode of its execution:—"Rome had three names. One mystical, (Plin. H. N. b. III, c. 5, p. 155 of Father Hardouin; see Munter: *De occulto urbis Romæ nomine*, in his Dissertations on Antiquities, No. 1.) This was *Eros*, or *Amor*. The second of the names of Rome was sacerdotal; it was *Flora*, or *Anthousa*. The third was that which is generally given to it (See "*Symbolics*," *by Creutzer*, vol. II, p. 1002). Let us inquire into the origin of the name. The traditions on this subject; Ennius, in Cicero *de Divinat.* b. 1, 48. (*Romulus et Remus*) *certabant urbem Romam, Remoramve vocarent.* See the commentators on this passage. Plutarch, Romulus, c. 9. Cicero, *de Repub.* b. II, c. 7. "*Nam et urbem constituit* (Romulus) *quam e suo nomine*

Romam jussit nominari." Note of Ang. Maj. compare Laur. Lydus, *de Mensibus*, p. 88: Ρῶμος, (ρῶμορ, robur,) Ρωμύλος Ρωμη, valens (Pollio) valentia (valesia valeria),—*Roma*, Ruma (mamma *οὖθαρ ἀρούρης*)—*Rumia*, *Rumina*, *Rumon*, *ficus ruminalis*, *etc*. Fabricii bibliogr. antiquar. VI, 2, p. 215. Schlegel, Annals of Heidelberg, p. 180."—The interest of these quotations from ancient passages is manifest. That interest increases when the nature of the magistracy comes to be considered; a topic which is followed up to the last epoch of the empire; not omitting the *dignitates imperii Orientis et Occidentis*.

Medals and Intaglios.—M. De Jonge, the director of the King of the Netherlands' cabinet of medals and intaglios at the Hague, has published a very learned and elaborate account of them. The number of medals in the cabinet is 33,675. Of these the Greek are in uumber 5,800 (197 in gold); the Roman, 11,380 (88 in gold); the modern (in every kind of metal) 5,760; obsidional coins, 640; crowns, or dollars, 2,137; coins, properly so called (in gold, silver, and copper,) 7,958.—The number of intaglios is 1,325.

German Almanacks.—No fewer than thirty almanacks were published in Germany at the commencement of the present year. Some of these little productions are not destitute of a certain literary importance; and several of the distinguished poets and romance-writers of Germany have not disdained to contribute to them. Among them are, the "Minerva," to which are attached the names of Mesdames Pichler and Van-der-Velde; the "Orpheus," which reckons among its editors Madame de Chezy, and Messrs. Lamothe Fouqué, Beauregard Pandin, &c.; the "Urania" and the "Aglaia," containing pieces by Mesdames Pichler and de Chezy; the "Ladies' Almanack," which boasts the charming sonnets of the Count de Lœben; the "Flowers of the Rhine," of which M. Louis Tilck is the editor, and in which some choice little articles are inserted; the "Dramatic Bouquet," of which the Vaudevilles of Messrs. Scribe and Mélesville, translated into German, is one of the ornaments; the "Statistical, Genealogical, and Historical Almanack" of Hassel, &c.

RUSSIA.

The first half of the Atlas of the South Sea, published by Commodore Krusenstern, at the expense of the government, has just appeared. The emperor has accepted the dedication of the work, and caused his approbation of it to be officially announced to the author. Besides the importance of this work to hydrography and navigation, it is very interesting in another point of view. It is only a hundred years since Russia has possessed a fleet, and only twenty years since the Russians began to navigate those seas; and here we have already a scientific hydrographical work, containing, in part from actual observation, most interesting information, and improvements in nautical geography. On the first voyage of the Russians round the world (1803,) Commodore Krusenstern became sensible of the necessity of forming a collection of charts of those seas, which should be more complete and authentic than those of Arrowsmith and Espinosa; and contain, as far as possible, all the most recent discoveries which are now scattered in a number of voluminous publications, inconvenient, and too expensive for common use. He began at that time to collect materials for this undertaking, the means for the execution of which he has derived from his own extensive experience, as well as from the labours of modern and ancient navigators, and his correspondence with the most distinguished hydrographers in Europe. After many years labour, M. Krusenstern now gives to the world the first half of such a work, which contains a General Chart of the Pacific Ocean; and on fourteen sheets nineteen Special Charts of groups of Islands in the Southern half of it. The latter are all drawn upon the same scale, (1¼ inch to one degree of the equator.) The General Chart extends from 71° South latitude to 5° North latitude; it comprises 180° of longitude, viz. from the western point of New Holland to the meridian of Cape Horn. This chart contains therefore, besides the continent of New Holland and the Islands, within the limits of the Southern Ocean, also the Southern part of the Indian Ocean. The Special Charts are: New Guinea, the Coral Sea, the Coast of New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, the Admiralty Islands, New Ireland, New Britain, the Archipelagoes of Santa Cruz, the Luisiada, the Marquesas, Solomon's Islands, New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, New Zealand, the Friendly Islands, the Society Islands, the Fidjee Islands, the Navigators' Islands, and the Low Islands. With these charts there are sixteen separate plans of particularly interesting straits, harbours, and bays, which are all laid down with the greatest accuracy. The charts are engraved by Messrs. Koschkin and Kalpekow, and the writing by M. Frolow. With this Atlas there is a quarto volume of fifty sheets of explanatory Memoirs, containing nautical information, and a critical review of the labours and observations of preceding hydrographers. A special Memoir on the winds and cur-

rents in the South Sea is prefixed by way of introduction. The second part cannot be expected in less than two years. It will be more important to geographers than the first, as it is to contain the northern half of the Pacific Ocean, which is at present less known, and to a more accurate acquaintance with which the expeditions of the Russians in those seas have so much contributed, and still continue to do.

AMERICA.

John Paul Jones.—A New York Paper says, "A letter addressed to this distinguished hero was accidentally discovered in a baker's shop in this city a few days since, which induced the examination of several chests of old manuscripts, when upwards of 700 papers were found, such as drafts of his official communications, and letters to the most distinguished persons of the age, and their letters to him, from the year 1775 to 1783; many are in the hand-writing of Franklin, Hancock, La Fayette, and John Adams, which proves beyond doubt their authenticity." We understand that the gentleman whose perseverance recovered them from destined destruction has handed them to the author of *The Pilot*, with a view to the publication of a part, by Mr. Wiley.

Eighteen newspapers are now published in Columbia: viz. three in Bogota, one of which is in Spanish and English; three at Caraccas; two at Panama; two at Carthagena; two at Guaïaquil; one at Guena; one at Popaïan; four in Antiochia, Cumona, Moracaïbo, and Quito. Forty schools of mutual instruction have been established in that country, also a library of 14,000 volumes at Bogota

Cape of Good Hope.—The progressive augmentations of the population in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, may be thus enumerated:—In 1798, Mr. Barrow fixed it at 61,947 individuals. In 1806, as detailed in an actual census, the number was 75,145; in 1810, the number was 81,122; in 1814, 84,069; in 1819, 99,026; in 1821, 116,044. The four last are also from actual enumerations. In 1822, calculating by estimate, the number was 120,000. In 1818, the number of whites was 42,854, of hottentots 22,980, and of negroes 33,320; at present, there are 28,840 hottentots, and 32,190 negroes. In the free population, one death, and more than two births, may be assigned to fifty individuals. The houses in Cape Town are 1750, and the inhabitants 18,430; among whom are 7,534 negro slaves. In 1821, the public revenues of the colony amounted to 1,463,510 rix-dollars, and the expenses to 1,24[illegible],908. The culture of the vine is encouraged, and large quantities of its produce are exported.

New Settlements.—An extract of a letter from Algoa Bay, dated in June last, says, "We are now becoming in some degree settled here, and the colony is so far improved, that none who now come out would incur any risk of encountering the difficulties we met with at first. The way is now paved, and any person with moderate views and a capital of five hundred pounds would soon become independent. For labourers, in particular, great advantages present themselves, and the people of that class already here really feel themselves of so much importance, that they are, in demeanour at least, like the nobility of the country. Though I pay them very high wages, I am compelled to use urgent entreaties to get any thing done; and at this moment, so important a person is our cobbler, I can neither get a pair of shoes mended for love nor money. The only drawback on the labouring class is the heat of the middle of the day for about four months. The cautious Dutch sleep in the middle of the day, but the English labourers spend their time in drinking, and are, therefore, generally incorrigible drunkards. Printing is at present prohibited here; but we expect that the next arrivals from England will bring out an order to remove that prohibition. Indeed, the obstacles to improvement here are so temporary that they are hardly worth alluding to. Almost all the individuals here who are in authority are half-pay officers, and very far from sagacious in what concerns the management of an infant colony. You may take a specimen of their political sagacity. We have but one butcher in Port Elizabeth: another butcher applied to the land-drost (a colonel) for permission to begin business, but this officer told him he did not see any occasion for two butchers. The climate here is better than at Cape Town, and for my own part I had rather settle my family in the country than in a large town."

INDIA.

Anglo-Chinese College.—There is an institution at Malacca, called the Anglo-Chinese College, which is intended to promote the study by Europeans of Chinese literature, and the study of English by native Chinese, with the ultimate view of transferring to Eastern Asia, and the islands beyond it, the literature of Europe, and especially the sacred books of our holy religion. The college is still in its infancy; there are in it, as students, about twenty Chinese youths, of from ten to twenty years of age. The late Dr. Milne, a missionary of the London Mis-

sionary Society, was the first principal of the College, and he is succeeded by two gentlemen, named Humphreys and Collie. Amongst other voluntary subscriptions, a gentleman has given £1500 to the College, with a valuable collection of upwards of 300 volumes.

Sanskrit College of Calcutta.—The first stone of the new Sanskrit College was laid on the 25th February. The following are the rules of the institution:—1st. Students will be admitted from the age of twelve to eighteen years, and after having passed an examination in grammar, they will be allowed to study other sciences. 2d. After having passed an examination in grammar after three years' study, if the student desire to study other sciences he will be allowed to do so, but should he not pass the examination in grammar, he will be expelled from the college. 3d. A yearly examination will take place of all the students educated in the college. 4th. Every student admitted into the college on the Company's foundation, will be entitled to receive for twelve years from the day of his admission, a monthly allowance of five rupees. 5th. Such students on the foundation as pass the examination with credit will, besides their allowance, be entitled to a reward for their diligence, and those who do not receive the allowance will be rewarded according to their merit. 6th. Any student who shall have studied grammar for three years, and have passed the examination, and shall be desirous of studying other sciences, shall receive a certificate from his tutor, and from the secretary of the college, confirming these circumstances. 7th. Any student who shall not attend at the appointed hours for study, or who shall behave disrespectfully to his tutor, shall be expelled from the college forthwith. 8th. The pundit having determined in what science any student is the most likely to excel, shall instruct him in that science, and the pupil must abide the decision of the pundit as to that science. 9th. Any communications which the students may wish to make to the managers of the college, must be made through the pundits. 10th. After having studied for twelve years, and left the college, a certificate of his qualifications in the sciences he has studied will be given him by the pundits in the Sanskrit language, and one in the English by the secretary of the college. 11. Each student is to be instructed solely by the pundit of his own class, and will not on any account study under any other. 12. All the officers of the college shall act under the direction of the secretary. 13. The students will study grammar for three years, after which, for two years, they will study oratory and other sciences, and for one year astronomy, and on the seventh year they may learn whatever science they please, and be placed under the pundit, whose duty it shall be to teach that science.

RURAL ECONOMY.

On the Modes practised in Austria of cultivating Asparagus.—The seed of asparagus should be gathered from the finest stems of plants not less then seven years old. Seeds, from whatever country they may be procured, are generally good; though what are produced by plants perfectly inured to the climate where they are to be sown, should always be preferred.—Towards the end of March the seeds must be dibbled in beds of good earth, in rows at nine inches apart, three inches between each seed, and at one inch deep.—The proper treatment of the young plants consists in keeping them clean, frequently stirring the soil, and in repeated waterings, according as they require moisture. In the following March, the roots, now a year old, must be taken up with all their fibres, and planted out as may be predetermined.—Asparagus is sometimes raised for use in the spring and summer months, and sometimes for winter use. To obtain the first of these obejcts, the year-old roots should be planted out in a piece of good, deep, somewhat loose arable land, or in the ordinary soil of a kitchen-garden, or in artificial asparagus beds, in which they are to remain, permanently, as long as they continue productive. With a view to the second object, they should be transplanted into a good rich kitchen-garden-soil, in order to be taken up again a few years after, for ulterior treatment.—For open-field culture of asparagus, trenches must be dug late in autumn, at two feet asunder, as many in depth, and eighteen inches in width; the earth must be thrown up between the trenches, so that it may be exposed to the full influence of the atmosphere. In the spring, old decayed neat's dung must be put into these trenches to the depth of eight or ten inches, and moderately trodden down, and over this about eight inches of mould; then, in the centre of these trenches, at full eighteen inches asunder, must be formed small conical heaps of earth, on which the roots are to be placed, with as

many of their fibres as possible in their naturally separated state, and to be covered with about four inches of earth. The surface of the field is then to be so formed as that each row of plants will present a shallow trench for the purpose of conveying the rain which may fall to the roots of the plants.—The management of this asparagus field (which will last in full vigour from eight to ten years, with moderate treatment,) consists, in addition to its being kept clean, more especially in stirring the earth well in the trenches, late in every autumn, before frost sets in, and then covering the trenches to the height of two inches with old neat's dung, the coarser remains of which, in the following spring, must be cleared away, and the finer part mixed with the soil by a careful digging. By this simple and cheap method is raised the vast quantity of asparagus which is seen in the markets of Vienna throughout the spring.—The planting of asparagus in the kitchen garden is done in exactly the same way; except that the place destined for it must be trenched at least two feet deep, plentifully manured; and, during the first year, watered, in dry weather, as often as is needful.—In order to form artificial asparagus beds, the following process is the most simple. In autumn, let the earth in a part of the garden, which lies fully exposed to the sun, and sheltered from the north, be dug out to the breadth of six feet, and in depth from five to six feet; this trench is then to be filled with decayed neat's dung, and cleanly sifted earth, in alternate layers of about six inches in thickness. In the following spring, the deficiency caused in the bed by sinking must be made up with earth mixed with well decayed dung, and the planting out of the choicest year-old roots begun, setting the roots in quincunx, at the distance of full two feet asunder, and covering them to the depth of four inches with good earth. In the autumn, after the stalks are cut down and the earth stirred, the bed must be covered two inches deep with old decayed neat's dung, which in the next spring is to be worked under the surface by careful digging. This is to be continued every successive spring, till the stratum of earth which covers the heads of the roots has reached the thickness of from six to eight inches; a mere surface dunging is then to be given, and this, after lying on through the winter, is at the proper time in the following spring to be cleared off. Managed in this way, the asparagus plants last for fifteen years, and yield, according to the requisite strength they attain, unusually thick shoots.—If it be intended to plant asparagus for winter use, the one-year roots must then be put into a piece of good garden ground, previously trenched two feet deep, and richly manured, in quincunx, at eighteen inches asunder, and carefully attended to for four or five years, after which they are to be taken up late in the autumn, and preserved for future use in a trench which must be protected from frost by a suitable covering.—For the purpose of forcing these roots, make with fresh horse-dung an ordinary hot-bed (with its glass and other requisite coverings), upon which, at least eight or ten inches of manured earth must be laid, and the roots planted together therein, in tolerably close rows, the intervals between the rows being filled with the same kind of earth, and the crowns of the roots covered to the depth of four inches.—The artificial asparagus beds may be forced also to produce a crop in winter; when, however, this object is in view, the intervals between the rows must be made at least four feet broad when the beds are formed. The beds usually selected to be thus forced, are such as, from the length of time they have been in use, cannot be expected to last much longer. On both sides, and at the ends of the bed destined to be forced, a trench three feet broad and four feet deep must be dug close to the outermost rows of plants. The bed should have been well stirred, and, before the frost sets in, must be furnished with requisite coverings of glass, mats, &c. &c. when the artificial heat produced by the fresh horse-dung in the trenches, and kept up in the usual way, will force the plants to produce shoots until they are completely exhausted.—When an asparagus field or an artificial bed not destined to forcing, becomes too much weakened by age, it may then be entirely cut down; to do which with most advantage, the shoots fit for use must be gathered, and the weakest suffered to remain standing, to keep alive the vegetative power as long as possible. By these means we obtain in July, and even later, a few heads of asparagus, though of inferior size and quality.—To give to asparagus shoots growing in the open air as much length and tenderness as possible, there is inserted over each stem destined to be gathered, as soon as it shoots above ground, a wooden tube or pipe eighteen inches high, and one inch in diameter.—To the above description of the modes in use in Austria for the culture of asparagus, the following practical observations may be added:—1st. The plants must not be cut for use for five years, if we wish to have them in the fullest health and strength, and to obtain the

strongest possible shoots.—2d. Subsequently, too many shoots must not be cut from any root.—3d. We must not be too eager to gather the best, but leave on each plant two or three of the strongest shoots, to prevent its premature exhaustion by the evolution of new shoots.—4th. No other vegetable should be grown on asparagus beds.—5th. Every new plantation of asparagus must always be in new ground, or at least in ground which has been employed for several years in the culture of other vegetables, since it was used for asparagus; and, lastly, when a fresh plantation is intended for artificial beds, which generally occupy a place set apart for the purpose in the garden, the old earth must be cleared out to the requisite depth, and its place supplied with new.—*Trans. Hort. Soc.*

Salt Manure.—The following experiments have been witnessed by Mr. Johnson, of Witham, Essex, with salt manure; to wheat, on a light gravelly soil, after a crop of potatoes, on one acre of which a quantity of brined ashes had been spread, containing about two bushels of salt, without any particular effect, except where the heap of brined ashes were deposited for twelve hours. The produce of potatoes, in that spot, was allowed, by every person, to exceed double the quantity obtained from any ground of equal extent in the field; and the plants far exceeded all others in height and strength. And as in the autumn this field was sown with wheat, by the drill, this spot afforded, in 1819, the clearest evidence of the advantages of salt manure, extending with nearly as great effect to the second crop, as to the first; as the large quantity of wheat, and perfection of the ear, attracted the particular notice of every farmer, passing by it, which superiority would have appeared somewhat greater, if the surrounding ground had not had some assistance, from the salted ashes, put on with the potatoes.

Wash for Fruit Trees.—Mr. Braddick, a Fellow of the Horticultural Society, states, that amongst the many washes which he has employed for the destruction of insects on fruit trees, he has met with none so effectual as the water through which the coal-gas is passed, for the purpose of purification. He mixes one pound of flour of brimstone in three gallons of gas-water, and adds soft soap enough to make it adhere to the buds and branches when laid on with a painter's brush. The composition, it is stated, does no injury to the trees.

USEFUL ARTS.

Patent to RICHARD GILL, *of Barrowdown, Rutland, Fellmonger, for a new Method of preparing, dressing, and dyeing Sheep Skins and Lamb Skins with the Wool on, for Rugs, for Carriages, Rooms and other Purposes.*—The skins are to be first thoroughly washed in a running stream, so as to cleanse the wool from every kind of dirt: they are then to be stretched upon frames, the extraneous or refuse portions on the edges being trimmed off. The inside of the skin is then to be well scraped with a parchment-maker's knife, for the purpose of removing the grease and flesh which may have adhered; and afterwards, keeping the back of the skin upwards, and placing the frame upon trussels, it is to be covered with a solution of sumach and boiling water, in the proportion of a gallon of water to every pound of sumach. This material is to be spread over and well worked into the skin with the knife before mentioned, by which means the skin will become tanned. When the sumach is sufficiently dry, the reverse side of the skin is to be placed upwards, and the wool thoroughly washed with strong soap and water, and then with clean water, until the grease is perfectly removed. After having been gradually dried in the air, the back of the skin is again covered with the sumach, and, when perfectly dry, any roughness is polished down with pumice-stone. If the wool is to be white, it must be bleached, by placing it over the fumes of sulphur in a close vessel; it is afterwards to be carefully combed out, and the face dipped in water tinged with blue. But if the wool is to be dyed or coloured, its face must be several times dipped in a suitable menstruum; an extract of fustic is proposed, but many other materials will answer the purpose, and the colour may or may not be raised with a mordant, as shall be required. The wool should then be well washed, in order to get rid of the colouring matter; and after drying, dressing, and trimming the sides of the skins, the rugs are fit for use.

A Process for extracting Gelatine from Bones. By M. DARCET.—After the bones have been submitted to ebullition for some hours to remove the fat, they are to be properly treated with weak hydrochloric acid (dilute muriatic acid), which dis-

solves the whole of the phosphate and carbonate of lime, as well as the phosphate of magnesia, and leaves naked the pure gelatine, preserving the form of the bones, and as flexible as a rush. To remove from the substance thus obtained, the small portions of fat and acid which it may contain, it is exposed to a stream of cold water, which gives it whiteness and a semi-transparency. After having well wiped it with linen, it is put into baskets, and plunged for a few moments in boiling water, and afterwards in cold water again. If, notwithstanding all these precautions, the gelatine still retains any acidity, it may be put into a solution of subcarbonate of soda, which saturates the acid by forming hydrochlorate of soda, which is easily removed by two or three washings, and indeed the presence of this salt can be productive of no inconvenience. When the gelatine has been well washed, it is to be dried on open basket-work or nets, in a very airy place. In drying, it diminishes very much in volume. It is afterwards put into bags or casks, placed in a dry situation secure from dogs and cats, which will eat it greedily. Cut in pieces, this raw gelatine, which still keeps the form of the bones, is dissolved in a few hours in boiling water. The operation is more speedy when it has been previously steeped in cold water for five or six hours: in swelling up, it absorbs 58 per cent. of its own weight of the cold water. By putting two parts and a half of gelatine in 100 parts of boiling water, the liquor forms a jelly on cooling, without the necessity of prolonging the ebullition. By evaporation this jelly may be made thick enough to be cut out in tablets, which are dried and preserved like the raw gelatine. The latter is the most convenient, in laying in a large stock of provisions; but the other is more convenient for daily use, because it dissolves more speedily. Under these two forms the gelatine is imputrescible, and may be kept without alteration or loss, as if it was still in the bones, where it is known to be in a great measure preserved from decomposition. Used as glue by joiners, &c. gelatine has a tenacity one half greater than the best Paris glue. It furnishes the manufacturers of painted papers, and painters in distemper, with a tremulous glue, perfectly colourless and less expensive than what they formerly used. Hats prepared with this substance do not become cockled or blistered by rain, a defect of all hats that are prepared with Flanders glue. Gelatine serves also for preparing lip-glue of the first quality, transparent leaves for tracing drawings, and sheets of factitious horn. M. Darcet has had the idea of making transparent wafers with it for sealing letters. He has manufactured some paper by grinding raw gelatine as rags are pounded, and operating with this gelatine reduced into a paste, as they do in paper-mills with common paper. By rolling or laminating the paper thus obtained, a kind of parchment is produced, which may be very useful. Gelatine is likewise made to enter into the composition of sulphurous water-baths, to prevent them from having that irritating action on the skin generally complained of by patients.

For washing Chintz so as to preserve its gloss and beauty.—Take two pounds of rice, and boil it in two gallons of water till soft; when done pour the whole into a tub; let it stand till about the warmth you in general use for coloured linens; then put your chintz in, and use the rice instead of soap; wash it in this, till the dirt appears to be out; then boil the same quantity as above, but strain the rice from the water and mix it in warm clear water. Wash in this till quite clean; afterwards rinse it in the water you have boiled your rice in, and this will answer the end of starch, and no dew will affect it, as it will be stiff as long as you wear it. If a gown, must be taken to pieces; and when dried, be careful to hang it as smooth as possible; after it is dry, rub it with a sleek stone, but use no iron.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. Vallance, of Brighton, for an improved method of abstracting or carrying off the caloric of fluidity from any congealing water (or other liquids); also an improved method of producing intense cold; also, a method applying this invention so as to make it available to purposes, with reference to which temperatures about or below the freezing point may be rendered productive of advantageous effects, whether medical, chemical, or mechanical. August 28, 1824.

J. Nivell, of High-street, Southwark, and W. Busk, of Broad-street, London; for improvements in propelling ships, boats, or other vessels, or floating bodies. September 16, 1824.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ANTIQUITIES.

Allen's Antiquities and History of Lambeth. Part I. 8vo. 15s.

BOTANY.

An Introduction to English Botany, upon a new method. By the Rev. J. M. Butt, M. A. 12mo. 5s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Samuel Johnson, D. D., First President of King's College, New York. 8vo. 6s.

FINE ARTS.

Memoirs of Painting; with a chronological History of the Importation of Pictures by the great Masters into England since the French Revolution. By W. Buchanan, esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

Although the volumes before us have very few pretensions to the title of "Memoirs of Painting," which is rather too ostentatiously prefixed to them, yet they are by no means without their value to the amateur and the collector. They consist almost exclusively of catalogues of certain celebrated collections which have been imported into England since the French Revolution, interspersed with a few occasional remarks and criticisms of little importance. So far as it enables the lovers of art to trace the history of many highly valuable productions of the first masters, and to ascertain the hands in which they are at present deposited, Mr. Buchanan's work must undoubtedly be regarded as deserving of much attention; while at the same time it furnishes a record of the present state of art in England, so far as it depends upon the opportunities afforded to our artists of studying those eminent productions. A considerable portion of the second volume is occupied with an account of Mr. Buchanan's own importations, the value of which, in many instances, is well known to our amateurs. He was the purchaser of nearly the whole of the Talleyrand collection, and subsequently possessed himself of many highly valuable pictures in Flanders and Holland. Amongst the rest he became the master of "a little Paul Potter," his description of which we cannot refrain from giving.

"It is composed of three animals; one of which, a beautiful cow, is lying in the foreground, and appears chewing the cud; a second animal is foreshortened; and the third and principal of the group is a young bull which has just started up, and is bellowing lustily; you absolutely hear him;—His eye is fixed upon the observer, and is full of fire and animation, *while you can discover the humidity of his breath resting on the tip of his cold nose.*"

The state of the Continent for many years afforded great opportunities for the purchase of valuable paintings, of which Mr. Buchanan appears to have availed himself with zeal and discrimination. The number of excellent Italian pictures especially which he imported, entitles him to the gratitude of all who are attached to the cultivation of art.

British Galleries of Arts, being a series of descriptive and critical Notices of the principal Collections, &c. in England. Originally published in the New Monthly Magazine. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Picturesque Views of the principal Monuments of Père La Chaise, Paris. By Thomas Serres. 4to. 1*l*. 1s.

HISTORY.

Italy and the Italians in the Nineteenth Century; a View of the Political, Civil, and Moral state of that Country; with a Sketch of the History of Italy under the French; and a Treatise on Modern Italian Literature. By A. Vieusseux. 2 vols. 8vo.

We know not what the feelings of our readers may be, but for our own parts we are thoroughly tired of rambling up and down the Continent in company with every traveller who chooses, on his return, to give us the history of his peregrinations. There are certainly few things more dull and somniferous than to listen for the tenth time to the description of scenery and places which we have so often seen, either with our own eyes or with those of others. When the traveller, however, directs his observations to the moral condition of the people whom he visits, he becomes much more tolerable. With regard to the height of a cathedral or the extent of a valley, there cannot be any very great variation of opinion; and the traveller who visited them two centuries ago, will probably give much the same account of them as we read in the latest volume of "Voyages and Travels," which has issued from Paternoster-Row. But with respect to the character, manners, and genius of a people, the matter is altogether different; no two travellers entertain the same views on such subjects, and in this variety we find opportunities for much agreeable speculation. Had Mr. Vieusseux confined himself to the usual details which fill the journals of many modern travellers, we should have taken the liberty of passing over his labours in silence; but he has mingled so many sensible and interesting remarks on the moral station and prospects of the Italians, that we feel inclined to speak of his volumes with great commendation. Mr. V. was well qualified for the task which he undertook, having passed his early years amongst the scenes and the people whom he has described, and having again visited them in maturer life. In order to render his work more complete, he has added a sketch of the various governments of Italy under the French, and a short treatise on modern Italian

literature. The latter, from its brevity, is necessarily very incomplete, though it is useful in refreshing the memory of the reader. Perhaps, too large a portion of it is devoted to the drama. In this part of his work, the author has acknowledged his obligations to the recent work of Count Ugoni, *Della letteratura Italiana*.

Since the recent political events which have agitated Italy, the character of her inhabitants has acquired an additional interest in the estimation of all who yet look with hope to the happier destinies which await those beautiful and unfortunate regions. In the present condition of the Italians, as delineated by Mr. Vieusseux, we may, perhaps, discover the causes which led to the failure of attempts which at one period promised so glorious a termination; indeed, many years must probably elapse before the Italians can at once deserve and vindicate their liberties. That this event, though retarded, is approaching with steps which cannot be stayed, no one who has curiously regarded the history of the last half century can suffer himself to doubt.

The style of these volumes will appear remarkably correct, when we regard them as the production of a foreigner. We have selected as a specimen the following passage, in which the author has given an account of the credulity of the Neapolitans.

"The people of this country are much addicted to the belief of witchcraft, and of other supernatural agencies. I have often been surprised to hear persons very sensible in other respects, talk seriously about these matters, and relate the most extravagant stories. I was gravely told the other day by a Neapolitan acquaintance, that a witch had been found half dead, lying on the pavement in some obscure lane in the skirts of the city; the poor hag, it seems, while soaring through the air on her way to La Noce di Benevento, a favourite place of resort with these mysterious beings, had ventured too near a church, the sacred atmosphere of which destroyed her spells, and she fell helpless to the ground. This country is also haunted by a peculiar kind of hobgoblin, called by the natives *il monacello*, whom they describe as the short thick figure of a man dressed in the long dark garments of a monk, with a very broad-brimmed hat; he is, however, a good-tempered being, who takes pleasure in trying the spirit of people, by appearing to them in the dead of the night, and beckoning to them to follow him, which if they have sufficient courage to do, he leads them to some secret recess where treasures are concealed; several persons are reported to have acquired a sudden fortune through his assistance. Credulity with regard to these matters, absurd as it may appear to foreigners, is not however confined to the lower classes only."

MATHEMATICS.

A Practical System of Algebra, &c. By P. Nicholson. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

The Lectures of Sir Astley Cooper, Bart. F.R.S. with additional Notes and Cases. By F. Tyrrell, Esq. Vol. I. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Commentaries on the Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels of Children. By R. Dunglison, M. D. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Anatomy of the Brain. 12mo. 4s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour as it existed in Europe, but particularly in England, from the Norman Conquest to the Reign of King Charles II.; with a Glossary of Military Terms of the Middle Ages. By Samuel Rush Meyrick, LL.D. and F.S.A. Advocate to the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts. 3 vols. folio, coloured plates. 21*l*.

This is decidedly the most splendid work that has ever appeared on the subject of Ancient Armour; and it is rendered the more curious, inasmuch as the plates are, for the most part, copies of monumental effigies and other antique remains; thus combining the double purpose of a record of what is perishing, with a reference for authenticity which is not to be disputed. Dr. Meyrick, who it will probably be remembered does not now as an author appear for the first time before the public—his elaborate work on British Costume having before rendered him advantageously known to the lovers of antiquarian research—has combined in these pages the result of many years study; and we have no doubt, that from the excellence of its matter and the splendour of its execution, both in typography and plates, most proprietors of valuable libraries will be desirous of possessing it.

A Dictionary of Musicians from the earliest ages to the present time, comprising the most important Biographical Contents of the works of Gerber, Choron, and Fayolle, Count Orloff, Dr. Burney, Sir J. Hawkins, &c. &c.; together with upwards of 100 Original Memoirs of the most eminent living Musicians, and a Summary of the History of Music. 2 vols. 8vo.

These volumes are an agreeable addition to our stock of musical literature, in which, however, we do not equal our Continental neighbours, who have bestowed much labour and learning upon works of this class. In the last century, Dr. Burney and Sir J. Hawkins illustrated the history of music and musicians with much success, and from these sources later writers have chiefly drawn their materials. A work similar in design to the present, appeared a few years ago under the title of "Musical Biography," and was in some respects a more readable work than the Dictionary before us, though not so extensive in its plan. By a chronological arrangement and a distribution of the musicians into classes and countries, somewhat of a systematic history of the art was presented to the reader, an advantage which is lost by the alphabetical arrangement of a Dictionary. However, the latter form is in many respects very useful. It should be observed that the present work is not confined to musical composers and writers, but includes the celebrated vocal and instrumental performers, amongst whom all the most eminent professors of the present

day are to be found. Prefixed to the work, is a summary of the history of music, translated from the French of Chor n.

The Private Memoirs and Confessions of a Justified Sinner. Written by Himself. With a detail of curious and traditionary Facts, and other Evidence, by the Editor. 8vo.

These "Confessions" are, we presume, intended to bring that exaggerated and extravagant style of writing which has lately become too prevalent, into the contempt which it so richly merits. All former horrors are nothing to the ineffable enormities of this justified Sinner, who is a parricide, fratricide, and *clericide*—for we must coin new words to comprehend all his multifarious offences. Nothing more completely ridiculous can well be imagined than the whole of the story. The unfortunate hero is misled by the devil, whom he mistakes for Peter the Great wandering about in Scotland, by whose instigation he is driven to the commission of the most extravagant crimes, under the persuasion at the same time that he is one of the elect. We do not altogether approve of the mode which the author has chosen of attacking the religious prejudices of numbers, who, notwithstanding their speculative opinions, are in no danger of becoming either parricides or fratricides. We must also remark, that in spite of the high seasoning given to these Confessions, they are still singularly dull and revolting, and that it is altogether unfair to treat the reader with two versions of such extraordinary trash as the writer has given us in "the Editor's narrative," and the Confessions themselves. Moreover, though we may be compelled to read as much bad Scotch, as any gentleman on the other side of the Tweed may choose to pour out upon us, yet we do protest most solemnly against the iniquity of bad English, of which the present work furnishes most abundant instances. We account his bad grammar amongst the most crying sins of the miscreant with whose history we are here regaled.

The Contributions of Q. Q. to a Periodical Work; with some pieces not before published. By the late Jane Taylor. 2 vols. 12mo.

We have much pleasure in recommending these volumes to the attention of our younger readers. Of the abilities of Miss Taylor, of Ongar, the public have had many opportunities of judging, and we think the present work places her talents in as agreeable a light as any of her other productions. Most of the papers contained in the work before us, have already appeared in the "Youth's Magazine," where they attracted great attention from the juvenile readers of that publication, which induced Miss Taylor shortly before her death to prepare them for the press in the shape in which they now appear. Many of them are written in a playful and lively strain, while others again are of a more serious character. Although we do not altogether agree in the peculiar religious views which the fair writer appears to have entertained, yet the spirit of goodness which runs through all her writings fully excuses, in our estimation, the overstrained, and perhaps erroneous sentiments on devotional subjects, which we have occasionally observed in these volumes.

Forget Me Not. A Christmas and new Year's present for 1825. 12mo.

We welcome with pleasure the appearance of a new volume of this very attractive little work, which from the beauty of its decorations and the value of its contents, is highly deserving of public patronage. It is filled of course with light and elegant reading, but the names of the contributors to it are a guarantee that the reader's time will not be wasted in the perusal of it. Amongst them we notice those of Mr. Wiffen, Mr. Bowring, and Mr. Barton, and of L. E. L. whose beautiful poems we had lately an opportunity of noticing. From the pen of the same lady, in addition to some short pieces of poetry, is likewise a pleasing little tale in prose. The plates in the present volume are much superior to those which were contained in its predecessor.

Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. Vol. IV. New Series. 8vo. 12s.

An Account of the Colony of Van Dieman's Land; principally for the use of Emigrants. By E. Curr, Esq. 12mo. 5s.

Remarks on the intended Restoration of the Parthenon of Athens, as the National Monument of Scotland. 8vo. 5s.

The Topography of all the known Vineyards, &c. 12mo. 6s.

Lexicon Thucydidæum: a Dictionary in Greek and English of the Words, Phrases, and principal Idioms contained in Thucydides. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Young Brewer's Monitor, 5s. 6d.

Historical Essay on the Rise, Progress, and probable result of the British Dominion in India. By J. B. Say. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Emigrant's Note Book and Guide; with recollections of Upper and Lower Canada. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Select Proverbs of all Nations.

Elements of Algebra, &c. By C. Taylor. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Dictionary of Quotations from British Poets. Part III. Rhime. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Illustrations of Novels by the Author of Waverley. 3 vols. 12mo. 28s.

Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary. Vol. V. 8s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Naturalist's Companion, &c. By George Graves, F.L.S. 8vo. 14s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Stanmore, or the Monk and the Merchant's Widow; a Novel. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Rameses, an Egyptian Tale. 3 vols. 8vo. 30s.

James Forbes, a Tale. 8vo. 7s.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

The Wanderings of Lucan and Dinah, a poetical Romance in ten Cantos. By

M. P. Kavanagh. With a prefatory view of the Poem, by M. M'Dermot, Esq. Author of a Critical Dissertation on the Nature and Principles of Taste, &c. 8vo.

This poem has certainly a claim to the candid attention of the public. It is the production of one of those persons who are blest, or rather cursed with a poetical spirit and poverty. Mr. Kavanagh having written his poem, set out from a remote part of Ireland for London, with the intention of disposing of it; and naturally enough on his arrival in that city, found no bookseller who would even take the trouble of looking at his composition. In this perplexity he was introduced to Mr. M'Dermot, a gentleman not unknown in the literary world, who reported favourably of the poem, and at whose instance it has been printed at the expense of some liberal gentleman, who was willing to patronise the author's merit. Mr. M'D. has prefixed an introduction, which under these circumstances, and with reference to the poem, we are inclined to think rather too eulogistic. There are also in this introduction some critical dogmas advanced, which, were it worth while, we should certainly feel disposed to dispute. "Is there," says our critic, speaking of Shakspeare, "any thing soft, any thing tender, any thing melting about him? Whoever thinks there is, must claim no acquaintance with him. Shakspeare had more of mind than of feeling—more of passion than of sensibility—more of roughness than of delicacy—more of the savage than of the gentleman." Notwithstanding Mr. M'D.'s prohibition, we must beg leave not only to differ from him, but to claim some acquaintance with Shakspeare.

There are many pleasing passages in the poem before us, but more than this we do not feel inclined to say. The introductory stanzas to Zairah will give an idea of the author's powers.

"O thou! who e'er amid my troubled night
Comest in all thy grieving to my view,—
Sad one, for whom my soul has, in despite
Of fate and cruel absence, e'er been true!
Share in whatever to thy bard is due—
Yes, Zairah, if the son of future days,
When I, dear girl, no more can sing of you,
Should deign unto my song the meed of praise,
Oh let him share with thee, whose smile that song could raise!

But, Zairah, my love, now long it is since we
Have known that bliss which e'er these lovers know,
Who near each other's arms are bless'd to be,
Without, for once, the happ'ness to forego.
Long 'tis since then;—but since did ever glow
Thy bosom with what bids a soul to change?
Absence might make thee to forget me so;
But absence never can, my love, how strange,
Make me forget my Zairah, wheresoe'er I range!

And though of Lucan's* constant love I sing,
Though paint of Dinah the fair charms, it's true;
'Tis, Zairah, thou, who such to mind dost bring,
For all that's fair in her I've seen in you.
Then wilt thou hear what did the maid go through,
What ways, to search her Lucan, did she rove?
And still, what ills her Lucan did pursue,
Lucan, who too to find his Dinah strove—
Sad is their tender tale! vouchsafe to hear, my love.

* Lord Lucan, the celebrated Irish general in the reign of James II.

The Buccaneer and other Poems. By John Malcolm, late of the 42d Regiment. 12mo.

Just at this period of the year, our readers must not expect to be regaled with first-rate productions. Books, like flowers, only make their appearance at certain seasons, and unless it were for such works as the New Monthly, which, like the *Rosa semper florens*, may always be looked for with certainty, lamentable indeed would be the condition of the reading public, at the close of the literary season. To expect a first-rate poem to make its appearance in August, would be like searching for a tulip at Christmas. We have entered into this short explanation for the benefit of our country readers, lest, judging from the merit of some of the works which we notice at this season, they should imagine these matters to be worse than they really are. We are happy, however, to say, that this apology is not required for introducing to their notice the unpretending volume before us, which has merits of its own, which we think might procure it some degree of attention at any season. The poetry, it is true, is not of the first order, but there are portions of it which possess a very pleasing character. The following passage, though it has not a single new image in it, cannot fail to interest the reader by its tenderness of feeling and ease of versification.

"In all its wanderings, still the heart is true
To that loved scene, where its young feelings grew:
E'en when its withered hopes around it fall,
Like faded wreaths in some forsaken hall,
Still, o'er the waste of sorrow, unforgot,
Green and unfading blooms that hallowed spot:
Its memory steals along life's sullen stream,
As breaks o'er clouded seas the setting beam.
Though brighter lands beyond the ocean lie,
And softer scenes there woo the raptured eye,
Yet to the pilgrim's heart they cannot bring
The charm that breathed in youth from each fair thing,
Around the haunts, where passed his infant hours,
When life and feeling seemed to dwell in flowers;
A voice in every breeze—in leaves that hung
Upon the waving woods—a whispering tongue;
When heaven and earth seemed joined, the skies to rest
On ocean's margin, and the mountain crest;
When, in the silent night, his infant glance
Was cast in wonder on the blue expanse,
And gazing on the stars, so bright and fair,
He wished, e'en then, for wings to waft him there;
With tiny hands, stretched upwards to its dome,
E'en then the heart hath sighed for its high home,
And wept for other worlds, ere yet its tear
Was shed o'er sorrows, all undreamt of here;
Ere yet it knew that, launched on life's rough wave,
Its bark must drift to that dark port—the grave."

Conrad and other Poems. By T. A. Templeman, LL.B. of Trinity College, Cambridge. 12mo.

The author of this little volume is not destitute of poetical ability, but he betrays a considerable

deficiency in taste and discretion. His poems have all the marks of youth and precipitation about them, and are occasionally defaced with some strange puerilities; as, for instance, in the introduction of four Lilliputian lines in the middle of a poem.

They swore and rioted, Bacchus warm'd the frame
That it might rush to madness, and thus they
Corrupt in body as in soul became,
And reap'd the harvest of depravity,
Which is disease; and Egbert's noble form,
Which had pleas'd a queen's daintiness, was food
Unto the worm,
Sire of a hellish brood,
Whose breath
Is death."

At the conclusion of the volume, we are presented with a great variety of epigrams, many of which are not very keenly pointed, for instance:—"On Gas the boxer being thrown from a gig, and killed by a cart passing over his head."

"Death fought unfair with Gas; Chance laid him low,
When he was down, Death gave the fatal blow."

Mr. Templeman must not be satisfied with the merit of these productions, if he intends ever to enjoy the fame of a poet; and yet, from his preface, he appears to be tolerably contented.

The Grave of the Last Saxon; or the Legend of the Curfew. A Poem. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles. 8vo. 6s.

Poems and Poetical Translations. By Samuel Gower. 2s. 6d.

Horæ Canoræ Subsecivæ, being the Poetical Miscellanies of Harlequin Proteus, Esq. 18mo. 5s.

The Poetical Common-place Book. 24mo. 4s.

THEOLOGY.

Practical Sermons. By the Rev. Holt Okes, D.D. 1 vol. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Natural History of the Bible. By T. M. Harris, D.D. 1. vol. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Minister's last Appeal to his People: a Farewell Sermon. By the Rev. R. Milne. 8vo. 1s.

Foster's Bible Preacher. 12mo. 9s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Columbia; its present state, climate, soil, productions, &c. &c. By Col. F. Hall. 8vo. 7s.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

A Tour in Germany and some of the Southern Provinces of the Austrian Empire, in the Years 1820, 1821 and 1822. 2 vols. 12mo.

There is a great deal of ability in these volumes, and what is more to the purpose, at the present day, of amusement. The writer appears to be one of those well-informed persons, who make the best use of their eyes, ears, and time during their travels, and who have the tact of selecting what is likely to prove interesting to their untravelled countrymen. The opinions which he has formed, appear on the whole to be fair enough, though here and there we trace a little dread of *liberalism*. The most interesting portions of his tour are, perhaps, those in which he has given an account of the German Universities, and of the state of society in Vienna. Nothing more lamentable can be imagined than the laxity of morals, nothing more detestable than the system of espionage existing in that metropolis. The worst symptom of all is, the contentment of the people under such circumstances. If the administration of Metternich fails to rouse the spirit of the Austrian, to what will they not submit? Our readers will, perhaps, be gratified with the following portrait of this notorious statesman:

"At the head of the ministry, stands despotic the Chancellor of State, Prince Metternich, the most powerful individual in Europe who does not wear a crown. A private nobleman from the banks of the Rhine, whose most celebrated vineyard has been bestowed on him by the grateful monarchs for whom he laboured; he has raised himself to be absolute master of the empire, firmly rooted in the confidence of his master, unwilling to bear a rival near the throne, but neither liked nor admired by the people. When I first saw him in the ball-room at Baden, he was sitting by the Court but yet alone. He was dressed in a plain suit of black, for it was the mourning for the late Queen of England. His eyes were fixed on the floor, as if in deep thought, except when they glanced up to follow the fair Countess A—— who was flying round the ball in the waltz. His appearance has nothing striking or commanding. He is of middling stature, rather meagre than otherwise, but altogether a handsome man. His countenance is pale; his large broad brow is marked with what seem to be the wrinkles of cunning, rather than the furrows of thought: his smile appears to be so habitual, that it has scarcely any character, except when it is satirical. His manners are polite and conciliating, for he is through and through a man of the world. He possesses in a high degree the power of concealing his own sentiments, and a coolness which keeps him clear of all embarrassment."

There are many Scoticisms in these volumes, which might have been as well avoided. Had they been printed in England, the printer's devil would have corrected them with ease.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Collection des Lettres de Nicolas Poussin. 1 vol. 8vo. (A Collection of the Letters of Nicolas Poussin.)

Poussin is undoubtedly the first painter, I will not say of the French school, but who has been born in France. This great artist, though a native of Normandy, yet must be classed amongst the painters of the Roman school. It was at Rome that he lived, painted, and died. It was at Rome alone that his talent was justly appreciated. He was recalled to France under Louis XIII., but was only employed upon frivolous subjects altogether uncongenial to his grave and severe genius. Hence he returned to Rome with

as little delay as possible. While at Paris he kept up a correspondence with one of his friends in Italy, the Commandant Del Pozzo. From this correspondence the letters now published have been selected. They bear striking testimony to the state of barbarism in which France was, relative to the fine arts, at that period, and from which state she can scarcely be said to have really arisen until 1790, when David first shewed to the world something approaching to the qualities of a great painter. The unflattering reception given at the court of Louis XIII. to Poussin, and his brief sojourn there, have not hindered French vanity from claiming him; and this same sentiment will, no doubt, insure the success of the present collection of his letters. The editors of this collection have evinced a most ridiculous and overweening excess of critical acumen in correcting the faults which Poussin made in writing French.

La Morte di Carlo Primo rè d'Inghilterra, Tragedie, en cinq actes, improvisée par M. T. Sgricci; précedée de deux Lettres, l'une de M. C. Lacratelle, l'autre de M. Cuvier naturaliste. (The Death of Charles I. of England, a Tragedy in five acts, improvised by M. T. Sgricci; to which are prefixed two Letters, one of M. C. Lacratelle, the other of M. Cuvier.)

Mr. Sgricci is a young Italian poet, a native of Arezzo. In conversation he gives no indications of any superiority of intellect; but once mounted upon the stage, and with an audience before him, he will improvise tragedies quite as good as those with which the French theatre has recently been inundated, and certainly as dramatic, if not more so than the Louis IX. of M. Ancelot, or the Cleopatra of M. Soumet. What the French tragic poets take a year or years laboriously to eke out, Sgricci strikes off at a heat in two hours. Besides this talent of impromptu composition, he possesses no mean capabilities as an actor; so that his improvisation is a very remarkable intellectual exhibition. Two of his improvised tragedies have been taken down in short hand and printed: *Ettore* (Hector), which he gave a year or two ago at Turin, and the one now before us, The Death of Charles I., which he has recently improvised at Paris in presence of a deputation from the French Academy. This deputation of the Academy need not have alarmed him much, as there was not one member of it sufficiently familiar with the Italian language to understand tragic verses uttered with all the fervour and rapidity of inspiration; for what is remarkable in Sgricci is, that he does not accompany his declamation by singing, like several other *improvisatores*, more or less celebrated, who gain time, by the slowness of the recitative, for collecting their ideas and rhymes. On the contrary, Sgricci declaims as rapidly as if it were merely an exertion of memory, and not of invention. The intellectual effort is certainly an extraordinary one to witness; but when the result is taken down, printed, and submitted to the calmer judgment of the closet, it must be confessed that there is very little of originality or beauty of composition to be found in it. Sgricci is evidently an imitator of Alfieri, who was himself an imitator of Racine. His chief object seems to be the production of smooth and sounding verses; but as to keeping of character, or natural dialogue, it is vain to look for them in his dramatic essays. He generally prefers subjects taken from Grecian story, into which he never fails to introduce choruses, as in these, from their vague and general nature, he is enabled to pour out a torrent of sounding verse, which very often signifies nothing. Suspicions have been entertained that these tragedies were not really *impromptu*, but that Sgricci merely recited a number of verses made beforehand; but such a doubt can only be harboured by those who are altogether ignorant of the mechanism of *improvisation*, and of that species of inspired delirium into which the *improvisatore* is thrown upon these occasions. I myself was present upon one occasion, when the matter was put beyond doubt. The subject, taken from a number of others by chance, was Tippoo Saib, of whose character, actions, and death, Sgricci knew so little, that one of the company had to trace a rapid sketch of that prince's history for him; and after a few moments' reflection he commenced, and went through unhesitatingly a dramatic poem on the proposed theme. In fine, without being *chefs-d'œuvre* of dramatic talent or composition, it may be said, and truly, that the greater number of his improvised tragedies (and he has given a great many) are fully as meritorious as the *soi-disant* tragedies given to their countrymen by the Parisian poets of the last thirty years. Like them also Sgricci's tragedies are insupportably tiresome, full of pompous common places and false and exaggerated sentiments, something in the style of the Spanish compositions of the sixteenth century—not one "touch of that nature which makes the whole world kin." In a word, one little scene of Macbeth or Othello outweighs countless millions of such rhapsodies. As for the *Morte di Carlo Primo*, it is of a piece with his other attempts, and has nothing remarkable enough to justify quotation. I have heard him attempt the fifth act of Othello; his improvisation of which lasted an hour and a quarter. The incidents, with the exception of one, were those of Shakspeare's tragedy. The only novelty introduced by Sgricci was representing Iago as dying raving mad, and which was apparently introduced for the purpose of contrasting it with the calm and touching death of Othello, whose last words, according to Sgricci, were, "I go to meet Desdemona, who loved me so, that I am sure she will receive me with as much ardour as on the first days of our passion, though I have been the cause of her death." As Sgricci intends going to London, it may not be uninteresting to mention that a good preparation for hearing him will be to read, some time in the day before going to his *Academia*, an act or two from the *Aristodemo*, or *Cajo Gracco* of Monti, or from the works of any other Italian dramatic poet.

Notice sur Dieppe, Arques et quelques Monumens Circonvoisins. 1 vol. 8vo. (An Account of Dieppe, Arques and some Neighbouring Monuments.)

Every one knows that it was near the Castle of Arques that Henry IV., one of the best kings, if not the only good one, that France has had to

boast of, fought one of his most celebrated battles. The ruins of the Castle of Arques, calling up, as they must, recollections of that excellent monarch, cannot be visited without interest; and by means of the book now before us, that interest may be considerably heightened, as it gives a clear and succinct historical account of that ancient fortress, the town of Dieppe, and the antiquities in the neighbourhood. As Dieppe is at present the most fashionable of French watering-places, and consequently much frequented by English, it may not be useless to make known the existence of this book.

Memoires Historiques sur Carnot. Par M. Tissot. 1 vol. de 26 feuilles. (Historical Memoirs of Carnot; by M. Tissot.)

M. Tissot has in this book taken up one of the greatest characters produced by the French revolution. What might not Carnot have been if he had sufficiently despised the men by whom he was surrounded? His brightest title to glory is his having raised in 1794, as if by enchantment, and out of the bowels of the earth, as it were, fourteen armies of eighty thousand men each, and without the aid of pecuniary resources. Napoleon himself has achieved nothing comparable to this. He attempted a similar task in 1815, before the battle of Waterloo, but completely failed. The Emperor then felt how insecure is the tree of despotism when the tempests are abroad, and that though its branches may have spread out far and wide, yet its roots shoot but a little way beneath the surface. Napoleon dreaded to awake the passions of the people, and make an appeal to their patriotism; whereas Carnot made a frank and generous appeal to their love of country and horror of foreign invasion; and the starting of a countless multitude into armed existence was the immediate result. This miracle Carnot performed without any pomp or ostentation, aided only by four clerks. During his exile at Magdeburg, where his death took place last year, he is said to have written an account of the principal transactions of his own life; but as he has a brother and nephews in France, upon whom its publication might bring the persecution of the government, it has, for the moment, been suppressed, but it is to be ardently hoped that so precious a deposit will not be lost to posterity. M. Tissot, who is a mere every day man of letters, has, in the book before us, undertaken to supply the loss (only a temporary one we trust) of Carnot's own memoirs. He has had, at least, one advantage—that of having been an eye-witness of the prodigies achieved by Carnot. He has also obtained from the family some papers belonging to the gifted subject of the memoirs. The Life, properly speaking, of Carnot, occupies 197 pages; the rest of the volume is filled with his inedited correspondence. In the character of Carnot there was but one ridiculous trait—he was given in his earlier years to verse-writing; and though his compositions were below mediocrity, he had the vanity to publish them in the *Almanach des Muses*. But his rhyming propensities were fortunately checked by the French revolution, without which event it is probable that Captain Carnot would have remained unknown to himself as well as to others. The best eulogium that can be made of the French revolution is to state that it rescued from frivolous, useless, and worse than useless pursuits, hundreds of men of superior talents, and afforded them, in the wide field of public affairs, numberless opportunities for the exertion of their energies, which otherwise would have remained dormant, or have been employed upon laborious trifles. It is to the exertions of such men, in every department of the state, that France is indebted for her present immense prosperity. Napoleon, on assuming the reins of power (Nov. 9, 1799), wished to destroy, or at least to diminish, Carnot's popularity; and, with that view, named him war-minister, at the same time intending to counteract all his measures by *secret orders*. Carnot, though not altogether unaware of the policy of Napoleon, yet seeing the Austrians at the foot of the Alps, accepted the situation, resolving to serve his country, no matter at what risk to himself, and looking upon the conduct of Napoleon under these circumstances merely as an *inconvenient de plus*. Napoleon, however, soon became afraid of so much integrity and firmness, and dismissed the possessor. Carnot quitted the ministry very poor, and for several years remained in a state almost approaching to indigence. At length, in one of those moments of Napoleon's life, when the truly great qualities of his heart got the better of his tyrannical propensities, he became ashamed of the neglect and poverty in which Carnot had been suffered to remain: he granted him a pension of 10,000 francs; and, to make his preceding conduct towards him appear the result rather of forgetfulness than design, he ordered that the pension should have a retrospective effect, and be paid from the moment when Carnot was dismissed from the war department. In virtue of this disposition Carnot received at once 80,000 francs of arrears; but he declined accepting any place. In 1814, when he again saw the country in danger, he appeared before Napoleon, and tendered him his services. He was immediately despatched to Anvers. The account of his getting into that town secretly, and in disguise, is not a little romantic, though perfectly true. Two hours after his arrival he attacked and repulsed the enemy. Since that period his career offers nothing extraordinary. These *Memoirs* would not have been less interesting, and would certainly have been more worthy of the unaffected subject of them, if M. Tissot, who is a mere man of letters, and not a man of talent, had contrived to write with simplicity; but apparently he had not *esprit* enough to dare to pursue his narrative without the aid of that ambitious and declamatory style, which is the damning vice of modern French writers.

LITERARY REPORT.

The Memoirs of the celebrated Madame de Genlis, on which we believe she has been occupied for many years, are about to be published in 4 vols. 8vo. A more interesting work could scarcely be announced.

The second Series of "Highways and Byways," now passing rapidly through the press, is to consist of 3 volumes in 8vo. each containing one Tale. The scenes of the stories are placed in the Pyrenees, Versailles, and Normandy: and the heroine of one of them is the ill-fated Marie Antoinette, the late Queen of France.

We understand that the work talked of as forthcoming from the pen of the authors of the Rejected Addresses, is a Novel in 3 vols.; the hero of which is a citizen, and many of the scenes are said to be laid in that circle of society where a citizen's life is usually passed. From the well-known talent of the Authors, a high treat may be expected in this new performance.

The attention of the Public will shortly be solicited to a subject of great importance, in a "View of the present State of the Salmon and Channel Fisheries, and of the Statute Laws by which they are regulated," by Mr. J. Cornish. The work is intended to shew that it is to the Defects of the latter that the present Scarcity of the Fish is to be attributed.

Mr. Hogg, author of the Queen's Wake, will very shortly bring forward his "Queen Hynde."

Mrs. Opie, we are informed, has in the press, Illustrations of Lying, in all its Branches.

The Medical and Chirurgical Society of London have nearly ready, Part I. of Vol. 13 of their Transactions.

The History of Poetry, we are led to expect, will receive considerable illustrations by a work which is now announced, entitled "Specimens (selected and translated) of the Lyric Poetry of the Minessingers, of the Reign of Frederick Barbarossa, and the succeeding Emperors of the Suabian Dynasty; also similar Specimens of the Troubadours, and other contemporary Lyric Schools of Europe. With Historical, Critical, and Biographical Remarks." 1 vol. 8vo.

Sir Egerton Brydges does not remain idle in his absence on the Continent. Another work is announced, in which the fruits of his wanderings will appear, being Recollections of Foreign Travel, on Life, Literature, and Self-knowledge. 2 vols. post 8vo.

Archdeacon Coxe, the most indefatigable historian of our times, has in the press, the History of the Administration of the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, drawn from Authentic Sources; with Private and Original Correspondence, from 1743 to 1754. In 2 vols. 4to. with a Portrait.

Mr. Richard Carmichael is about to publish A Treatise on the Venereal Disease in all its Shapes. 1 vol. 8vo. with Plates: Which will concentrate the valuable information contained in his two former works, besides giving the results of later experience and research.

A work, bearing the curious title of "Revelations of the Dead Alive," from the pen of a successful dramatic writer, will be published immediately.

Mr. John H. Parry will speedily publish "The Cambrian Plutarch, or Lives of the most eminent Welshmen," in 1 vol. 8vo.

An Original System of Cookery and Confectionery, embracing all the varieties of English and foreign practice, with numerous illustrative plates, the result of more than thirty years' experience in families of the first distinction, by Conrad Cooke, is nearly ready for publication, in one volume duodecimo.

The Gaelic Dictionary, by Mr. Armstrong, that was announced to be published by subscription, and which was destroyed at the late fire at Mr. Moyes's, will be but little delayed by the accident, the publisher having made arrangements for the reprinting the sheets destroyed, at the same time that the other part of the work is going on.

The Rev. Mr. Fry's History of the Christian Church, which was nearly ready for publication, and which was destroyed at the late fire, is again at press, and will shortly make its appearance. A new edition of the Exposition of the Romans, and Translation of the Canticles, is also in the press.

The Rev. J. R. Pitman of the Foundling and Magdalen, will shortly publish a course of Sermons for the Year; containing two for each Sunday, and one for each Holiday; abridged from eminent Divines of the Established Church, and adapted to the service of the day. For the use of schools and families, in one large volume.

Mr. Winsor is preparing for publication an Appeal to the Public on the Origin, Introduction, and Progress of Gas-lighting in England, France, and other parts of Europe, America, and both the Indies; dedicated to His Majesty and Parliament, with an epitome of the immense national benefits arising from the general introduction of his valuable discovery.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To
Sept. 1	54	82,5	29,97	30,00
2	53	84	30,01	29,99
3	52	83	29,96	29,90
4	62	74	29,85	29,8[illegible]
5	47	7[illegible]	29,76	29,69
6	55	69	29,53	29,46
7	52	66	29,47	29,48
8	52	62	29,39	29,44
9	40	63	29,58	29,72
10	50	66	29,74	29,70
11	52	66	29,63	29,73
12	55	62	29,59	29,80
13	45	68	29,96	30,05
14	50	69	29,99	stat.
15	60	76	29,98	30,09
Sept. 16	41	69	30,1[illegible]	30,17
17	51	73	30,13	30,09
18	56	75	30,04	29,97
19	55	68	29,88	29,84
20	53	59	29,80	29,79
21	45	59	29,79	29,83
22	49	67	29,94	30,00
23	52	63	29,89	29,90
24	51	67	29,95	29,96
25	51	63	29,96	29,86
26	37	50	29,94	29,86
27	35	5[illegible]	29,57	29,48
28	31	51	29,70	29,87
29	28	58	29,85	29,78
30	40	69	29,59	29,40

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The latter harvest appears to have been more protracted than we anticipated in our last report; and a larger portion of the crop of barley having been thus exposed to the influence of an untoward season, the whole quantity of that grain which was secured uninjured is even less than we had previously imagined. Thus the advance in the value of that article is easily accounted for; but why the price of wheat also should have risen so unexpectedly, unless it is that the relative value of all grain will always in some measure approximate, is not quite so easy to determine; for we feel perfectly convinced that the last crop of wheat is not only well harvested, but sufficiently abundant; consequently it is reasonable to expect that so soon as the wheat-sowing is ended, which at present almost exclusively engages the attention of the farmer, a large quantity of grain will be thrown upon the market, and that prices will experience a proportionate reduction.

The uplands are in good tilth for the reception of wheat seed; but on those of an opposite description the process will be considerably retarded in consequence of the recent heavy falls of rain, from which occurrence also considerable mischief has otherwise accrued, in the destruction of property occasioned by the vast accumulation of redundant water.

The turnip crop has in some measure participated in the injury occasioned by an excess of moisture—in many places they are already beginning to decay, and in all they are less likely to withstand the effects of frost in consequence thereof, should the ensuing winter prove severe at the commencement; nevertheless, they shew well off-hand, and promise an abundance of feed: consequently store cattle, nay farming stock in general, has commanded more money this Michaelmas than we have recently been accustomed to observe. It makes us almost fancy a recurrence of "the olden time" to see milch-cows sold for fourteen or sixteen pounds a piece, and cart-horses from forty to fifty guineas! yet such prices have been by no means uncommon during the Michaelmas sales. This, together with the readiness with which landed property is disposed of, either by sale or on hire, is no indifferent barometer, indicative of the improvement which is already effected in rural affairs—the happy consequence of diminishing taxation, reduced rents, remunerating prices, and restored confidence: if to this were added a more equable application of the corn-laws by a permanent relative duty instead of the present inefficient system of averages, the country would rest upon a basis calculated to afford protection to the husbandman without encroaching upon the interests of the remaining portion of the community.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Sept. 11th, 54s 6*d*—18th, 53s 11*d*—25th, 55s 2*d*—Oct. 2d, 56s 5*d*. 9th, 57s 2*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef -	2s	4*d*	to	3s	4*d*
Mutton -	2	8	to	3	10
Veal -	2	8	to	4	8
Pork	3	0	to	5	0
Lamb	3	4	to	4	8

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Potatoes, 3*l* 15s to 5*l* pr. ton.

Marsh Champ.	0	0	to	0	0
Ware - -	0	0	to	0	0
Middlings - -	0	0	to		0

HAY AND STRAW, per load. *Smithfield*.—Old Hay, 11*s to 120s—Inf. New 70s to 100s—Clover, 120s to 135s—Inf. New, 80s to 110s—Straw, 40s to 48s. *St. James's*.—Hay, 70s to 110s—New ditto, 0s to 0s—Clover, 80s to 120s—Straw, 39s to 48s. *Whitechapel*.—Clover, 90s to 130s—Hay, 70s to 105s—Straw, 42s to 50s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols were on the 27th ult. 95¾ 96.; Three per Cent. Reduced 95¾ ⅛; Three and half per Cent. Reduced, 101½ ¾; New Four per Cent. 108⅛; Long Annuities, 23 23⅛; Bank Stock, 234¼; India Stock, 289¾ 290½; India Bonds, 100 99; 2d Exchequer Bills, 52 54; 1½ ditto, 53 54.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, 28*th Oct*. 1824.

As the shipping season is drawing to a close, the demand for Colonial produce in general has been pretty good during this month. Notwithstanding, few of the principal articles supported their former prices, which may in a great measure be accounted for, by the large stocks on hand, and a desire of holders to realize before winter sets in.

Coffee has been particularly dull, and continues in the same state. Jamaica good and fine ordinary, 54s. to 62s.; St. Domingo and Havannah, good ordinary, 56s. to 58s.; Demerara middling, 72s. to 75s. The present stock in the West India Docks is 12,500 casks, and 30,000 bags, having been a year ago 13,000 casks, and 25,000 bags. According to late advices from Batavia of the end of June, Coffee had experienced there a material decline, so that it can now be imported from thence at about 45s. per hundred weight.

Sugar enjoys a steady demand. British Plantation Muscovados have not varied in prices; the average price published in last Gazette is 29s. 4¼d. per cwt. exclusive of duty. Much has been done in East India Sugars, and 4000 packages have lately been sold as follows: Java, low to fine yellow, 23s. to 27s.; Siam, fine yellow, 24s. to 25s.; Bengal, low to fine white, 25s. to 32s.; Mauritius, low to fine yellow, 22s to 25s. No enquiry for foreign sugars. For melting lumps there is some request at 76s to 77s.

Cotton has within a few days revived a little. The demand however remains still limited, and in prices there is no material variation.

Indigo. A sale of 5059 chests has just been concluded at the India House, at rather higher prices than were anticipated, owing to a considerable export demand for good middling and fine qualities, which have been for some time rather scarce. These sorts sold from 6d. to 1s., and the consuming from 9d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. higher than last July sale. Madras Indigo: good middling went about 6d. higher, and ordinary about so much lower than last sale. The prices of Oude Indigo did not vary.

Cochineal is improving. At a public sale black brought 18s. 6d. and silver 17s. 9d. per lb.

Rice. 5000 bags of Bengal have been sold at 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. Carolina, scarce, at 36s. to 38s. per cwt.

Silk has of late experienced a considerable advance, in consequence of the improving state of our trade of silk manufactures. At the end of last week a sale finished at the East India Company with much briskness. The Company's China Taysaan sold from 3s. to 5s.; Bengal A's from 2s. to 4s.; B's from 3s. to 5s.; C's from 3s. to 6s.; Private China Tsattee from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Taysaan from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Bengals from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. higher than in the sale of June last. Italian Silk is at steady prices.

Spirits. Brandy has risen from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d., as the reports of the vintage in France are unfavourable.

Oils. Whale oil has lately improved in prices, and been paid at 28*l*. to 29*l*. in consequence of bad accounts respecting the Davis's Straits fishery.

Tallow is without material variations.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM SEPTEMBER 18 TO OCTOBER 16, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

APPLETON, C. Northampton, hosier. (Lawton and Son, Leicester
Baildon, T. Dean-street, Soho, coffee-house keeper. (Jay and Byles, Gray's Inn
Barron, L. Stratton Ground, Westminster, linen-draper. (Bromley, Copthall-court
Bell, J. Manchester, cotton-dealer. (Rymer
Burgess, T. Sittingbourne, banker. (Jeffreys, Faversham
Burgess, G. and E. Maidstone, millers. (Jeffreys, Faversham
Byng, C. Acton Green, bookseller, &c. (Brooks, Spur-street, Leicester-square
Clayton, W. B. Manchester, baker. (Warner, Cheriton-row
Cook, J. Barnstaple, linen-draper. (Clarke, Bristol
Davies, S. Great Surrey-street, chemist. (Fielder and Barclay, Duke street
Davies, G. Haverfordwest, shopkeeper. (Evans and Son
Davison, J. St. George's Circus, linen-draper. (Green and Ashurst, Sambrook-court
Duncan, J. Trafalgar-square, Stepney, merchant. (Walker and Co. Basinghall-street
Ellison, J. Keighley, cotton-spinner. (Seddon, Manchester
Emans, J. Ivy-lane, bookseller. (Brough, Shoreditch
Eveleigh, F. and S. Southwark, hatters. (Clabon, Mark-lane
Fairless, M. Bishopwearmouth, merchant. (Thompson
Goodenough, C. Fleet-street, baker. (Stevens, New Inn
Hanson, R. B. Bedford, bootmaker. (Swain and Co. Old Jewry
Harrison, B. and M. Sheffield, paper-makers. (Badger, Rotherham
Helling, E. Bedford-street, painter and glazier. (Collier and Co. Carey-street
Hewitt, J. Mitcham, butcher. (Newcombe, Poplar Row
Hodgson, G. Liverpool, grocer. (Ridley
Houlden, R. High Row, Kensington, coal-merchant. (Becket, Salisbury-square
Hyslop, J. Ipswich, grocer. (Jones and Howard, Mincing-lane
Jackson, L. Gerrard-street, picture-dealer. (Pinero and Lewis, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square
Loud, T. and Burgess, T. Sittingbourne, bankers. (Scudamore and Wills, Maidstone
Lowman, J. C. Crawford-street, grocer. (Green and Ashurst, Sambrook-court
Mardall, W. Water-lane, brandy merchant. (Patterson and Peil, Old Broad-street
Martindale, B. Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, money-scrivener. (Ford, Great Queen-street
Marsh, W. Stracey, J. H. & Graham, G. E. Berners-street, bankers. (Gordon, Old Broad-street
Mayson, J. Keswick, mercer. (Fisher and Son, Cockermouth
Metcalf, F. Friday-street, linen-draper. (James, Bucklersbury
Millard, J. Cheapside, linen-draper. (Baily, Addle-street
Mobley, J. Oxford, butcher. (Miller, Ely-place
Nunn, R. Queen-street, warehouseman. (Swain and Co. Old Jewry
Perkins, R. Monythusloyn, coal-merchant. (Prothero and Phillips, Newport
Robson, C. Beuwell, brewer. (Stoker, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Salter, T. Manchester, and Pearson, W. London, merchants. (Willis and Co. Tokenhouse-yard
Sanderson, J. Birmingham, victualler. (C. and W. Stephenson, Holmfrith
Sheppard, E. M. Hornsey, tavern-keeper. (Glynes, Burr-street, East Smithfield
Smith, J. & F. Clements-lane, wine-merchants. (Hewitt, Tokenhouse-yard
Smith, J. R. North Audley-street, upholsterer. (Brookes, Spur-street
Stickney, W. Welton, linen-draper. (Brown, Hull
Stubbs, J. Hadlow-street, wine-merchant. (Willett, Essex-street
Thompson, M. Norfolk-street, Commercial Road, London, and Longridge, R. South Shields, paint-makers. (Hodgson, Hatton-court
Walker, J. Manchester, corn-dealer. (Claye and Thompson, Manchester
Wilkins, J. Warminster, corn-factor. (Helder, Clement's Inn
Woollett, J. Queen's Head Inn, Southwark, tavern-keeper. (Young and Gilbert, Mark-lane
Worthington, W. J. Lower Thames-street, wine-merchant. (Carlon, High street, Marylebone
Wren, J. Great Titchfield-street, carpenter. (Saunders and Bailey, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Fife, cotton-spinner, Johnston
Robert Honeyman, merchant, &c. &c. at Port Allen, Perthshire
Robert and Alex. Finlayson, merchants and fish-curers, Lybster
John Buchanan, bleacher, Lylyburn, miller at Glenmill
James M'Robbie, mason, Paisley
William Gilmour, spirit-dealer, Paisley

DIVIDENDS.

ABLETT, J. Bucklersbury, Oct. 30
Appleton, R. J. Sculcoates, Oct. 25
Ashton, T. jun. Canton-place, East India-road, Oct. 16
Atherton, J. Lancaster, Oct. 18
Atmore, W. C. Wood-street, Oct. 30
Atmore, W. Wood street, Oct. 30
Ball, J. Poultry, Oct. 26
Bates, W. Oldham, Nov. 9
Beams, H. Lordship Lane, near Sydenham, Nov. 27
Berry, B. Broadbent, J. Wilson, J. & J. Dalton, Nov. 2
Brown, S. & Scott, T. H. St. Mary Hill, Oct. 23
Brown, C. Dundee, Oct. 10
Buchanan, D. and Brown, R. Liverpool, Oct. 13
Buckmaster, J. and W. Old Broad-street, Nov. 2
Barbery, T. Woolston, Oct. 26
Burnett, A. Lisle-street, Nov. 6
Carter, S. Stratford, Oct. 30
Clark, W. H. and Clement, R. High Holborn, Oct. 30
Clark, H. and Tod, R. Liverpool, Oct. 15
Clement, J. T. Broad-street, Oct. 30
Cort, R. Cow-cross, Oct. 30
Dalmaine, G. Chandos-street, Oct. 30
Dark, H. Bath, Nov. 3
Deavill, E. Manchester, Oct. 13
Dearman, R. and R. Barnsley, Oct. 30
Denham, C. R. Fetter-lane, Oct. 30
Dore, F. Berkley-square, Oct. 30
Dyson, B. Doncaster, Nov. 1
Ellaby, T. Emberton, Oct. 27
Elliott, T. & Haslock, S. Northampton, Oct. 23
Ellis, W. Liverpool, Oct. 13
Felton, R. Lawrence Pountney lane, Nov. 6
Foster, J. and J. S. Kingston, Oct. 23
Forbes, J. Oxford-street, Oct. 23
Forshaw, J. Liverpool, Oct. 13
Fox, S. Mosbrough, Nov. 8
Freethy, T. Acton, Oct. 23
Frears, E. Birmingham, Nov. 5
French, J. Coventry, Oct. 23
Frost, T. Little Titchfield-street, Oct. 23
Green, G. York-street, Oct. 30
Grimshaw, R. and J. Manchester, Nov. 8
Henley, J. Sol's-row, Hampstead-road, Oct. 12
Hill, R. Stafford, Oct. 11
Home, T. Bishop's Castle, Nov.
Houghton, A. Huddersfield, Nov. 2
Hould, S. Laytonstone, Oct. 23
Hoult, L. Norwich, Nov. 1
Hudson, T. Lower Pillerton, Nov. 3
Humphreys, H. and Lacon, W. Liverpool, Oct. 21
Johnson, B. Tardibeg, Oct. 30
Johnson, B. Samborn, Oct. 30
Langham, H. and Brailsford, W. Bucklersbury, Oct. 30
Maxfield, T. Salisbury, Oct. 2
Middleton, J. T. Stone, Oct. 25
Newsom, W. Dunster-court, Mincing-lane, Oct. 30
Nield, J. Midghill, Nov. 6
Nunnerly, S. Cransley, Nov. 4
Nutman, J. West Drayton, Oct. 30
O'Brien, J. Broad-street buildings, Oct. 30
Palling, W. New road, Kennington-lane, Oct. 30
Pallyart, A. London-street, Fenchurch-street, Oct. 30
Parker, J. & J. L. & Roberts, T. Birchin-lane, Oct. 19
Penecopp, T. & Wilkinson, M. Liverpool, Oct. 16
Persent, M. W. St. James's-walk, Oct. 23
Pratt, R. Archer street, Nov. 2
Pullam, R. Leeds, Nov. 9
Richards, J. Exeter, Oct. 11
Righton, J. Bristol, Oct. 25
Robertson, J. Old Broad-street, Nov. 6
Rooker, F. and Watt, J. Manchester, Nov. 9
Rose, T. Cafe Royale, Regent-street, Oct. 30
Russel, H. & Bruce, R. St. Martin's-lane, Oct. 23
Sandison, W. Cork-street, Nov. 9
Seaton, J. Brook, J. Seaton, J. F. & R. Huddersfield, Nov. 1
Seaton, J. F. Pontefract, Nov. 8
Seaton, J. & J. F. & R. & Foster, T. Pontefract, Nov. 8
Shepherd, W. Boswell-ct. Oct. 16 30
Sidebottom, W. Stayley-bridge, Oct. 25
Sidford, G. Bath, Oct. 29
Slogget, J. jun. Bath, Oct. 25
Smith, J. Bristol, Oct. 12
Starie, T. King-street, Seven-dials, Nov. 2
Taunton, W. D. Essex street, Nov. 13
Taylor, J. Leominster, Oct. 27
Taylor, H. Sidney place, Oct. 23
Thick, C. Shaftesbury, Nov. 11
Thompson, J. & Walker, W. Wolverhampton, Oct. 30
Thompson, J. Birmingham, Nov. 1
Troward, R. J. Cupar's-bridge, Oct. 30
Tye, E. Sybton, Oct. 25
Ubsdell, C. Warminster, Oct. 30
Wade, W. Gloucester-street, Oct. 16
White, T. Brincklow, Oct. 26
Wilks, J. Burley, Nov. 13
Withington, H. Manchester, Nov. 8
Young, J. Bristol, Oct. 23

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

New Sheriffs.—Aldermen Brown and Key have been sworn into office, as the sheriffs for the ensuing year.

Slave Manumission.—Slaves in the West India colonies may be manumitted at an expense of not more than seven pounds, by assigning them to some person coming over to or actually in this country, who may manumit them before the Lord Mayor of London; whilst the cost in the West Indies would amount in some cases to 160*l.*, and often causes slaves to linger out their existence in slavery. Application for the manumission of two slaves was very lately made to the Lord Mayor by a gentleman from Barbadoes, and the measure was accomplished. Forms of deeds of assignment will be kept by the Anti-Slavery Society, whose secretary, it is said, will perform the office of manumission, and the Society's agents in the West Indies will cause the deeds to be registered. The manumission of a slave in this country is decidedly valid, and the colonial government cannot exact a deposit or security from a person made free under these circumstances; and has no power of preventing the necessary forms being administered here.

Grecian Visitors.—Considerable attention has been attracted in the City by several Greek youths, who have been visiting the public institutions of the Metropolis. These are the sons of some of the most distinguished Greek chiefs, and have been brought to England by Mr. Blaquiere, for the purpose of being educated under the auspices of the Greek Committee. Two of them lately visited the Stock Exchange, and were received with loud cheers by all present. The costume in which they are attired is of a very costly description, and excited much admiration.

Local Speculations.—There are at this time no less than forty grand speculations in this Metropolis, estimated upon a fair average of not less than 500,000*l.* each for bringing them into effect; the aggregate value of which amounts to twenty millions sterling. The large extent of unoccupied capital in London has happily been thus turned into a domestic channel of improvement, which will be all employed at home, and tend to embellish and give splendor to the country; they will also afford very extensive sources of employment to great numbers of ingenious artists and mechanics, and of industrious men in the several branches of building and machinery. The amount above stated seems too enormous to be practicable, if we did not know that when that amount is spread through an immense number of purchasers, it is as readily exchanged as the capitals in the funds of far greater amount; and also that the rule in every one of them is to raise by calls upon each share such sums as are occasionally required, without demanding the whole of each share at once.

New Supply of Water.—It has been a subject of just and loud complaint, that in consequence of the heavy rains rendering the river water feculent, combined with the fetid state in which the Thames is at all times of the year—the water which is furnished for domestic use is not only unwholesome, but nauseous and filthy in the extreme. This evil cannot admit of remedy in any other way than by the establishment of means by which water may be supplied from the springs of the earth; this important benefit is now projected by a "Metropolitan Water Works Company." About six years ago, a similar plan was contemplated; on which occasion Mr. Walker, a scientific engineer, submitted to a public meeting a very satisfactory plan and survey for raising abundance of water from the subterraneous resources of the earth—about forty fathoms below the surface—and that plan would have been adopted, had not the Water Companies taken the alarm, and not only reduced their charges, but kept their mains constantly supplied.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. W. J. Goodden, B. A. to the Rectory of Nether Compton, with the Rectory of Over-Compton annexed. — The Rev. M. Hare, to the Vicarage of Liddington, Wilts, vacant by the cession of the Rev. R. Taylor.—The Rev. Bennett Michel, B. D. to the valuable Vicarage of Winsford, Somerset, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Slade, M.A.—The Rev. John Toplis, B.D., to the Rectory of South Walsham St. Lawrence, Norfolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Hunt. — The Rev. J. C. Matchett, M.A. appointed a Minor Canon of Norwich Cathedral, on the resignation of the Rev. C. J. Smith. — The Rev. Humphrey Cholmely, M.A. to the Rectory of Hempstead with Lessingham, Norfolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Cook.—The Rev. John Lewis, M.A. to hold by dispensation the Rectory of Rivenhall, on the presentation of Charles Callis Western,

esq., with the Rectory of Ingatestone, and the Perpetual Curacy of Buttsbury annexed. — The Rev. James Hoste, A. M. licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Longham, and to the Perpetual Curacy of Wendling, both in Norfolk. — The Rev. J. H. Seymour, B. A., to the Vicarage of Horley cum Hornton, Oxfordshire.—The Rev. Wm. French, D. D. to the Vicarage of Creetingham, Suffolk. — The Rev. T. Brown, to the Rectory of Hemingston, Suffolk. — The Rev. J. B. Smith to the Perpetual Curacy of Bamburgh, near Horncastle.—The Rev. John Merewether, to be one of the Duchess of Clarence's Domestic Chaplains.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

George William Chad, esq. (now Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at the Court of the Netherlands), to be His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony.

Charles Townshend Barnard, esq. to be Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at the Court of Saxony.

Andrew Snape Douglas, esq. (now Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at the Court of the Two Sicilies), to be Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at the Court of the Netherlands.

Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, esq. (now Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at the Court of Sardinia), to be Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at the Court of the Two Sicilies.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commanders to be Captains.—J. Filmore and T. Ricketts.

Lieutenants to be Commanders. — R. C. M'Crea, G. T. Gooch, D. M'Kenzie, W. G. Agar, G. O. Jackson, R. Pearce (*a*), C. Wyvill, C. Hallowell, J. W. Cairne, F. Boyce, W. Holt, J. D. Mercer, and J. Pole.

To be Master.—Mr. C. P. Bellamy.

Married.] — At St. Giles, Camberwell, Robert, son of Arthur Wilcoxon, esq. to Lucretia, daughter of Thos. Brockelbank, esq.—At Clapham, John Hooper, esq. M.D. to Frances, only daughter of the late John Grenside, esq.—John Curtis, esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Henry Page, esq. of Southampton-buildings.—At Edmonton, F. J. Hawkins, esq. of Pancras-lane, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late S. Hancock, esq.—At St. Botolph, Aldersgate, Mr. F. Walton, to Sarah, third daughter of Robert Seward, esq.—Mr. N. C. J. Magnay, of College-hill, to Caroline, third daughter of Sir Chas. Flower, Bart. —At Banbury, A. Peyton, esq. of Birmingham, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Timothy Cobb, esq. — At Marylebone church, Richard Ford, esq. of Gloucester-place, to Harriet, daughter of the Earl of Essex.—At St. Clement Danes, W. R. Deverell, esq. to Margaretta, eldest daughter of S. H. Phillips, esq.—At St. Gregory's, John, only son of J. Harris, esq. of Walworth, to Maria, second daughter of the late T. Edgley, esq.—At St. George, Hanover-square, H. Lyster, esq. to Lady C. B. A. Cooper, daughter of the Earl of Shaftesbury.—At Wandsworth, Mr. D. B. Hanbury, of Plough-court, Lombard-street, to Rachel, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Christy.—At St. Michael's Royal, Mr. W. G. Barnes, of Great Russell-street, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Marsden.—At St. Andrew's church, C. Norwood, esq. of Ashford, to Catherine, second daughter of C. Morgan, esq.—C. Smith, esq. of Merton Abbey, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. T. Lancaster.—At Battersea, the Rev. J. Bunter, of Finchingfield, to Miss Wright. —John Gunner, esq. to Julia, second daughter of the late John Toulkes, esq.—At Rickmansworth, W. Wells, esq. to Anne, eldest daughter of R. Pindar, esq.

Died.]—In Hill-street, Viscountess Templetown.—At Richmond, Elizabeth Leslie, wife of Dr. C. Smith.—In Gerrard-street, Soho, Edward Johnson, esq. Comptroller of the Two-penny Post-office.—The Rev. T. Roberts, Vicar of Tottenham. — At Headly Grove, Surrey, W. Ritchie, esq. —In Great Coram-street, Dr. de Brodum. —At his house at Lambeth, R. P. Barlow, esq.— At Wimbledon, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late T. Harvey esq.—Mr. Child, sen. partner in the house of Messrs. Child, Vickers, & Child.—Mrs. Mathers, of Reigate.—At Stoke Newington, Mrs. M. Locke.—At his chambers in Furnival's Inn, John Crompton, esq. — In Arbour-square, Commercial-road, the Hon. Mrs. Philips.—At the Sanctuary, Westminster, Hannah, wife of the Rev. Edward Smedley. —Jane, the wife of Mr. G. Johnston, of Hampstead.—In Queen Anne-street, Sir J. Bland Lamb, Bart.—In Upper Grosvenor-street, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Coote Manningham.—At the Parsonage House, St. John's Wood, Regent's Park, the Rev. G. Parke.—At Kennington, Mr. C. Fisher, late of Newgate-market.— Sarah, the wife of W. Thomas, esq. — In Bedford-square, T. Leverton, esq. Justice of the Peace for the counties of Surrey, Kent, and Middlesex. —Bury Hutchinson, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, aged 73 years.—Caroline, eldest daughter of G. F. Joseph, esq. A.R.A.— At his house, Mile-end, James Brumhead, esq. Collector of Excise. —At Morden, Surrey, George Ridge, esq.—J. C. Meyer, esq. at the house of his brother, Dr. Meyer, Broad-street-buildings. —At her house, Balham-terrace, Mrs. H. Watson.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

HENRY COOPER, ESQ.

On the 19th of September, at the cottage of his friend Mr. Hill, at Chelsea, after a short illness, which brought on an inflammation in his bowels that proved fatal, Mr. Cooper, barrister-at-law.—Mr. H. Cooper was at the time of his death eight or nine-and-thirty, and though occasionally affected with those bilious attacks which few men of great application are free from, his general strength and vigour of constitution made his death as unexpected as it has been afflicting to his friends. He had been about twelve years at the bar. Mr. Cooper was the son of a provincial counsel of eminence, at Norwich. He went to sea with Lord Nelson, and was present at the battle of the Nile; but he early quitted the naval profession for that of the law, though he retained much of the frankness and gaiety of manner which distinguish seamen, and the activity and strength of frame which a seaman's habits create. He was afterwards Attorney general of the Bermudas, at the time when one of the Cockburns was Governor. On the appointment of the late Mr. Sergeant Blosset to the Chief-justiceship of Bengal, Mr. Cooper, who was then rapidly rising on his circuit, (the Norfolk,) became one of the leaders, and at the two last assizes was in almost every cause. He possessed great activity and versatility of mind. No one, according to the testimony of those who saw most of him, combined with a fluent and powerful eloquence a better judgment and nicer skill in conducting a cause. But his best and highest forensic quality (and that which, combined with his talents, makes the loss a national one) was his great moral and professional courage, his unshaken attachment to what he considered to be a good cause. No consideration ever warped him from his duty. He was proof not merely against those speculations on the best probable means of personal advancement, which many men reject as well as he did, but against that desire of standing well with the Judge, of getting the ear of the Court, of obtaining the sympathy of men of professional standing, which it requires much more firmness to resist. There was no one on whom a defendant, exposed to the enmity of Government or Judges, or to any prejudices, could rely with greater certainty that he would not be compromised or betrayed by his advocate. In a word, there was no man less of a sycophant. He had a confidence that he could make himself a name by his own merits, and he would have made it —

"But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
Comes the blind fury, with the abhorred shears,
And slits the thin-spun life."

LOUIS XVIII.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, Count de Provence, second son of the Dauphin, the son of Louis XV. was born at Versailles, November 17, 1755.—From his earliest years he manifested a timid and reserved disposition. Educated with his two brothers, the Duke de Berri (afterwards Louis XVI.) and the Count d'Artois, he always displayed a greater reserve towards his elder than his younger brother. He made considerable acquirements in classical literature, and bore at least the reputation of being a scholar, and a man of wit. At an early period of his life he aspired to the character of a politician. Soon after the accession of his brother, Louis XVI. he put a small pamphlet into the hands of the latter, entitled "Mes Pensées," (My Thoughts.) Louis XVI. meeting him next day in the gallery at Versailles, said to him, coarsely, "Brother, henceforward keep your thoughts to yourself." This debut did not discourage him; and, profiting by the first appearance of confusion, he began, in form, to intrigue for his own immediate views, as each member of his family did. At the assembly of the Notables his bureau was in open opposition to all the others. This Prince had calculated long the means of at least procuring himself to be nominated Regent of the kingdom. On the 20th of June, 1791, he fled secretly from Paris to Coblentz, where he organized the system of emigration, and, by his intrigues in the interior, accelerated the more fatal events of the Revolution. Failing in his attempts, he sought refuge in Germany; he afterwards lived at Turin with his father-in-law, the King of Sardinia, and then at Verona, under the name of Count de Lille. On the death of his nephew, Louis XVII. he assumed the name of Louis XVIII. Of his journey to Coblentz, or rather his escape from Paris, he composed an account, dedicated to the companion of his flight, d'Avaray, a very fit Omar for such a Mahomet. It was this running away

that M. de Talleyrand described so wittily, as "the journey of Harlequin, who was always afraid and always hungry." The flatteries of the French on the score of the king's scholarship and composition, were shown by this journal to be without foundation. The language is decidedly bad, it displays a paucity of ideas and an utter want of spirit; yet Louis was vain of it, as he had the ambition of being thought an author of no mean merit. This journal was a mere detail of the journey, exhibiting little feeling for one escaping at so momentous a crisis and in personal danger;—his account of what he ate or was obliged to shift with for a meal, is a leading feature of it.—In 1796, after he had resided some time at Venice, he was, in compliance with a requisition from the Government of France, commanded to leave that State. He then, accompanied by only two officers, repaired to the head-quarters of the Prince of Condé, at Reigal.—In 1798, Louis XVIII. was acknowledged by the Emperor of Russia, Paul I. as King of France and Navarre; and was invited by him to reside in the ducal castle at Mittau. Louis therefore left the army of Condé, with whom he had for nearly two years shared privation, penury, and danger. The duration of this prosperous adversity, however, was not long; the Emperor, influenced by the power of France, suddenly changed his conduct, and sent the King, whom he had acknowledged and invited to his dominions, orders to quit the Russian territory within a week. Three months previous to this order, the payment of the usual pension had been withheld, and Louis XVIII. and all the Frenchmen at Mittau, were, in consequence, reduced to the utmost distress, because they had all been ordered to depart.—After some wanderings in the wilds of inhospitable Prussia, the policy of Bonaparte to keep Louis XVIII. at a distance from his kingdom, left him at last permission to inhabit the castle of the dethroned King of Poland, at Warsaw.—The tranquillity of this retreat was disturbed by another humiliation from another monarch. The Prussian minister, Meyer, asked Louis XVIII. to renounce the throne of France in favour of Bonaparte: but he refused.—The last asylum of the House of Bourbon was in England, where they were received not only with hospitality, but when all the pensions from the several crowned heads of Europe (at one time amounting to £120,000 a year) had ceased, they still received sufficient to enable them to live in splendour. The royal palace of Holyrood was assigned to them; but Louis XVIII. principally resided at Hartwell, a seat belonging to the Marquis of Buckingham. There he remained until the fall of Bonaparte enabled him to ascend the throne of his ancestors. His gratitude to England has furnished another instance for history of the thanklessness of benefiting fallen royalty. To the country that went to war for his family, and after an expenditure of a thousand millions sterling, protracting the contest until her own integrity was endangered, and it became a war for her existence as a nation—never seems to have received from him, after she had placed him upon his throne in 1814, and after an exile of 23 years, one instance indirectly that showed he remembered what she had done for him. Again expelled from his throne, principally by his attempts to restore too much of the old system of things, and by the non-fulfilment of the stipulations by which Bonaparte retired to Elba, the latter relanded in France, marched to Paris without a battle, and Louis fled to the Netherlands. A new coalition was formed against the ex-emperor by all the great powers of Europe; he was vanquished at Waterloo, and Louis was again placed on the throne by foreign bayonets. The Charter which he had signed on first ascending it, he had violated in many parts. No longer under fear of the ex-emperor, he gradually approximated the government towards arbitrary principles. The press was shackled, the independence of elections overturned, and those who possessed no ideas of a government but what were allied to ancient times, were placed in power. French diplomacy and the obligation of the King's word, as in the case of the Sanitary Cordon and Spain, took the true Machiavelian and perfidious character of the most perfidious times of the French monarchy; and the Holy Alliance, which labours to establish by force the doctrine, that the people are made for the monarch's pleasure, and that thrones are as much private property as fee-simple estates, found in Louis an able auxiliary. Louis reigned, ten years, marked by no great events, but by a system of policy calculated to throw back the age in its acquirement of knowledge and independence. The misery of his interference with the affairs of Spain will to its full extent never be known. His efforts to establish a cruel and bigoted tyrant in absolute power there, protracted a scene of crime and bloodshed which years to come may not see concluded.—Louis XVIII. was for a long period a prey to serious infirmities. A dry erysipelas on both his legs deprived him of the

power of locomotion. The attention of the most skilful physicians prolonged his life beyond the period which seemed indicated by his disease. During all this time the King had the greatest confidence in medicine. All London will recollect the favour which a priest called Père Elysée enjoyed with the King. M. de Blacas grew into favour from proposing remedies. The enormous appetite possessed by the King, was an extraordinary circumstance. He ate with voracity, and without suffering inconvenience from it, which often gave rise to some laughable stories. He was known to have had three mistresses, or at least there have been three ladies who have enjoyed this title. Before the Revolution, Madame de Balby; since the Restoration, Madame Princetot, M. De Cazes' sister; and, finally, the celebrated Madame du Cayla. This last was a sort of political acquisition. The decomposition of the blood, and an œdematous state, brought on a paralysis of the lower extremities, which were struck with death. The disease made a rapid progress, and the King expired in his 69th year.—His personal character was feebleness and insincerity. No length of attachment in his misfortunes—no devotedness of service, seem in any case to have secured a constancy of attachment from him. To be out of sight was with him to be out of mind. The Dukes de Blacas and La Chatre, may be offered as two out of many instances. The former, for having presumed to offer an opinion differing from that of his Majesty on a very trifling point, was dismissed from service; the latter presuming on the very long intimacy, and the valuable services he had rendered his Majesty, conjured the King to abandon the project of lowering the rate of interest of the public funds, as contrary to public opinion. The King made no answer; but on the Duke going next morning to attend as First Gentleman of the Chamber, the Usher in waiting would not let him pass, and told him that his Majesty had no farther occasion for his services. The poor old Duke was thunderstruck; he retired to Meudon sorrow-stricken, and died of apoplexy in a day or two, caused by his mental suffering. The King merely said, "He was a good man, and a faithful servant." De Cazes, whom Louis used to call his son, was dismissed in a way equally abrupt and unfeeling, and the turncoat Chateaubriand also. He appears, in short, to have been without any high affections, without ambition or nobleness of character; neither cruel nor generous, nor capable of love or hate; neither artfully tyrannical, nor inclined to sacrifice an iota of his power; neither liberal nor illiberal; a man of negative qualities, fond of good eating, inconsistent, not to be depended upon, insincere, but not ill-natured, of little capacity, incapable of being taught by adversity, and fond of peace and ease. In private life, a good member for an English country corporation, in the midst of which he might have passed his life in obscurity and tranquillity. But if he did not possess the character of his Bourbon predecessors, he was innocent of crimes similar to them—he was a better man than any of them, and had not their crimes as monarchs to answer for. When Monsieur, he was anxious to obtain the palm for dramatic composition; he wrote the "Marriage Secret," a comedy in three acts, and in verse, which he wished to have represented under the name of his Secretary of Commandemens, the celebrated Ducis, the imitator of Shakspeare, on the French boards; but Ducis represented to him that this species of composition was so much opposed to his own, that it was not possible for the public to mistake them, and he proposed in his place his Secretary Desfaucheraire. It is cold like its royal author, and was most probably touched up by Ducis, as it is not deficient as to composition. Under the name of Morel, he also caused two operas to be performed, "Panurge" and the "Caravane du Caire," which, owing to the charming music of Gretry, succeeded. In 1814 he wrote several political articles, which were inserted in the "Journal de Paris," but they were feeble, and without effect.

LIEUT. JOHN BUSHNAN.

Died at Clifton on 13th of August, Lieutenant John Bushnan, R. N. aged 28. We cannot record the death of this excellent officer, without taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded, of drawing the attention of our readers to the services which were rendered by him, in the arduous enterprises undertaken, since the year 1818, for the purpose of discovering a N. W. passage. The subject of this memoir received his nautical education in the Mathematical School of Christ's Hospital, from which school he entered the service in 1813, on board H. M. S. Fame, Captain Bathurst, then in the Mediterranean. Fortune had not provided him with friends, whose interest could secure the promotion of a young officer: thus left to himself, he spared no exertions to qualify himself for the duties of his profession, in the hope that his superior attainments in the difficult art of marine surveying, might one day stand him in the

stead of private influence. Providential circumstances introduced him to the notice of the late Captain Hurd, hydrographer to the Admiralty, who, finding this young man possessed knowledge of a superior kind, which only wanted the opportunity to display itself to carry him to the highest honours of his profession, not only gave him encouragement by employing him in the Hydrographer's Office, but endeavoured to forward his advancement to the utmost of his power. In 1818 Bushnan found in the expedition then preparing under Captain Ross, an opening to the path of distinction. A resolution less determined than his, would have sunk under the difficulties with which he had to contend, in his endeavours to procure a birth on board one of the ships in that expedition; and when his services were accepted, it was coupled with the condition of accepting nominally, the rating of captain's clerk on board the Isabella; but to this he submitted cheerfully, esteeming it no degradation to undertake an inferior post, in the consciousness that he should soon display the justness of his claim to a higher station. Perhaps there is no line of life more trying than that of a young officer in the navy, who feels an honourable ambition to rise in his profession, but has no interest to forward his claims for reward. None but those who have experienced these difficulties can judge how severe are the trials of temper, and the bitterness of the disappointments to which the most deserving men are exposed. Of these trials Lieutenant Bushnan had his full share; he happily triumphed where hundreds have sunk overwhelmed. In the expedition under Captain Ross, he established his reputation as an able marine surveyor, and he was happy in receiving from his Captain, not merely the formal certificate of regularity and obedience, but the warm acknowledgement of services rendered in the most able and satisfactory manner. In the first expedition under Captain Parry he again volunteered his services; and his labours in the second expedition, under the same officer, at length earned for him the rank of lieutenant. The charts attached to the history of the three expeditions were executed by him in the most superior manner. They only who know the difficulty of marine surveying, and the skill necessary in the accurate construction of charts, can appreciate the value of his services. Amongst the originals, which are preserved in the Hydrographer's office, few are found to equal, scarcely any to excel, in accuracy or in manual execution those which are the work of Bushnan. In the last expedition under Captain Parry, he bore the honourable title of Assistant Surveyor to the expedition; and so well aware had those in authority now become of his peculiar talents, in the department of marine surveying, that, together with his promotion to the rank of lieutenant, he received the appointment to accompany Captain Franklin in the overland expedition to Behring's Straits. Most sensibly does that gallant officer feel the loss he has sustained in being deprived of so cheerful a companion and so powerful a coadjutor in his destined labours. We must not, in justice to the memory of Lieut. Bushnan, omit to mention that his exertions in the service were not confined to the time he passed on board. On shore he constantly devoted himself to scientific pursuits, and to the acquisition of all those branches of knowledge, which might be of use in the service in which he was engaged. As a friend and companion he was highly esteemed; his manners were mild and conciliating; and whilst he served his superiors diligently, he knew how to secure their respect and regard. Young as he was in the service, he could assert his just claim to attention without offending those from whom he demanded what was due to his real worth. The conclusion of his life was under circumstances peculiarly distressing:—but six weeks before his death he was married to a young lady, to whom he had been some years engaged. A point of land, named in the expedition at his request, near to an island which also bears his name, will attest for ever the ties of affection by which they were bound. His death was occasioned by rupture in the intestines, originally produced by great bodily exertion, and encreased by the hardships of the service. The view of the body after death shewed that disease had been making such rapid progress upon his constitution, that had he lived to enter upon the intended scene of his labours under Captain Franklin, a very short continuance of fatigue would have served to terminate his existence.

THE REV. J. NIGHTINGALE.

Died, Aug. 9, 1824, in his 49th year, the Rev. Joseph Nightingale, a native of Chawbent, in Lancashire, and formerly a resident in the town of Macclesfield. We record his death, for we consider him, on the whole, as coming under the general description of genius,—his history being shortly this, that he left an obscure situation at Macclesfield, came to the metropolis, and by the exertion of his literary talents, struggled into notice, and contributed not a little to the instruction and

amusement of the community. He is chiefly known as the author of "The Portraiture of Methodism." He was of a kind disposition, lively imagination, and possessed a cheerfulness that never deserted him to the last. He suffered long from a severe disease, during which, and in the concluding scene, he was well supported by the hopes and consolations of religion. He was interred in Bunhill Field's burying-ground.

REAR-ADMIRAL CUMING.

Lately, at Plymouth, William Cuming, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and a Companion of the Order of the Bath. This officer was a native of Totness in Devonshire, and after having served twenty-three years as a midshipman and lieutenant, was made a commander in 1795. In 1796 he commanded the Alliance store-ship, attached to the Mediterranean fleet; and as a reward for his services on that station, was posted by Earl St. Vincent into his own flag-ship, the Victory, of 100 guns; and was made a Post Captain 13th of Oct. 1797. In Jan. 1801, he obtained the command of the Russell, 74, and soon after accompanied the expedition sent against Copenhagen, where, on the glorious 2d of April, he assisted at the capture and destruction of the Danish line of defence. He was afterwards employed off Cadiz, under the orders of Sir James Saumarez; and this circumstance gave origin to a friendship which continued until Admiral Cuming drew his last breath. In 1803 Captain Cuming was appointed to the Prince of Wales, a second rate, bearing the flag of Sir Robert Calder, with whom he continued to serve till the autumn of 1805, when that officer struck his flag. During the remainder of the war he commanded in succession the Isis, of 50 guns; Sampson, 64; and Bombay, 74; the latter was employed in the blockade of Toulon. He was nominated a C.B. in 1815, and advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral 19th of July, 1821. He married Katherine, daughter of the late Henry Lyde, esq. of Laventor, near Totness, but has left no issue.

THE REV. J. WHITEHOUSE.

Oct. 1st, at Ramsgate, where he had gone a few days previously, for the benefit of his health, in the 68th year of his age, the Rev. John Whitehouse, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, rector of Orlingbury, county of Kent, and chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. Mr. W. made himself known to the literary world so long since as in the year 1792, when he published an "Elegiac Ode to the Memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds," in which he delineated with considerable effect, in the true spirit of poetry, and with the enthusiasm of a lover of the art of painting, some of the principal works of that most celebrated artist. In 1794, he published a volume of "Odes, moral and descriptive;" and not to mention several other minor poetical productions, including some beautiful translations from the German, Mr. W. in 1819, published a "Tribute of Affection to the Memory of the late Mrs. E. S. F. Whitehouse," his wife: a poem which, with advantage to itself, may be compared with the most admired effusions of the same kind in our language,—with Littleton's celebrated "Monody on the Death of his Lady," or with Hurdis's "Tears of Affection." His last publication, in 1821, was a prose work, entitled "The Kingdom of God on Earth," designed to give a practical view and illustration of the doctrine of the Millenium.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, ESQ.

Died, on the 23d ult. at his house in Burton Crescent, John Cartwright, esq. better known to the public as Major Cartwright. Having quitted the militia in the year 1792, he never afterwards assumed the title of Major on his cards, or was designated by it in his own family; but the public having once bestowed it upon him, it became familiar to all his political acquaintance, and will probably continue to be affixed to his name until the principles he advocated shall have become extinct in this country. His family was ancient and highly connected; but it must not be supposed that Mr. Cartwright considered this as of any consequence in itself, it is only noticed here to exhibit a trait of him who, disregarding every personal consideration, for fifty years stood forward, and professed himself as "the man of the people." Mr. Cartwright was born in the year 1740, and was the third son of William Cartwright, esq. of Marnham, in the county of Nottingham. His elder brother, George, author of "A Journal of Transactions during a Residence of Sixteen Years in Labrador," was a man of remarkable strength of intellect, as well as of personal courage and bodily activity; his next brother, Edmund, of mechanical and poetical celebrity, is also well known to the public; and the fact of three brothers living to upwards of 80 years of age, and preserving to the last moment not only their vigour of mind, but all their accustomed energy of character, is a circumstance which, we may safely assert, has been seldom paralleled in the history of any family. From the gentleness of his disposition, John Cartwright was a particular favourite in his family, and his father, earnestly desiring to retain him at home, wished to turn his attention to agricultural pursuits; but

ardour of his mind made such a destination disgusting to him, and in a moment of boyish enthusiasm, excited by the military fame of Frederick the Great of Prussia, he left his father's house with the intention of becoming a volunteer in the army of that prince. He had not gone many miles before he was overtaken by the steward, who, representing to him the distress his departure had occasioned, easily prevailed on him to return. He was then allowed to enter the naval service of his own country—a service to which he was ever after passionately attached, and even in advanced age, his kindling eye bespoke the delight and interest he took in any subject connected with that profession. The circumstance of his saving the life of a brother officer, of his being present at the capture of Cherbourg, and the sea-fight between Sir Edward Hawke and Conflans, together with many proofs of his zeal and ability, have been so often and so accurately related, that it is not necessary to dwell on them at present; we will, therefore, pass rapidly to the time when he sacrificed to a noble feeling for American rights this darling profession, with all the advantages which family connexions and the friendship of Lord Howe offered to his ambition. In 1774 he began to publish his opinions on the dispute between the mother-country and her American colonies, and great were the apprehensions of his family, that in so doing he might endanger his own safety; but he was through life a stranger to every fear, save that of acting against the dictates of his conscience. In 1775 he published his "American Independence, the Glory and Interest of Great Britain," and in the same year became major of the militia of his native county. After seventeen years' service, for which he was unanimously thanked by the Deputy Lieutenant, he was, in the year 1792, by means of an unworthy manœuvre, superseded in the rank of lieutenant-colonel, to which he was justly entitled. In 1780 he effected, with the assistance of Dr. Jebb and Granville Sharpe, the formation of the Society for Constitutional Information, which boasted among its members some of the most distinguished men of that day, with whom he was in habits of intimacy and constant correspondence. In the same year he married the eldest daughter of Samuel Dashwood, esq. of Wellvale, in the county of Lincoln, who was for forty-four years, as he himself emphatically termed her, "his dearest and best friend, to whom he was indebted for the chief happiness of his life." Soon after this marriage his father died, and Captain George Cartwright (already mentioned) succeeded by will to the family estate. Being also named executor, this gentleman found himself involved in difficult and perplexing business, to which his own losses in Labrador materially contributed; he therefore gladly accepted his brother John's offer of purchasing the property, which was accomplished by borrowing a large sum of money, and by the sale of an estate which he possessed as a qualification for the majority. It may not be improper here to mention, that though these two brothers were diametrically opposite in their political opinions, and though the elder was a man of warm character, and occasionally indulged in intemperate expressions, yet their attachment to each other continued through life. In fact, no man ever possessed a more placable disposition than Major Cartwright, his brother's vehemence only occasioned a benevolent smile; and the good old Tory himself was known to declare, "That though as a loyal subject it was his duty to hate his principles, yet as a brother he was bound by every tie of gratitude to love and respect him." In the year 1788, Mr. Cartwright sold the estate at Marnham, and made a very fortunate speculation in the purchase of Brothertoft, near Boston in Lincolnshire. By his judicious improvements and skill in agriculture, this estate became so profitable as to enable him to stand against many severe losses, sustained by the failure of a large concern into which he entered with several other gentlemen, as well as those, still more severe, which he incurred by assisting his favourite brother, Dr. Cartwright, in bringing to perfection his many ingenious inventions. In 1803 he settled at Enfield in Middlesex, from whence he removed, in 1810, to James-street, Westminster. In 1819 he changed his abode to Burton Crescent, from motives of kind consideration for the health of his niece, the youngest daughter of Dr. Cartwright, who, losing her mother when an infant, was brought up by him with more than common parental tenderness. In this year he, with several others, was indicted at Warwick for a conspiracy, and by a Warwickshire jury found guilty, on the 4th August of the following year. His defence is perhaps one of the most curious and interesting documents of the kind ever written, and he himself thus speaks of it in his private memoranda, "My defence is not intended for a mere personal acquittal, but as an appeal to the great jury of the English people." When a more detailed account of this gentleman shall hereafter be given to the world, some extracts from this defence will exhibit the manliness of his charac-

ter more than any studied panegyric. On the 1st of June, 1821, he received his sentence in the Court of King's Bench, and was fined a hundred pounds. It is supposed, and probably with reason, that his great age and high character saved him on this occasion from imprisonment; but though his family rejoiced in his freedom, he himself would have preferred incarceration to what he considered as an unjustifiable attack upon his purse. In February 1823, he carried his resolutions at a county meeting at Hackney by a large majority; and never did he speak with more energy in the cause he advocated, or was heard with more respect by his opponents, than on that occasion. In March 1823, he travelled to Lincoln at a very unfavourable season of the year, in order to attend a county meeting, in which he proposed his resolutions in favour of annual parliaments and universal suffrage,—those doctrines with which he began and ended his political career. Till the autumn of 1823, Mr. Cartwright's health had been remarkably good for one at his advanced age, to which no doubt his habits of temperance and early rising had greatly contributed. While on a visit to his nephew, the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, near Chichester, during the month of October, he received intelligence of the illness of one of his sisters; and on returning to London, the death of his brother, Dr. Cartwright, gave an additional shock to his constitution, and visibly affected his health, and from that time he perceptibly declined. Sensible of his approaching end, of which he often spoke when not in the presence of his family, he used the expression, "I feel that the old machine is almost worn out;" and in a letter to a foreign friend, dated June 20th, he says, "In my old man's chair, surrounded by those I love, whose affection and kindness are far more gratifying to me than I can express, my life glides smoothly towards its close, with a degree of happiness for which I am truly grateful." Change of air being advised, he removed to Hampstead on the 6th of September, but it was evidently to satisfy the anxiety of his friends, for when there, he calculated that he should not live till his birthday, on the 28th; and finding he grew rapidly worse, he returned, at his own desire, to Burton Crescent on the 16th. From that day he took to his bed, never to rise again; and after a tedious week of lingering, though not acute suffering, he expired. To his niece, as she sat by his bedside, he to the last shewed the ruling feeling of his mind—and who shall question the sincerity of his professions?—"Say to all inquiring friends that I have never ceased to entertain the most consolatory hopes of the ultimate establishment of civil and religious liberty; but to this end there must be virtuous instruments, which it is to be hoped the times will supply." His funeral took place on the 30th of September, at Finchley. His executrixes were restricted, by his own positive injunctions, to the use of one mourning-coach only, which contained four of his near relations; but many private and political friends, besides others in a humbler station of life, paid him a last spontaneous tribute of respect;—for whatever may be thought of his opinions and their utility by men of political sentiments differing from him, he merits the character (and no mean character it is in these days, when political character is so generally subservient to sordid interest, that to profess every opposite opinion in the course of a few years brings no shame) of an honest and inflexible consistency to what, in his conscience, he believed best for his country.

THE REV. R. R. HARGADON.

Aged 70 years, the Rev. Raymond Hargadon, parish priest of Annadown, co. Galway. For thirty-six years that he resided in this parish, he was unremittingly devoted to the dearest interests of his flock, in performing, with edifying fidelity and exactness, the sacred functions and arduous duties of a good pastor. His frugal habits, as well as the singular kindness of the very respectable family in which he lived for many years, enabled him to be always attentive to the wants of his indigent parishioners. He established a school in the parish chapel, to the masters of which he bequeathed, in perpetuity, the interest of 200*l.* for giving moral and religious instruction gratuitously to fifty of the most indigent and destitute children of the parish, and for giving catechistical instructions to the youth in general every Sunday, both before and after divine service. When prevented by debility from visiting the abodes of distress, during the last summer, he invited the poor, and distributed in person amongst them upwards of 200*l.* In addition to these highly commendable instances of pure and disinterested charity, he bequeathed 40*l.* to the poor of his parish, 40*l.* to forward the interests of Catholic education; and 100*l.* to be applied to various charitable purposes. The inconsiderable residue of his effects he bequeathed to his poorer relatives.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedford, Capt. Brown to Miss F. Sharpe—At Northill, Mr. T. F. Pawlett to Miss S. Sandon.

Died.] At Dunstable, Mr. C. Hart—At Great Chissal, Mrs. Kent.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Smith, of Windsor, to Miss E. Smyth.

Died.] At Hendred, Mrs. Metcalfe—At Windsor, Mr. W. Statham—Sir F. H. Bathurst—At Maidenhead, Mrs. Parratt.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Aylesbury, Mr. P. Payne to Miss Stone—At Radcliffe, Mr. E. Lines to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mr. J. Gurney—Mrs. Chitty—At Buckingham, Mr. F. Goode—At Thornton Hall, the Rev. Mr. Tornor.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At March, Mr. C. Wakefield to Miss M. Bacchus.

Died.] Cambridge, Mr. H. Shaw—At Ely, Mrs. Barker—At March, Mr. F. Phillips—At Eye, Mr. T. Mudd.

CHESHIRE.

At Macclesfield, at a late meeting, it was resolved to apply to Parliament in the next Session for an Act for making a Navigable Canal, from the Grand Trunk Canal at Lawton, to the Peak Forest Canal at Marple, with branches to Stockport and Congleton.

Married.] At Chester, R. P. Tyrwhitt, esq. to Miss C. W. St. John—Mr. W. Broster to Miss M. Moss—At Bowden Church, Mr. C. Baroth to Miss M. Yotes—At Prestbury, Mr. J. Bardsley to Miss Orme—Mr. J. Broster to Miss M. A. Broster—At Astbury, Mr. J. Johnson to Miss S. Watson—At Lymm, Mr. W. Bowker to Miss Chorley—Mr. J. Preston, of Acton, to Miss A. Edgar—At Stockport, Mr. G. Drinkwater to Miss E. Leech—At Knutsford, Mr. Milner to Miss L. Billingham.

Died.] W. Rigby, esq. of Oldfield Hall—At Sandbach, Mr. C. Colclough—At Iron-bridge House, the Rev. J. Lyon—At Doddington Park, Mr. A. Shore—At Hough, Mrs. Poole, 88—At Knutsford, Mr. C. Bencroft—Mrs. Green—At Chester, Miss Crane—Mrs. Harrison, of Cranage—At Kingsley, Mr. W. Hall—At Francis Lane, near Holt, Mr. W. Roberts—At Tarvin, the Rev. J. Oldershaw, LL.D.—At Macclesfield, Mr. J. Barnett—Mr. Whalley.

CORNWALL.

Lieutenant Goldsmith and his crew have commenced the arduous and dangerous attempt to replace the Logan-stone. Lieut. G. seems quite confident of success, and has landed the requisite implements. The Logan-stone is estimated to weigh 70 tons, and the purchases provided for lifting are equal to 120 tons, which, from the nature of the rock, must be placed on a plank scaffolding to be erected around its summit; hence the attempt is considered full of risk; but the adventurers have declared their intention of going cautiously to work. It is only three feet from its original site.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Falmouth was lately held at the Guildhall, to consider of the propriety of establishing a Classical School there, by public subscription.—E. Carne, esq. the Mayor, in the chair. It was resolved to erect a school-room, engage competent masters, &c., and a committee was formed to carry these objects into effect.

Married.] At Bodmin, Mr. Harvey to Miss Julian—At Helston, Mr. S. Drew to Miss C. Read—Mr. J. Read to Mrs. Drew—At Kenwyn, Mr. B. Robins to Miss B. Robins—At Falmouth, Mr. Treleaven to Miss C. Roberts—At Lanteglos, Mr. J. Fitzz to Miss Cosentine—At Budock, Mr. J. Wilson to Mrs. E. Mason—At Camelford, Mr. H. Petbick to Miss M. Rahey.

Died.] At Truro, Mrs. Cavill—At East Looe, Mr. W. Paine—At West Looe, Mr. B. Hicks—At St. Erth, Miss G. Ellis—At St. Just, Mr. G. T. Millett—At Lestwithiel, Miss M. Drewe—At Camborne, Capt. J. Tucker—Mrs. E. Teague—At Helston, Mrs. Sleeman—At Burlawn, near Bodmin, Mr. S. Bate—At Penzance, Mr. E. Jones.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. H. Atkinson to Miss M. Forster—Mr. J. Graham to Miss C. Calvert—Mr. R. Gonge to Miss C. Stockbridge—Mr. J. Hughs to Miss A. Turnbull—Mr. J. W. Hodgson to Miss E. Johnston—Mr. H. Smith to Miss S. Boyd—At Penrith, Mr. W. Todd to Miss A. Lamley—At Lanchester, the Hon. E. Grey to Miss Adair—At Irthington, Mr. J. Bell to Miss N. Bonstead—At Wigton, Mr. J. Langcake to Miss J. Irving—At Crossconnonby, Mr. W. Marrs to Miss M. Vickers—At St. Bee's, Capt. Carson to Miss Kendal—At Crosthwaite, Mr. J. Scott to Miss Hodgson—Mr. J. Gray to Miss H. Ashburner — At Cockermouth, Mr. G. Peele to Miss Nicholson.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Johnston—Miss M. A. Robinson—Mr. R. Holmes—Mrs. Armstrong—Mrs. Blow—Mrs. S. Shepherd—Mrs. E. Robinson—Mrs. M. Nixon—Mr. T. Armstrong—At Wigton, Mr. J. Pattinson—At Moorhouse, Mrs. Stordy—At Dalston, Mrs. Jefferson—At Holme End, Mr. J. Nicolson—At Coldbeck, Mr. J. Richardson—At Keswick, Mrs. M. Walker—At Hollowstones, Mrs. Mawson—At Allonby, Mr. E. Bell—At Penrith, Mr. J. Allison—At Maryport, Mr. J. Whiteside—At Whitehaven, Miss S. Huchinson—Mrs. Dixon—Mrs. I. James—At Thwaites, Mr. H. Steele—At Workington, Mr. W. Norris.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. J. Clarke to Miss F. Yeomans.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. H. Ford—Mr. G. Broomhead—M. S. Saunderson—Mrs. Price—E. Evans, esq., of Yeldersley House.—At Ripley, Mrs. J. Staley—At Higham, Mr. J. Hobson.

DEVONSHIRE.

Tables of the length of Road, Income, and Expenditure of the several Turnpike Trusts in Somerset, Wilts, Devon, Dorset, and Cornwall:

	Miles.	*Income.*	*Expenditure.*
Somerset	756	42,645*l.*	37,845*l.*
Wilts	583	28,286	27,289
Devon	783	29,386	29,603
Dorset	347	10,189	10,357
Cornwall	312	8,723	7,792

Married.] At Tiverton, the Rev. J. Pitman to Miss C. M. Northcote—T. Hill, esq. to Miss A. A. M. M'Geachy—At Exeter, Lieut. Hewitt to Miss Scanes—At Stoke Damarell, Mr. W. Clark to Miss S. Mall—Mr. S. Mayoard to Miss Wolrige—At Chudleigh, Major H. Yarde to Mrs. Hill—Mr. P. Slade, of Torquay, to Miss Mathews—At Bovey-Tracey, R. Walters, esq. to Miss E. Hole—At Axminster, J. Mallock, esq. to Miss C. Arden—The Rev. W. W. Bagnall to Mrs. Le Mesurier, of Haviltree.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Kenrick—Mrs. Hilliar—Miss H. Mayell—Mrs. White—Mrs. S. Potter—

Mr. G. Culverwell, 74—At Bideford, Mr. Hale—Mrs. Craig—Miss Price—At Bickham, Miss A. Short—At Creedy, Sir J. Davie, bart—At Plymouth, Mr. R. Mille—Mrs. Gillard—Mr. Ireland, of Plymouth Dock-yard—J. R. Gordon, esq.—At Plymstock, Mr. P. Reinr—At Cockwood, near Starcross, J. Stapling, esq.—At Totness, Mrs. J. March—At Whitlocksworthy, W. Square, esq.—At Berry, Mrs. Perigel—At Barnstaple, Mr. W. Thorne.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Pentridge, Mr. T. Page to Miss Chambers—At Pool, Mr. T. Young to Miss M. Letty—R. Colman, esq. to Miss H. Were.

Died.] At Pool, Mrs. Rolles, 76—At Sherborne, Mr. E. Owen—At Charminster, Mrs. Green—At Broadwinsor, Mrs. Barfoot — Miss Haywood, of Blandford—At Lapford, the Rev. W. Radford.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Chester-le-street, Mr. W. Henderson to Miss S. Bolam—At Durham, Mr. T. J. Humphreys to Miss C. Rutherford—Mr. J. Dodd to Miss M. Vickerman—At Darlington, Mr. S. Palmer to Miss A. Jackson—Mr. T. Forster to Miss E. Welsop.

Died.] At Sunderland, Mrs. C. Crawford—Mrs. J. Corne—Mr. A. Hornsby—Mr. W. Stockdale—At Darlington, Mr. J. Powley—Mr. J. Moffit—Miss Wilson—Mr. W. Fieldhouse, 87—Mr. J. Millburn—At Durham, Mr. D. Gardner, 87—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Hedley—Mr. J. Vaux—At South Shields, Mrs. Vesey.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. W. Cattermole to Miss C. Rayner—Mr. J. Gibling, of Boreham, to Miss A. French—At Walthamstow, the Rev. J. B. Otley to Miss C. Travers—At Prittlewell, Mr. W. Keer to Miss M. T. Thorn—G. Round, esq. of Lexden, to Miss M. Borthwick—Mr. W. B. Carter to Mrs. Harvey, of Wickham Bishops.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Moore—Lady Marsh—At Waltham Abbey, Mr. W. Bunnett—At Hasketon, Mrs. Lucock—Mr. S. Goldsbury, late of Pagleshain—At Walthamstow, W. Dillwyn, esq.—At Harwich, Mrs. T. Stevens—At Stowmarket, Mr. T. Smith.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton, H. Bush, esq. to Miss E. Hillhouse—At Churchdown, Mr. G. Long to Miss Mathews—At Berkeley, Mr. T. Putrage to Mrs. Summers—At Burford, Mr. T. Cheatle to Miss A. E. North—The Rev. D. Jones to Miss Keel, of Alkerton House.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Elliot—Mrs. Higgins—Mrs. E. J. Davis—At Cheltenham, Miss C. Scott—Miss C. Thornton—T. B. Herrick, esq.—At Hartpury, Miss H. Chandler—At Cirencester, Mrs. A. Morgan — At Caincross, Miss Saunders — At Slimbridge, Mr. W. Cowley—At Chalford, Mrs. Ballinger—At Mitcheldean, Mr. G. Chapman—At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Mumford—At Newent, Mr. J. C. Bower—Near Bristol, Mr. A. Impett.

HAMPSHIRE.

Some leading capitalists have lately taken into consideration the utility of enlarging and deepening the present line of canal between Portsmouth and London, so as to render it a ship canal. The practicability, as well as the immense advantages of such an undertaking, are apparent; for if it were carried into effect, the present delays and risks of a circuitous coasting and Channel navigation would be completely avoided by a safe and ready communication.

Married.] At Chilcomb Church, Mr. E. Lomer to Miss M. Bridger—At Southampton, T. W. Burk, esq. to Miss H. Lomer—At Andover, Mr. W. Bramley to Miss S. Gould—At Romsey, Mr. J. Major to Mrs. Hill—At Basingstoke, Mr. W. Kenway to Miss R. Heath.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Haines—At Farnham, Mrs. S. Smith—Near Christchurch, B. Bullock, esq.—At Stoke Charity, the Rev. R. Gatehouse—At West End, near Southampton, the Rev. J. Essen—Near Southampton, the Rev. Sir C. Rich—At Winchester, Mrs. S. Freemantle—Mr. J. Savage—At Farringdon, E. Woolls, esq.—At Mouxton, Mr. C. Hale—At Gosport, Mr. D. Bogue.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Purchas, of Fownhope, to Miss E. Fencott—At Lea, Mr. T. Carpenter to Miss A. Lodge—F. Lee, esq. to Miss H. Eves, of Peterchurch.

Died.] At Ledbury, J. Hurd, esq.—At Hereford, Mrs. H. Milton—Mr. W. Ward—Mr. W. Garstone—At Tillington, Miss M. Taylor—At Kington, B. Thomas, esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. E. Cook to Miss E. C. Taylor—Lieut-Col. Rolt to Miss A. Caswell, of Sacombe Park—At Willian, P. Mills, esq. to Miss J. Underwood.

Died.] At Barham, R. Baker, esq.—At Bishop Stortford, Mrs. Woodham—At Ware, Mrs. Humfrey.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Godmanchester, Mr. W. H. Edwards to Miss Brown.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. C. Negus—Mr. F. Langley—The Rev. S. White, Rector of Conington.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. G. Burgess to Miss M. A. Webb—At Chatham, Mr. W. Fullman to Miss S. Summers—Mr. J. Westover, of Lenham, to Miss R. Goldsmith.

Died.] At Chatham, Mr. W. Gardener—Mrs. J. Grant—At Sandwich, Miss M. Westbeech—At Cranbrook, Mrs. King—At Dover, Miss R. Beer—Mr. J. Neale—At Canterbury, Mrs. Solomon.

LANCASHIRE.

A rail-road between Liverpool and Manchester has been projected; the distance is 33 1-16th miles. The surveys are nearly completed. Independent of the great benefits which the commercial interest will derive from the project, both as regards time and cheapness, the landed interest in the vicinity of the line, will derive very great benefit. The public in general entertain wrong impressions respecting rail-roads; they never hear them mentioned without referring to such as are seen in the neighbourhood of coal pits and stone quarries. But such improvements have taken place, that they are no longer the same thing. Besides which, a rail-road without a locomotive engine, is something like a cart without a horse, a trade without profit, or a canal without water.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. C. Berne to Miss E. M. Smalley—Mr. W. Leek to Miss A. Troughton—Mr. R. B. Hill to Miss M. Pearson—At Manchester, G. T. Turner, esq. to Miss J. Pershouse—At Burnley, the Rev. W. Thursby to Miss E. M. Hargraves.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Roscoe—Mr. W. Waring—M. Gregson, esq.—Mrs. Wright—At Oldham, Mr. Nield—At Warrington, Mr. T. P. Shuttleworth—At Lancaster, Mrs. Kirkby.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. G. Harrison to Miss E. Harris—Mr. J. Cardinal to Miss C. Hunt—The Rev. W. W. Greenway, Rector of Newbold Verdon, to Miss E. Mayo—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. C. Hill to Mrs. E. Storer—At Melton Mowbray, Mr. J. Bishop to Miss Dixon.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. W. Whetstone—Mr. Bailey, of Sionby.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Corby, Mr. A. Collingwood to Miss Little—At Sleaford, Mr. G. Smith to Miss Squire— At Furford, C. Wing, esq. to Miss H. R. Allenby—At Barton upon Humber, W. Graburn, esq. to Miss M. Brown—At Dyke, near Bourn, Mr. J. Beasley to Mrs. Brittain—At Purfleet, Mr. J. Allen to Miss M. A. Ingram—At Martin, near Horncastle, Mr. T. C. Beasele to Miss S. Oldham—At Holbeach, Mr. R. Booth to Miss Bas —Mr. Burton to Miss F. Merryweather, of Lincoln Castle—At Lincoln, Mr. J. Hides to Miss E. Burton—M. Graburn, esq., of Kingsford House, to Miss T. M. Broomhead.

Died.] At Stamford, Mrs. Booth—Mrs. Perkins—At Kirton Holme, Mrs. Leeson—At Brigg, Miss Ball—Miss M. Soulby—At Burton, Miss Carr—At Deeping St.James, Mr. R. Sprigg—At Baston, Miss Bland—At Ketton, Mrs. B. Oliver—At Spalding, Mrs. Mann—Mr. Black—At Spilsby, T. Walker, esq. —At Ryland, Mrs. Baxter—At Langton, Mr. G. Hastings—At Potterhanworth, Mrs. E. Headland—At Horncastle, Mrs. Trolove—At Anderby, Miss E. Robinson—At Middle Rasen, Mr. Darnill, 96.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] W. Powell, esq. of Monmouth, to Miss M. S. Baron, of Usk.

Died.] At Usk, Mr. T. Morgan—At Abergavenny, Mr. Lewis.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Merton, Mr. J. Lincoln to Miss C. Twidney—Mr. J. Newby to Miss M. Howes—Mr. J. Cole, of Brockdish, to Miss M. Cole—At Letheringsett, Mr. J. Keny to Miss A. Kaythorpe—At Heigham, Mr. G. Boult to Miss M. A. Chambers—E. Cooper, esq., of Dereham, to Miss H. Smyth—At Norwich, Mr. J. Pertwee to Miss E. H. Hays—Mr. J. Barnard to Miss M. Guyton—Mr. W. Dye to Miss L. Parker—At Yarmouth, Mr. H. King to Miss A. Davie—At Heckingham, Mr. S. Goddard to Miss E. Powell.

Died.] At Barwick House, W. Hoste, Esq.—At Bintry, Mr. R. Watts—At Heigham, Miss Rump—At Aylesham, Mr. W. Dotheridge—At Norwich, Mr. D. Filby—Mrs. Rodham—Mrs. M. Vincent—At Rougham, Mr. W. F. Wright—At Caston, near Watton, Mr. J. Parsley—At Sotherton, Mrs. Knights—At Weeting, Mr. R. Goore—At Docking, Mr. R. Moore—At Bracondale Hill, H. Beevor, M. D.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Wilby, Mr. C. Freeman to Miss E. Pratt—At Sywell, A. Robinson, M. D., to Miss L. Pell—At Great Harraden, Mr. J. Turnell to Miss A. Widowson.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. G. Longstaffe—Mrs. Merry—At West Haddon, Mrs. A. Lovell—At Wellingborough, Mr. J. Hardwick—At Clipstone Lodge, Mr. T. Palmer—At Little Bowden, Mr. F. Barker—At Yardley Hastings, Mrs. M. Jeffery, 92—At Pitsford, the Rev. R. Blayney.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Common Council of this town have voted a second donation of 100 guineas towards the new building of the Literary and Philosophical Society in Westgate-street.—This splendid erection is expected to be ready for the occupation of the society in the spring.

A spring has lately been discovered on the sands between Tynemouth and Cullercoats, which it is probable will materially add to the number of visitors at these bathing-places; it bears a striking resemblance to the Harrowgate water, owing its medicinal properties to certain portions of sulphuretted hydrogen gas and muriate of soda which it contains.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. W. Hunter to Miss Frazer—Mr. A. Gray to Miss C. Bulman—Mr. R. Jackson to Miss J. Marshall—Mr. J. H. Salter to Miss F. M'Dougal—At Hexham, Mr. W. Wilkinson to Miss H. Wigham—Mr. J. Brown to Miss J. Brown—At Tynemouth, Mr. J. Cruddas to Miss M. Bell.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. W. Reay—Mrs. J. Downs—Mrs. Stephenson—Mr. B. Dryden—Mrs. Widdrington—N. R. Reed, esq., of Corbridge—At Newburn, Mr. R. Hedley—At South Shore, Mrs. Robson—At Alnwick, Mr. W. Lamonby—Mrs. Jackson—At North Shields, Mr. S. Tutten—Mr. Dodd—Mrs. Ord—Mr. T. Robinson—Mr. Barker—Mr. J. Anderson—At Great Burdon, L. Allgood, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. W. Lee to Miss H. Wood—Mr. G. Poyser to Miss M. Smith—Mr. T. Smith to Miss A. Allcock—Mr. A. Martin to Miss S. Wright—Mr. J. May to Miss M. Harvey—Mr. J. Wall to Miss H. Brown—Mr. J. Newton to Mrs. E. Keyworth—Mr. J. Spiby to Miss P. Taylor—At Glen Magna, H. F. Colman, esq., to Miss E. Cooper—At Chesterfield, Mr. Warhurst to Mrs. Kitchen—Mr. Booker to Miss Clarke—At Newark, Mr. J. Booth to Miss A. Parson—Mr. T. Lally to Miss E. Bell—At Weston, Mr. G. Smith to Miss S. Talbot—At Eastwood, Mr. Cutts to Miss H. Bullcock.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Haines—Miss Britton—Mrs. A. White—Mrs. Shelton—Mrs. Burnside—At Radford, Mr. R. Noseley—At Newark, Mr. J. Willey—Mr. J. Cooper—Mrs. Harrison—Mrs. E. Sheals—At Beeston Ryland, Miss E. Cox—Mr. T. B. Trueman, of Bulwell Wood Farm—At Chesterfield, Mr. S. Barker—Mr. J. Barnes—At Hasland, Mrs. Metcalf—At Mansfield, Mrs. Hopewell—At Worksop, Mrs. Wagstaff.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Several brass coins have been lately dug up at the recently discovered Roman villa, at Wiggington, in Oxfordshire. They are all of the Lower Empire: and in a very bad state of conservation. Two of Constantine the Great, struck about the year 308, and, as appears by the letters on the reverse, at the mint in London, erected by that Monarch. On the obverse is the legend Constantinus Aug.; and on the reverse, S. P. Lon.—One of Flavius Julius Crispus Cæsar, son of Constantine the Great, who was poisoned by order of his father, Anno Dom. 326. On the obverse is the legend Cristus Nobil C.; and on the reverse, an altar with a globe upon it, and Votis. xx. On one side of the altar is the letter F. and on the other B.: the whole is surrounded with the epigraph Beata Tranquillitas P. Lon. (P. Lon. is an abbreviation of the words *Pecunia Londinensis*). And one of Constantine the Second, coined about the year 339. On the obverse is the legend Constantinus Jun: Nob: c:; and on the reverse, a building surmounted with a star.

Married.] At Brightwell, J. B. Parry, esq. to Miss A. Fane—At Banbury, Mr. W. Brain to Miss Bearsley—At Witney, Mr. J. Larcher to Miss S. Jackson.

Died.] At Broughton, Mrs. A. Wheetley—At Banbury, Mrs. King.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Manton, J. Gudge, esq. to Miss M. Hammond.

Died.] At Wing, Mrs. Sharpe—At Plungar, Mrs. Burrows.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wellington, Mr. R. Jukes to Miss Lewis—At Edgmond, Mr. S. Pace to Miss E. Padmore—At Shifnall, G. Brown, esq. to Miss M. Adam.

Died.] At Ludlow, Mr. J. Jay—W. Baugh, esq.—At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Read—Mr. Barnes—Mr. T. Boxton—Mrs. Birch—Mr. Cartwright—At Coalport, Mr. G. Pugh, 79—At Coalbrookdale, Mr. F. Owen—At Benthall, Mr. F. Stodd—At Wyken, Mrs. Hazlewood—At the Mount, Shrewsbury, Mrs. M

Strange—At Orange Grove, Felton, Miss Dixon—At Wheaton Aston, Mr. Farmer—After a few hours illness, Thomas Webb, esq., of Kitwell-House, near Halesowen, aged 74. He had for a long time retired from the bustle of public life, to pass the evening of his days in the bosom of his family. For upwards of forty years he had practised as an eminent attorney in Birmingham, and no man stood higher in his profession, or enjoyed more entirely the confidence of his townsmen than himself. He was a man of a very superior mind. To his profession he was an ornament, not only as respected his legal knowledge, but as the kind, the patient, disinterested adviser of him who sought his assistance to extricate him from difficulties, disputes, and distress.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

It is stated, that by the adoption of the proposed Ship Canal for the junction of the English and Bristol Channels, Wales and Ireland would, as it were, be brought nearer to London by 200 or 300 miles, and accessible at all seasons; and the prevailing westerly winds (which last eight months in the year) that now prevent the passage round the Land's End, would be fair for a voyage to London by means of this Canal.

Married.] At Crembhay, B. Crabb, esq. to Miss E. Willis—Mr. C. C. Field to Miss S. C. Harris, of Wellington—At Bath, W. Goldstone, esq., to Miss F. Clark—Mr. J. King to Miss S. Duck—H. C. Standert, esq., of Taunton, to Miss E. Murray—At Wells, the Rev. J. Rous to Miss J. Newcombe—At Bedminster, Mr. G. Hamley to Miss H. Hewlett—At Thornfalcon, near Taunton, the Rev. J. Hawkins to Miss Whitmore.

Died.] At Bridgewater, Mr. T. Rich—Mr. Lowther—At North Petherton, Mrs. Warner—At Taunton, Mr. J. Daw—Mrs. Webber—At East Coker, Mrs. S. Batten—At Bath, the Rt. Rev. C. Sugbrue, D. D. Bishop of Adfert and Aghadoe, Ireland—Mr. Arnold—Miss S. Thornthwaite—Mr. J. Edwards—Mrs. Selway—At Gotheney Farm, W. Brice, esq. —At Wincanton, Mr. S. Carter—At East Pennard, W. Phelps, esq.—At Bruton, Mr. T. White—At Langport, George Gustock, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] R. Gillett, esq. to Miss M. Calvert, of Houndhill—At Abbott's Bromley, Mr. A. Bamford to Miss Shipton.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. W. Jefton, 108—Mrs. Booth, of Clayton Hall—At Ford House, L. Clutterbuck, esq.—At Leek, Mrs. E. Hordern—At Dennis, T. Hill, esq.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. G. Beeton to Miss Miller—Mr. J. Ridley to Miss S. Ridley—At Stradbrooke, Mr. A. Gissing to Mrs. Everson—At Bredfield, Mr. Grimwood to Miss Lanham—At Bungay, Mr. J. Larter to Miss A. Leggett—Mr. J. Gerrard to Miss Keene, of Ipswich—At Semer, A. Maclean, esq. to Miss J. Cook.

Died.] At Rose Cottage, Long Melford, Miss Plampin—At Wheatacre, near Beccles, Mrs. Sheriffe —At Friston, Mrs. Johnston—At East Soham, Mr. S. Jeffreson—At Ipswich, Mrs. S. Lee—Lieut.-Gen. J. Prince—At Bury, Mr. W. Newburn—At Otley, Mr. F. Blomfield—At Stradbrooke, Mrs. Wilson—Lady S. Macdonald, of Loudham Hall.

SUSSEX.

The excavation for the tunnel at Black Rock, Brighton, is completed. The ground at the entrances is secured by brickwork, but the interior requires no other support than is afforded by the nature of the ground, which is well known by the name of Combe Rock. It soon becomes very hard by exposure. The northern entrance to the tunnel is very near the front of the gas works, and descends to the beach by a gentle slope.

Married.] At Arundel, Mr. T. W. Buckingham to Miss M. C. Moore—C. Dethick, esq. to Miss Newman.

Died.] At Brighton, Mrs. Seaman—Miss S. Randall—At Hastings, Mrs. Rankling—At Winchelsea, E. Dawes, esq.—At Chichester, Mr. R. Steel—Mrs. Hodge—Miss A. Wright—At Petworth, Mrs. Russel.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The riband-manufacture of Coventry and neighbourhood is in a more flourishing state at the present season than has ever been remembered; as an adequate supply for the demand cannot be produced, which has caused a general advance in wages throughout the trade, and a trifling one also in manufactured stock. Silks have risen very considerably in price, with an expectation of an additional advance, in consequence of the unprecedented consumption leaving the market unusually bare.

Married.] At Leamington, John Bailey, esq. to Miss S. A. Ward—At Rugby, R. T. Scarborough, esq. to Miss L. P. J. Harpur.

Died.] At Newbold Comyn, Lady Peel—At Leamington, Mrs. Waite.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Staveley, Mr. Colebank to Miss H. M. Noble.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. Clarke—Mr. J. Ivison —Mr. W. Smallwood—Mrs. Anderson—At Bowness, Mrs. Kidd—At Appleby, W. Atkinson, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Coney, of New Sarum, to Miss L. J. Dalley—At Mere, Mr. J. Poore to Miss M. Hidlane—At Fisherton, Mr. H. Northover to Miss J. Penny—The Rev. W. Aldrich, Rector of Boyton, to Miss M. Meyer—At Salisbury, Mr. T. Burt to Miss P. Cook—B. Crabb, esq. of Tellisford, to Miss E. Willis—At Westbury Church, the Rev. D. Hopkins to Miss A. Cockell—At Warminster, Mr. W. Hardick to Miss A. Miller—Mr. Compton, of Tollard Royal, to Miss White.

Died.] At Britford Cottage, W. Smith, esq.—C. Ingram, esq. of Upton Lovel—At Trowbridge, Miss M. Newth—Mrs. H. Richmond—Mr. W. G. Harris —At Fisherton Anger, Mrs. Smith—Mr. J. Holmes —At Salisbury, Mr. J. Lock—Mr. J. F. Fry—At Wedhampton, Miss E. Hayward—At Wilton, Mr. T. Cassey—John Yerbury, esq. of Belcombe Brook House—At Bradford, R. Hooper, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The new line of road from Evesham to Worcester is now completed. The picturesque scenery through which this road passes cannot be surpassed in the kingdom; it runs through the Vale of Evesham in a parallel line with the "silvery-flowing" Avon for a distance of six miles, yet not approaching so near the stream as to inconvenience the traveller in time of flood.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. L. Winterbotham to Miss S. A. S. Page—Mr. H. K. Whithorn to Miss S. Boughton, of Westbury-on-Severn —At Evesham, C. R. Pole, esq. to Miss A. E. Rudge—The Rev. J. Furnival, of Upton-upon Severn, to Miss J. Strand.

Died.] At Hagley, Mr. T. Jackson—Mr. R. Amphlett, of Uphampton.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. C. P. Holroyd to Miss S. Parkinson—Mr. J. Bateson to Miss A. Kirkby—At Armley, Mr. G. Lofty to Miss H. Drake—At Wakefield, Mr. S. Baldwin to Miss S. Sykes—At Kirkheaton, Mr. H. Sunderland to Miss M. Sunderland—At Perristone, Mr. Beeley to Miss S. Bower—At York, the Rev. G. Ellis to Miss E. Jennings — At Holbeck, Mr. J. Brown to Miss M. Williams—At Halifax, Mr. D. Farrar, 90, to Mrs. Machel, 25—Mr. L. Gledhill to Miss M. Ingham—

At Sandal, near Wakefield, Mr. Atkinson to Mrs. Johnson—At Knaresborough, Mr. W. M. Stubbs to Miss M. A. Henlock—At Hull, Mr. J. Richardson to Miss Wake—S. S. Byron, esq., of Scarborough, to Miss S. Lowe—At Bridlington, W. M. Middleton, esq. to Mrs S. Simson.

Died.] At Batley Carr, Mrs. S. Greenwood—At Hull, Mr. T. Thompson—At Barnsley, Mrs. Clark—At Wakefield, Mrs. Helliley—Mrs. S. Brooke—At Halifax, Mrs. Riley—At Bramham, near Wetherly, Mr. J. Wilde—At Tadcaster, Mr. G. Addinel—Mrs. Smith—At Leeds, Miss Maud—Miss Liddle—At Hazles, near Prescott, J. Birch, esq. M. P.—At Keighley, Mr. J. Hanson,—The Rev. D. Dewhurst—At Riponden, near Halifax, Mr. J. Frankland—At Rothwell, Mrs. Crabtree—At Airton, Mr. T. Wetherall—At Scarborough, G. Taylor, esq.—At Brough Hall, Lady Lawson—At Harewood, Mr. R. Snow—At York, Mrs. Backhouse—At Marton, Miss C. Creyke—At Bradford, Mr. W. Mann—Mr. J. Farrar—At Armley, Mrs. Armitage—At Selby, Mrs. Cooper.

WALES.

Married.] At Bangor, Mr. N. Jonathan to Miss E. Evans—At Llanycil, Mr. T. Jones to Miss A. Hughes—At Llanbellig, G. P. Manley to Miss M. George—At Llai Hall, Mr. Grindley, jun., to Miss E. Lee—At Llanthetty, H. Dixon, esq. to Miss A. Dixon—Mr. J. Jones, of Skethrog, to Miss E. Wilkins—At Carmarthen, the Rev. D. A. Williams to Miss F. Charett.

Died.] At Treborth, Miss M. Cheyne—At Llanfyllin, J. Jones, esq.—At Althrey Wood House, Mr J. G. Pearson—At Holywell, J. F. Butler—Mrs. Knight, of Rhual—At Penfordbedew, Mr. W. Lloyd—At Pool, Capt. Eggleton—At Penbedu, Mrs. A. Puleston—At Radcliffe Bridge, Mrs. Williams—At Glasbury House, Mrs. B. Hughs—At Kilbourn, near Cardigan, Mrs. Jenkins—Mr. Anwyl, of Llanrwst.

SCOTLAND.

The New Academy in Edinburgh was opened on the 1st of October. About 400 boys were assembled. Sir W. Scott first rose and addressed the meeting in an eloquent and liberal speech. He dilated on the advantages of a good education, and touched upon the leading features of the institution. Sir Walter particularly noticed the intention of making the Greek language a principal study there; and alluded to the present struggle between the Greeks and the Barbarians in terms which were greeted with high applause. The institution commences under the most flattering prospects.

It is in contemplation to form a Joint Stock Company for the construction of a railway between London and Edinburgh, for the conveyance of goods and passengers; the propelling power to be locomotive and stationary steam-engines. It is understood that the distance between these two places may be reduced to about 340 miles, and if the same rate of travelling be adopted on this road as is proposed for the Liverpool and Birmingham railway, namely, eight miles an hour for goods, and twelve miles an hour for passengers, the time of conveyance between these two places will be reduced to forty-three and twenty-nine hours respectively.

Married.] At Manse of Panbride, the Rev. W. Robertson to Miss D. Trail—At Manse of Corstorphine, Mr. J. Brown to Miss A. Scott—At Manse of Crailing, Mr. R. Strachan to Miss L. Brown—At Parkhead, Mr. W. Bruce to Miss A. Morrison—At Riccarton, Mr. W. Kaye, esq. to Miss M. C. Craig—At Kirkmichael, J. Crawford, esq. to Miss A. W. Kennedy—At Edinburgh, J. Gibson, jun. esq. to Miss C. E. Gordon—Major Gen. Hamilton to Miss M. A. Bower—Mr. J. Henderson to Miss M. Robertson—Mr. J. Buchan to Miss A. Thompson—P. C. Gibson, esq. to Miss C. M'Kenzie—W. F. Dowbiggen, esq. to Miss G. Maule—Mr. J. N. Sutherland to Miss A. Colson—Dr. A. Turnbull to Mrs M. Young—At Glasgow, Mr. P. Bow to Miss C. Anderson—At Kinnock, J. Sneed, esq. to Miss J. Glenny.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. E. H. H. Jeffrey—Mr. W. Andrew—Mr. J. Boyd—Mrs. Steel—Mr. J. Bell—Mr. J. Finlay—Mrs. A. Stevenson—Miss M. S. Thompson—Mrs. Anderson—At Musselburgh, Mr. J. Thom—At Barwhinnock, G. F. M'Millan, esq.—At Ayr, John Aitkin, esq.—At Daldowie, Miss Bogle—At Portobello, Mrs. M. Pringle—At Tranant, Mrs. A. Allen—At Falkirk, Miss Wilson—At Glasgow, J. Perston, esq.—Mr. A. Græme.

IRELAND.

Irish Fisheries.—The fishing wherries from Rush, Skerries, and Balbriggan, have returned from the fishery, laden gun-deep with herrings of the finest quality. This is the earliest return ever known:—hitherto these vessels going out on the bounty, seldom returned for several months later; and then most frequently with deficient or nominal cargoes. The greater number of those vessels will again return to the fishery, after discharging their cargoes, and thus realise double produce. This early and prosperous result is principally owing to the very efficient outfit of the excellent vessels belonging to these harbours, which outfit the bounty so wisely granted by Parliament for the encouragement of the Irish fishery, enabled these poor but valuable seamen to accomplish.

The Irish Mining Company has commenced its labours. About a month since the first inspection was ordered in Roscommon, Leitrim, Mayo, and the important district of Cunnamara; the result of which is, the certainty that large mines of coal do exist in those counties, and that, from every appearance, little doubt can be entertained of finding the useful metallic ores in the mountains of Cunnamara. This district is found to contain also a species of green serpentine, no way inferior to the *verde antique*. Samples of the Irish granite have been sent to the Commissioners of the New London Bridge, deemed superior to any produced.

Married.] At Dublin, J. Curry, esq. to Miss E. Brennan—Capt. Hamilton to Miss H. Richards—The Rev. H. Helsham to Miss M. A. Blood—Mr. G. Beere to Miss M. Shaw—The Rev. W. H. Drummond to Miss C. Blackley—F. E. Rea, esq. to Miss M. A. Warren—J. Haslom, esq. to Miss A. Dames—T. M'Bride, esq. to Miss E. Brown—At Finglass, W. White, esq. to Miss J. Bailey—At Taney Church, S. Fisher, esq. to Miss M. W. Jones—At Loughkeene, R. S. Drought, esq. to Miss J. Hackett—W. Flood, esq. of Hedsor, to Miss M. Johnston—At Tramore, W. H. Gore, esq. to Miss A. M. Maker—At Cork, C. Newenham, esq. to Miss S. Daunt—D. O'Connor, jun. esq. of Belanger, to Miss M. Blake.

Died.] At Dublin, D. Egan, esq.—Mrs. C. Keatinge—Mr. J. Byrne—The Rev. P. R. Gamble—Mrs. Grove—Mrs. Strethel—Mr. J. Leckey—Mrs. Adam of Rush—P. Le Bas, esq.—Mrs. Shortall—Mrs. O'Keef—At Kilmurry, C. Fox, esq.—At Portumna, M. Donelan, esq.—At Leixlip, Mrs. Coogan—In Galway, C. Sloper, esq.—At Castle Hewson, R. Hilliard, esq.—At Cork, G. G. Carleton, esq.—At Carrickfergus, Miss M. Finlay—At Killalac, the Rev. J. Martin—At Limerick, Mrs. Lee—Mrs. Wilkinson—Mrs. Bourke—W. Erson, esq.—Mr. T. Kidd—At Kilkenny, the Rev. P. M. Morris, O. C.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

DEC. 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The population returns of Ireland, which have been lately published, while they afford curious matter for the speculations of the political economist, exhibit reasons stronger than ever for the amelioration of the existing system of things in that country. The average population of Ireland is 365 to the square mile; while that of England and Wales is but 210, and of Scotland 86; or, taking the whole island, less than 170. The fertility of the country must be very great, that, under the drains which are made upon it in every shape, thus supports the densest rural population in Europe. There can be no doubt that the British Government is at last in earnest in its disposition to remedy the grievances of the country, but the progress made by it is infinitely too slow: as with the unhappy suitors in Chancery, at the present rate of proceeding, one generation can hardly hope to witness the termination of the evils that press it to the earth, and the heart gets sick with hope deferred. There is power enough in Government at present to act as comprehensively as may befit the necessity of the case, and it is imperiously called upon to strike at the root of the mischief without delay. The Catholic Association, which, while it has appeared somewhat intemperate in its debates, is a weapon of self-defence, is accumulating funds for the purpose of prosecuting, in due form of law, all who may be guilty of injustice and oppression towards the members of the Church of Ireland; magistrates, who have frequently refused to hear the depositions of witnesses to atrocious assaults upon the Catholic peasantry by Orangemen; police men guilty of outrage, &c. &c. In the mean time the Orange faction has not been idle. Divisions are, however, said to have occurred in it. Sir A. B. King, the apostle and would-be martyr of the cause, has become suspected by his brethren; and a Captain Vernor has been raised to the bad dignity of deputy-grand-master of these fomentors of discord.

The proposals for the Neapolitan loan, of which we have before made mention, and which is suspected to be intended for Ferdinand VII., have been issued. It is to bear an interest of five per cent., and to be dealt to the subscribers at 92¾; the first half-yearly dividend to be paid in February. It may be well for the public to look a little into these loans. Assistance of any kind given to Spain indirectly, will enable her to protract the South American contest, and injure the commerce of England—unfortunately the principle of gain has no connexion with morality, religious or political!

The paucity in domestic intelligence of interest induces us, as in our last Number we entered a little into the subject of the national revenue, to state now, as concisely as possible, the extent of the trade whence that revenue and the present floating capital is in a great measure derived. Mr. Cæsar Moreau has published a statement of British trade from 1697 to 1822. To recapitulate each year would be beyond our limits; but it appears that on an average of four years, from 1698 to 1701, the total imports amounted to 5,569,952*l.* in value; and on an average of seven years, from 1816 to 1822, they amounted in value to 34,921,538*l.* The exports from this country, during the same space of time respectively, were in value 6,449,594*l.* and 53,126,495*l.* The net payments into the Exchequer from Customs were, for the before-mentioned averages, 1,397,355*l.* and 9,248,632*l.* deducting all expenses. In the same periods of time the British tonnage of vessels cleared outwards, amounted to 259,139 and 2,231,423 tons. Foreign tonnage outwards 62,789 and 434,221 respectively; and the number of bankrupts were, in the averages as before stated, 38 and 1587. The total British tonnage of vessels cleared outwards in 125 years, from 1697 to 1822, is 91,363,796 tons. Foreign vessels tonnage 20,372,253 tons, leaving a difference of 70,991,543 tons in favour of the British. The net payment into the Exchequer during that term, from the duties of the Customs alone and free of all expenses, is 419,253,984*l.* Such is a statement of the net product arising from the industry and unrelaxing activity of the people of this country under restrictions, vexatious regulations, and a heavy system of duties. What may not be expected, when full operation can be given to the more rational and liberal plan which the knowledge and experience of the times has shown to be beyond

all calculation advantageous, and which has begun to be acted upon by the Government, though as yet in a very limited degree. Trade must be left to the industry of the people. Freedom in commerce, as in a political sense, is the promoter of every thing beneficial. Rulers may protect, levy reasonable duties, and secure the privileges of foreign commerce to the nation; but they must not interfere with the details—these must be left to individual enterprise and experience.

Our cotton manufactures have been a great source of national wealth of late years. The value exported during the 22 years of the late war, from 1793 to 1815, amounted to 208 millions sterling, at the official value. The raw material, at four millions per annum, to 88 millions sterling. The net annual receipts from foreign countries, for profit and wages, was 120 millions, or about 5½ millions per annum. But the whole value of all the British manufactures exported during that period was 548 millions, which, after deducting for the raw materials 148 millions, will leave 400 millions added to the taxable capital of the nation, at the rate of more than 18 millions per annum, by amount received for the wages and profit of British productive labour. In the eight years since the return of peace, from 1814 to 1822, the cotton manufactures exported are upwards of 177½ millions at their official value; and deducting five millions per annum for the raw material leaves 137½ millions, being 17½ millions per annum, which being added to the export of the twenty-two years preceding, will make upwards of 257½ millions contributed, since the commencement of the late war, by cotton manufactures alone to the taxable capital of the nation.

The Phaeton, 46, Capt. Sturt, arrived at Portsmouth last month from Algiers and Gibraltar. This vessel brought 22 Spanish refugees from the latter place. These unfortunate individuals were mostly persons of distinction in their own country, and they were indebted to the noble and generous feelings of Captain Sturt for a passage to England. Constant butcheries of the constitutionalists were taking place at Algesiras, by order of the tyrant Ferdinand; and his minion O'Donnel had accused Lord Chatham and the English of conniving at the attack on Tariffa; in consequence of which, all Spaniards had been ordered to leave Gibraltar. Several of the constitutionalists had sought refuge in Tangiers, and been demanded of the Emperor of Morocco by Ferdinand, who, to his honour, refused to give them up. Some of these refugees, on landing, were in a state of such destitution, that they have been obliged to apply to the Lord Mayor of London to prevent absolute starvation;—such is the situation of men who fought under Wellington and Mina for the most despicable and degraded of modern kings, and whose very crime is the supporting a constitutional government for the benefit of their native land.

The condemnation of a Mr. Fauntleroy, convicted of extensive forgeries on the Bank of England, and the failure of the banking-house in which he was a partner, has occasioned considerable sensation. Attempts have been made by petitions from various quarters to obtain his pardon. There seems, however, no reasonable ground—while our bloody laws respecting forgery are suffered to exist, and we legislate and inflict death for offences, according as this or that power of committing them arises by means of newly created temptations, and not by the immutable principles of justice—that the present unhappy criminal should be more entitled to it than one who is guilty from a want of subsistence, and who would be relentlessly executed. If Mr. Fauntleroy be pardoned, we think no other criminal could be executed for forgery on the first offence—and we might hope for his being so, did we not know how perseveringly lawyers oppose to the practice of other enlightened nations—to the dictates of sober reason, and the interests of humanity and of real justice—their barbarous usages, and long established and absurd prejudices.

A requisition has been made by the Spanish Government, that in the adjustment of the claims of British and Spanish subjects, before the commission sitting in London for that purpose, there shall be included the losses of Spanish subjects, caused by the destruction of the frigates at the breaking out of the war. Some individuals who suffered in their property by that event have gone so far, it is stated, as to prepare evidence for establishing those claims, which they have forwarded to London. The claims of such persons are, no doubt, sacredly just.

Government having ordered three new sloops of war to be constructed according to the plans of professor Inman, of the Naval College, Sir R. Seppings of the Navy Board, and Capt. J. Hays, R.N. the sloop constructed by the latter, was found as superior to that of professor Inman, as the vessel of the latter was to that of Sir R. Seppings and the Navy Board. This is precisely the thing that should be done in the present period of peace. Individual intellect has scarcely ever been allowed

to come in competition with that of public boards, which, instead of themselves being candidates, should only be umpires; hence Government undertakings are far outmatched by those of individuals. In free countries every stretch of intellect should be made available to the public service—every thing should be dared or attempted that gives a chance of improvement. America took our steam vessels, and we retook them from her. New and free countries avail themselves of every thing useful; old ones are too slow. The Columbus, the largest vessel ever built, has been sent across the Atlantic with a cargo equal to 7875 tons, and she was but seven weeks on her passage. The Canadians are now building another on a broader and more improved plan;—may not this ultimately lead to the employment of larger vessels in war, than before?

Two officers of artillery at Malta have been dismissed the service, in pursuance of sentences of Courts-martial, approved of by his Majesty—the one, Lieutenant Dawson, for refusing to salute a certain Maltese Saint or idol with discharges of artillery; and the other, Captain Atcheson, for not enforcing the commands of his superiors on Lieutenant Dawson. An officer is indeed a thing of passive obedience in these days: had Lieutenant Dawson been commanded to worship the bewigged doll, as we suppose it was, must he have obeyed that order also?

The right of publishing police reports has lately been argued in the Court of King's Bench, and, as may easily be anticipated, with the lawyers on the side of the anti-publicists. The judgment has been deferred. By shutting out reporters from the police-offices much injury must accrue, and the cause of justice be materially injured on the whole, though in certain individual cases the reports may bear hard. The execution of the law is much assisted by them; evidence is brought forward that would never else appear, and the public are put on their guard against fraud. Sir Richard Birnie, whose experience in such matters cannot be disputed, is of opinion, that fair reports are of infinite service to the administration of law and to the public. Should the police-offices be closed against the public—for the press is identified with it—proceedings on Coroners' inquests will follow, and finally, those in the higher law courts; step by step, the whole will become secret, and it is not from inclination in some quarters that it has not been thus long ago. Out of a country of the Inquisition, publicity is the only security of justice, let lawyers boast of their integrity as they may.

Parliament has been prorogued from the 4th of November until the 6th of January.

THE COLONIES.

The Demerara Newspaper, called the "Colonist," has been suppressed by an order from the government, in consequence of sundry articles of an inflammatory nature having appeared, relative to the Slave Trade, and to the proceedings lately adopted by the English government for the amelioration of the Slave population of Trinidad and the other new Colonies. Now, though there can be no doubt that the newspaper in question deserved a severe visitation for its conduct, we deprecate its suppression as an act of force and arbitrary power unworthy the British character, and too much resembling those of the Holy Alliance. Punish the proprietor or printer by due course of law, but do not block up the channel by which one party has as good a right of complaint as another. Such a course always assists the injured party, and convinces no one of his being wrong; for governors are just as fallible in judgment as other men, and the press is only influential in proportion as it agrees with the judgment of the many and discerning.

The Governor of Barbadoes has found it necessary to rebuke the Island Legislature, for its tardiness in effecting a reform of the Slave Laws agreeably to the pledge given by Parliament to the nation.

Respecting the Burmese war in India, nothing decisive has yet occurred. The whole war rests upon grounds of which the nation knows little, except that the company of merchants never want an excuse for commencing one, and, of course, are always in the right. The following intelligence has been subsequently received from the East Indies, giving an account of an attack made on the Burmese station of Cheduba. It is dated June 16, and forwarded from Brig.-Gen. Sir A. Campbell.

Having completed my arrangements for striking a blow upon the enemy's force assembled here, on the morning of the 10th instant, although the weather continued most unfavourable, I moved upon the enemy's fortified camp and stockades at Kemmendine, with about three thousand men, four eighteen-pounders, four mortars, and some field-pieces, sending two divisions of vessels up the river to prevent the enemy from escaping on that side. It was my intention not to lose a man if it could be avoided. The enemy had already

frequently experienced the irresistible influence of the British bayonet, and it was now my wish that they should also know that we had still other and perhaps more dreadful means of exterminating them in every stockade they might be found in. The country, season, and roads, rendered the undertaking extremely arduous, but not beyond the inexhaustible spirit of such soldiers as I command. About two miles from town, the head of the column was stopped by a stockade, apparently very strong and full of men; I ordered two heavy guns and some field-pieces to open it, while the troops surrounded it on three sides; but the jungle was so very thick and close as to prevent the possibility of altogether cutting off the garrison. In less than half an hour a considerable gap was made in the outward defences of the work, and the defendants not daring any where to shew themselves. I ordered a part of the Madras European regiment, supported by part of the 41st regiment, to charge, and the work was immediately carried, with a trifling loss on our part, the enemy leaving 150 men dead on the ground; Major Chalmers leading the support of the 41st regiment, and one of the first men in the breach, received a wound in the face from a spear, which I am happy to say is not dangerous. While this was going on under my own eye, a very spirited and successful attack was made on the other side of the stockade, by the advanced companies of the 13th and 38th regiments, who, by assisting each other up the face of the stockade (at least ten feet high), entered about the same time as the party by the breach, putting every man to death who opposed their entrance; and it affords me pleasure to state that the first man who appeared on the top of the work was, I believe, Major Sale, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry. This point gained, the column again moved forward nearly a mile, where our left was posted, communicating with the flotilla on the river about half a mile, under the great stockade and fortified camp; the head of the column moving up to the right with great toil and labour through the thick and tenacious jungle, for the purpose of again reaching the river above the stockade, and thus completely investing the enemy's great strong-hold. In this I was partly disappointed. The enemy having thrown up other works above the stockade, which would have exposed my right to certain loss, and not being able to invest the whole of the enemy's extensive fortifications, I was under the necessity of leaving about a hundred yards, between our right and the river, unoccupied; but as the principal work appeared full of men, animating each other with loud and boisterous cheering, I still hoped they would remain till the impression I intended had been made. At four P. M. my troops were in position, in many places within a hundred yards of the place; but in all parts with a very thick jungle in front, extending to the very bottom of the stockade. The night passed in erecting batteries, and making preparations for opening the guns at day-light next morning; the enemy continuing loud and incessant cheering till after day-light in the morning. The moment we had sufficient light on the following day, a heavy and well-directed fire was opened from our breaching and mortar batteries, which was kept up for nearly two hours; when a party advancing to observe the breach, found the enemy, during the cannonade, had evacuated the place, carrying off their dead and wounded. The chain of posts occupied by the enemy rendered flight at all times easy, and the thickness of the jungle necessarily prevented our observing when it took place.

General return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the Troops comprising the Expedition under the command of Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., serving against the Dominions of the King of Ava, from 1st to the 16th of June, 1824.

Total—Commissioned officers wounded, 6; non-commissioned, rank and file, killed, 14; wounded 105. Natives attached—Killed 2; wounded 11.

Remarks—His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; name of officer wounded, Lieut. James Petry, slightly. His Majesty's 38th foot; name of officer wounded, Lieut. Henry Grimes, slightly. His Majesty's 41st Foot; name of officer wounded, Major P. L. Chambers, severely, not dangerously. Madras European Regiment; names of officers wounded, Captain Kyd, Lieutenants Stenton and Robertson, severely, not dangerously.

Extract of a letter from Brig.-general M'Creagh, on board the Honorable Company's ship Ernaad, River Rangoon, June 11, 1824, to Brigadier General Sir A. Campbell, &c. &c.

The river at Cheduba varies in breadth from about forty to one hundred yards, the jungle on both sides extending far into the water. About half a mile farther up, the ground is cleared and cultivated; and the enemy became visible, lining a trench of 300 yards extent, on the edge of the northern bank, with their right flanked by a bridge over the rivers. They permitted our boats to range along until the headmost arrived opposite their right, and then opened a fire of musquetry and swivels, accompanied by flights of arrows. The bank was steep and somewhat difficult; but two or three parties of the 13th were soon on its summit in spite of the enemy's efforts, who opposed them with considerable boldness; a few minutes firing followed, while the remaining boats landed their men, and they fled, leaving upwards of twenty killed, and many wounded. Their village or town commences near the spot at which we had landed, and I immediately moved up the street in pursuit; on arriving at the end of it (about a quarter of a mile), we found a stockade, into which they had retired, and from which they opened a fire as soon as we appeared. It was a square of about 200 yards each face, the outward piles from sixteen to twenty feet high, an embankment and a parapet within them, salient gateways in each face, and a triple row of railing round the entire exterior, appearing to be in good order, and the fire was from several six-pounders, as well as swivels, of various calibre, and musquetry. I immediately lodged parties at such points, close to the works, as afforded a tolerable cover; ordered the howitzer and two or three ship-guns ashore, together with the remainder of the seapoys; and meantime marked off a battery within 100 yards of their front gateway. The weather now became exceedingly unfavourable; but as all gave their most hearty and zealous endeavours to the execution of what was pointed out to them, our want of proper materials, implements, and work-

men, was surmounted. Repeated feints upon the enemy's left sufficed to turn his attention from our working parties on his right; and during the night of the 16th two nine-pounders and a carronade, on ship-carriages, were placed in the battery, the hut that masked it pulled down, and it opened in the morning. Its fire was soon decisive on the gateway, which, having been their last thoroughfare, was not so strongly embanked as the others. Having prepared some seamen, with axes and ropes, to accompany the column, I ordered it forward; it moved rapidly to its point, headed by Major Thornhill's company of his Majesty's 13th; a few moments sufficed to complete the destruction of the wounded spars, and we were speedily in the stockade, followed by the reserve under Lieut.-col. Hampton, of the 20th Native Infantry. The Burmese chief in command was killed near the point of attack; they abandoned their interior defences, (a trench and breastwork,) and fled through their rear gate, leaving a great number killed. Considering that throughout these little operations our investment was very close, and the enemy's fire kept up without any intermission, I am happy to say that our loss has been singularly small.

List of Officers, Seamen, and Marines, belonging to His Majesty's ship Slaney, Charles Mitchell, Esq. Commander, who were killed and wounded at the reduction of the Island of Cheduba:—Killed, 1 marine; wounded, 1 Lieutenant and 4 seamen.

Cheduba, May, 18, 1824.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Forces under the Command of Brigadier M'Creagh, C. B. from the 1?th to the 17th of May 1824, both days inclusive. Grand total—Killed, 2; wounded, 36.

Names of Officers Wounded.—His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—Brevet Major Thornhill, slightly. Ditto, ditto—Ensign Kershaw, slightly. 2d Batt. 20th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Margrave, severely.

Return of Arms and Ordnance taken in the Enemy's works at Cheduba, May 17, 1824.—Five European six-pounder guns; thirty smaller guns, and swivels of various calibre; forty European musquets, and a few matchlocks; 12,525 leaden balls of various sizes, 200 six-pound shot, a few hand grenades, 1080 European flints.

(Signed) G. W. MALINS, Major of Brigade.

FOREIGN STATES.

The principal accounts from Paris state that the evacuation of Spain by the French troops has been resolved upon. This evacuation is to commence on the 1st of December, according to the French themselves. There are a number of fortified places, however, still to retain French garrisons. Ferdinand, according to some accounts, is anxious for their removal, according to others he is opposed to it. The royalists of France feel sore at the honours paid in America to the illustrious La Fayette. They assert that his reception is an appeal to the revolutionary passions, and that the object of America is to unite the whole of that vast continent in one general democracy against the monarchical interests of Europe. In short the rage of these declaimers against the free people and free institutions of America is boundless, as it is impotent.

The affairs of Spain remain in the same miserable state as heretofore. Disturbances break out here and there, and occasion bloodshed. Bands of armed constitutionalists live in the mountainous districts, and hold their neighbourhoods in fear. Little progress appears to be made in the organization of a regular army. A sort of militia, called Royalist Volunteers, seems to be chiefly relied on; and these are furious partisans of the Inquisition. Distrust and fear are still entertained respecting the ci-devant Constitutional army. A new decree has been published, depriving officers of this description of their honours, arms, and equipage—if not of their entire property.

The following is a copy of part of the oath administered to the Royalist Volunteers of Murcia.

"Do you swear to God, and promise to the King, not to permit nor admit on your soil any other Religion than the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman, which you profess, and to shed for it even the last drop of your blood?—Yes, we swear it.

"Do you swear to God, and promise to the King, not to admit nor permit on your soil the infamous Constitutional Code, published at Cadiz, March 17, 1812, to abhor it with all your heart, and to oppose its re establishment even to the shedding of the last drop of your blood?—Yes, we swear it.

"Do you swear to God, and promise to the King, to be faithful to him, and to defend his sacred rights of absolute Sovereignty, without permitting either Chambers or any other restriction on it, even to the shedding of the last drop of your blood?—Yes, we swear it."

One frigate, two corvettes, and three transports, have sailed from Cadiz for Corunna to take in troops for South America.—To conquer 17 millions of men with such a force! Can a better proof be offered of the fitness of the anointed Ferdinand and his ministers for being rulers of 9,000,000 of people?

The King of Prussia has been married to the Countess Augusta Von Harrach. The Burchenschaft the Prussian authorities have boasted as having eradicated under the administration of M. Von Gersdorff.

In the Netherlands the project of law for the more effectual official prevention of the Slave Trade, which is submitted by the King to the States General, proposes that the punishment of those who shall

be guilty of the crimes stated in the Articles 1 and 2 of the law of 20th of November 1818, shall be hard labour for 15 years, a fine of 10,000 florins, and confiscation of the ships. It is further stated in the Royal Message, that measures will likewise be taken in the Colonies to check the Slave Trade, and to discover those who violate the laws on that subject.

All accounts from Greece join in confirming the success of that brave people over their barbarian enemies. In every quarter their cause has triumphed. The fleets of the Porte and also that of the Pacha of Egypt, have been completely destroyed and dispersed. A number of vessels and prisoners have fallen into the hands of the conquerors. It was said at Odessa that the Capitan Pacha was beheaded on the 30th of October, in presence of the Sultan. The Dervisch Pacha has been driven and routed from Thermopylæ, and Omer Vrione was closely followed up by the Grecian chiefs. The Greek Archipelago has been completely freed from the Turkish flag. Ibrahim Bey, son of Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt, and M. L——, calling himself aide-de-camp of General Grouchy, who abjured Christianity for the religion of Mahomet, lately arrived at Napoli di Romania, where they were treated as prisoners of war. The Ottoman ships on board of which they were, had eight millions of Turkish piastres in gold and paras. The joy of the Greeks was extreme.—The Greeks have withdrawn their proclamation respecting neutral ships, and agreed to confine themselves to the laws and usages of other European nations respecting them. Courts of admiralty for judging in such cases are forming. On the whole, no reasonable friend to Greece can expect her noble cause to proceed more prosperously. An amnesty has been published by the President Conduriotis and the executive counsel in favour of those who had been guilty of infringing the laws; and in order to encourage commerce, the following decree has been issued to enforce letters of marque on board armed vessels:

"The Greek nation has taken up arms solely to reconquer its existence and its political independence, and to establish in its circumference that civilization which is enjoyed by all polished people, with whom she wishes to contract the relations of amity and commerce. The Government has learnt with regret the complaints made by some foreign merchantmen against some of our corsairs. These complaints state that the latter had unjustly caused great molestation, in contravention of our instructions and orders, and in contradiction to the principles of neutrality, by which they had frustrated the advantages belonging to commerce, which ought not to be diverted from its natural course.

"Wishing to prevent all inconveniences of this kind, the Government now informs all armed vessels of the Grecian Seas, that if any one shall unjustly impede the commerce of neutrals, not only will he not find any protection from our shipping, but he will also be severely punished.

"Although the deplorable state of the war has occasioned the presence of corsairs in order to deprive the enemy of all means of resistance, such armed vessels must henceforth be furnished with Letters of Marque and instructions from Government. In default of these letters they will be punished accordingly.

(Signed)

"The President, P. CONDURIOTIS.

"The Secretary of State, P. RHODIOS.

"Nauplion, August 28, 1824."

In South America the cause of Independence is gradually establishing. Col. Campbell, the Commissioner to Colombia, was much praised for his conduct there, on his leaving for England, where he has since arrived. The country possessed complete internal tranquillity and attachment to the constitution. In Peru, Bolivar and Canterac have had a partial engagement, in which the latter was beaten; the troops engaged were chiefly cavalry. The result of this brilliant affair was 235 of General Canterac's cavalry killed in the field of battle; amongst them were ten of the chiefs and officers, great numbers wounded, and still greater numbers dispersed; upwards of 300 fine horses completely equipped taken, and the field of battle covered with every description of spoil. Canterac fled with less than a third part of the cavalry with which he commenced the attack; and the army of Bolivar was to follow up its operations in pursuit of him on the following day.

Lord Cochrane and the forces under his command have captured Pernambuco in Brazil, after a day's bombardment. A letter was sent from Carvalho, the governor, stipulating terms, but they were refused, and he eventually took refuge on board an English man of war, and has arrived in England.

Boyer, the President of Hayti, has issued a proclamation, putting the nation on its guard against any designs of France. He concludes by saying, "The Republic is free, it is for ever independent, since we are determined to bury ourselves under its ruins rather than submit to a stranger. In the mean while the enemies of Hayti rashly count upon divisions among us. What folly, and at the same time what duplicity! Let us be eternally united. Faithful to our duties we shall be, with the assistance of the Almighty, for ever invincible."

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Last month we had scarcely a new piece, or an aspiring performer to try our wit or vent our spleen on; this month we have such variety of matter, that our article must either exceed its fair proportion or sink into a catalogue. Drury Lane has opened, with great show of novelty in its performers; but with no change in the decorations of the interior, except that they have been refreshed, and restored to that chaste beauty which can hardly be improved. In the selection of actors, the same munificent spirit, which was put forth last season, is manifest; for, though Braham is gone, Sapio is to succeed; Miss Stephens will resume her sway over the ears and hearts of the English people; Macready and Kean will be placed in liberal competition; and the operatic and comic departments will receive a great accession of strength. In the former, we have already been gratified by the appearance of Miss Graddon from Dublin, and of Mr. and Mrs. Bedford from Bath, who, though not in the first rank of singers, all take a high place in the second, and will be delightful auxiliaries to Sapio and Stephens. Miss Graddon is in the style of our own best favourite—a quiet, modest, unaffected and unacting girl—with a voice of excellent quality but no great compass, and with good taste and gentle manner. Mrs. Bedford, with less sweetness and greater power, is a tasteful and unpretending singer; and Mr. Bedford is one of the heartiest and best-humoured of jovial musicians. He has a deep bass voice, and evidently enjoys what he sings. His Hawthorn was a pleasant performance; he sung the capital song, "Oons, neighbour, ne'er blush for a trifle like this," with a due feeling of the universal truth of the sentiment; and gave to the introduced ballad "Who deeply drinks of wine," appropriate body and flavour. Mrs. Bedford was a ladylike Rosetta; and with the assistance of Horn in Young Meadows, Terry in the Justice, Knight in Hodge, and Miss Povey in Lucinda, made the opera of "Love in a Village" pass off more agreeably than we thought possible,—recollecting the power of Braham, who sometimes here condescended to be nobly plain, the undefinable charms of Miss Stephens; and the rich humour of Munden, too little prized till it was lost for ever.

In Comedy, Mrs. Yates, late Miss Brunton, is heartily welcome. When she played at Covent Garden, she was airy and elegant; but her style, like her person, was scarcely formed enough for high comedy; she is now improved in both, and continues as ladylike and blooming as before. Miss Isabella Paton, as yet unripe for a heroine, is fast improving. Add to these the pretty, vivacious, and piquant Mrs. Waylett, who has caught something of the lighter part of Miss Kelly's vein, and we have a very agreeable assortment of sprightly beauties. We still want a fair and serious actress for the girlish parts of tragedy, and sentimental comedy; who would look as lovely as Miss Smithson and speak better. And we want Miss Kelly herself, whose absence from the Winter Theatres is one of those dramatic phenomena which, to persons who are not privileged with the *entré* of the green-room, seems little less than a miracle.

With these new performers, judiciously brought into play, and with the *materiel* of a good company, Mr. Elliston might have hoped to draw without either magicians or horses. He chose to make assurance doubly sure, and produced a splendid oriental and most equestrian affair, under the title of "The Enchanted Courser." This piece has practically demonstrated the truth of a position on which we have often insisted—that these spectacles, which are so offensive to critics and the half-price spectators, rarely pay even in money for the costs of their decoration. It is true the author of this thing, which it would be gross flattery to call a melodrama, has laboured hard in the cause of taste and sense; and, by divesting a grand Arabian story of every shred of interest, stupifying Harley with his tremendous dulness, amazing little boys with the apotheosis of a rocking-horse, and making poor Mrs. West maudlin and mad, almost achieved a damnation in spite of Mr. Ducrow and several of the most magnificent scenes ever painted. Some dozen stout applauders prevented the complete success of his endeavours on the first night; but his triumph was not long delayed; the horses are gone, and the town is relieved and thankful. To make amends, we have had some very pretty ballets performed by a well-trained band of children, Mons. Hullins' pupils. They have figured the charming story of Cinderella gracefully, and have not spoiled it by attempting to introduce the words!

Freischutz, the eternal Freischutz, has appeared at this theatre with all the devilry, and more than all the music, which have given it fascination all the town over. This is well; for in that music are science for the student and sentiment for the

unlearned, which can hardly fail to refine and elevate the taste of those who listen. The noble overture is played here "with a difference," yet nearly as well as at Covent Garden; the chorusses are, we think, not quite so excellently drilled; but some fine concerted pieces in the last act are restored, and Caspar is made to sing. For the performers, Miss Graddon is less potent than Miss Paton, yet so modest and unaffected as to disarm criticism; T. Cooke is not unequally matched against Pearman; the bridemaids and the monsters are better at Covent Garden; but Drury-Lane has, by far, the finer devil in the mysterious person of Mr. O. Smith, who glides about in flame-coloured vestments, and vanishes almost as well as Valmondi from the ultra-terrific stage of the Adelphi. Mr. Horn and Mr. Bedford stand alone, as the representatives of their parts at the other house do not sing; and both considerably heighten the general effect of the opera by their vocal efforts, though Horn is inferior to Bennett as an actor. The incantation scene is better conceived at Drury-Lane, and more completely executed at Covent-Garden. At the former the glen itself is truly picturesque; and the mode of raising the spirit by lifting a skull on the point of a sword, is really poetical. A fire blazes from the handle, which runs in a blue flame up the blade, and glares through the holes "which eyes did once inhabit" in deep crimson, till Zamiel appears. The close of the act too, where a cataract of real water acts the part of a torrent of fire, skeletons rise from the ground, and the whole stage is in terrific motion, is well imagined; but the intermediate horrors are tiresome and ineffective compared to those of Mr. Farley. The plot is rather better than that of Covent-Garden, because the lover himself is perilled instead of a poor drunken wretch who degraded the dignity of damnation; but still it is not worth a pin. There can be no real interest without cutting out Caspar, and all the dull incumbrance of his contract with the demon and unintelligible failure, and making the young huntsman involve himself in the toils of the fiend from the agonizing fear of losing his mistress; but then the conclusion would be painful; and we hardly know whether the story, at the best, is worth a shudder.

Mr. Macready has returned to the stage in excellent voice and spirits, and has been received with great enthusiasm by his admirers. As yet he has only appeared in characters too well known to allow of criticism; but we hear there is a tragedy in preparation, founded on a noble portion of history, which if written, as it is said to be, "up to the height of its great argument," will call forth his greatest powers.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

This house, at which the season began auspiciously, continues to prosper. Freischutz has brought good houses; the "Inconstant" has had a little run; a lady has made a real impression as a tragic actress; and a comedy of Old Rowley's has been revived with brilliant success. The lady is Mrs. Sloman, a daughter of Mr. Dowton the comedian, who has acted Belvidera and Mrs. Haller, decidedly better than any one since Miss O'Neil. This is exactly her line—the range of parts between the Imogens and Juliets, and the Volumnias and Lady Macbeths: she has not youth and freshness for the first, nor dignity for the last; and if she attempts either, she will utterly fail. But, in her own proper sphere, she is an effective, and, in a great measure, a genuine actress. If now and then there were not a little mannerism, a touch of the swelling artificial school, which spoils every thing, she would completely triumph over the hearts of the spectators. In tones of exquisite tenderness, in gently heaved sighs, and in relieving tears, she almost equals her predecessor, though she can never give similar gratification, because she wants the beauty of person, the grace beyond the reach of art, and the triumphant energy, which distinguished that most womanly of women. Since Miss O'Neil's departure we have never heard from female lips a line as thrillingly affecting as her appeal to Jaffier, "Don't, prithee don't in poverty forsake me," or witnessed so admirable a gradation of penitence and love as her last scene in the "Stranger." If she can but avoid drawling monotony on the one hand, and physical violence on the other, she will secure an entire command of all parts of conjugal devotion and feminine sorrow.

In a moment of happy boldness, the managers determined to revive Rowley's comedy, called "A Woman never Vext;" and the venture has amply repaid them. There are so many plays of the same period richer in incident, character, and language, and more adapted to the higher tastes of the public, that we shall be disappointed if this good fortune do not produce other revivals from the golden age of our drama. This play is extravagant enough in outline;—a woman so happily fated as to find no cause of vexation, though she seeks it, and so happily framed as to make none for herself—a lady who is always cross and at cross purposes

with fortune—a rich merchant, who, in an hour, by a single storm is reduced to beg at the grate of Ludgate—a prodigal, who is chosen by the widow in the expectation that he will dissipate her substance, on the charming principle of female contradiction, and who suddenly becomes wise on his elevation, divides his estate with the brother who had spurned him, and fills the office of sheriff with more dignity and humanity than has belonged to it from that time until the era of Parkins! There are shiftings of fortune and character almost like the changes in a pantomime; and if these were all, the exhibition would be only ludicrous; but the passions and affections are handled also with the freedom of a master, and we feel that we are contemplating the essences of things and not mere exaggerations of their circumstances. It matters little how wild the story is when the life and nature of the dialogue make the heart gush forth and the blood tingle in the veins. Much, no doubt, is due to the principal actors,—Young, Charles Kemble, Miss Lacy, Miss Chester, and Blanchard, who, though he never has a principal part, is always a principal actor. Young's Foster was complete; the very merchant of the age in gesture, action, even walk; full of a grave humour (in which he is unequalled) in the lighter parts, and pathetic, without affectation, in the more trying scenes. Kemble played the spendthrift so gaily, and the sheriff so gallantly, that it was hard to believe the fair widow contemplated unmingled wretchedness when she chose him. Miss Chester, as the Woman never vexed, looked the very image of smiling content; and, for real life, we wish no better; but for acting, commend us to Miss Lacy, who played the shrewish Mrs. Foster, and who knows now where her true strength lies! Her pettishness, impatience, and self-will were admirable; and not less so was her manner of cleaving to her husband in his reverses, though she had but a few words to speak. It was all true; and how far above all else is truth, in eloquence, and in acting! The Lord Mayor's show in 1444 was a gorgeous pageant, and all the decorations were calculated to realize the scene, and to give a vivid notion of antique comfort and splendour.

There has been at this house, what we think very important, an excellent variety of afterpieces. Miss Tree has returned to play Clari, and Rosina in the "Barber of Seville," each in its way a treat, though we do not think it was quite honest in the translator of the first piece to take entire the last scene of "Rich and Poor," and add it to his drama; nor very attentive in us critics to let the plagiarism escape our keen observation till now. The "Escapes" has been revived with its pleasing music, and several old farces excellently played. Some of these, as "Cent. per Cent." "Too Late for Dinner," and "Husbands and Wives," are as nearly being perfect in their kind as any thing on the stage—excepting Simpson and Co. at Drury-lane, which is perfection itself, now that Terry is restored to his place as head of the firm.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The last days of the Haymarket have been its best days in exertion, and we hope not its worst in success. It has been the fashion to ridicule the manager for the inequalities of his company, without considering the great difficulties he had to encounter from the protracted seasons of the winter houses, and the real paucity of even tolerable actors. From what he has done, when opportunity was given, we may fairly judge of what he would do, if allowed a fair competition with the mightier managers. When Farren and Miss Chester were obliged to leave him, he more than supplied their place by engaging Dowton and Miss Kelly, who, with Liston, Wilkinson, Vining, and Williams, played several of the best comedies in excellent style. He also engaged Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin and Miss George, well known as a concert-singer, but who appeared on the stage for the first time. Mr. Hamblin is not unknown to a London audience; but his improvement is decisive; and though not a fervid, he is an elegant and judicious actor. His Hamlet, which he repeated at the call of the audience, was a very gentlemanly reading of the part, extremely well conceived and well spoken; and though he occasionally wanted force, and always ease, he was preferable to some, who possessing both, play tricks with the author, and change the mild philosophic thinker into a boisterous hero of regular tragedy. His Rob Roy was too refined and finical; but his Joseph Surface, allowing for a little stiffness, was the most plausible we have lately seen. His wife, who is the young lady who was wont to fascinate the summer audiences as Miss E. Blanchard, is a lovely and intelligent woman, who sheds unwonted grace over the stage, and, though far from competent to Lady Teazle, will shine in sentimental comedy. They played "The School for Scandal," however, agreeably, with the aid of Mrs. Glover, whose Mrs. Candour was a perfect piece of acting, Mr. Vining, a lively, if not a polished Charles, and Mr. Williams who topped the part of Crabtree. We should not forget that this gentleman, who

ought to find a place on the winter boards, played the Bailie in "Rob Roy" with a correctness and discrimination, which would have gratified the author of the novel. He had to struggle against the effect of Liston's pleasant misrepresentation of the part; but the audience gradually recognized the character, as that which they had known long ago—in print.

Miss George has made a successful *debut*, and proved that she can speak as well as sing. But we do not see why the manager of the Haymarket should play opera without a band, when comedy and farce are in his power. We heartily wish him success when next he opens; but would just whisper that, in addition to his liberal engagement of favourite actors, he would do well to procure a young lady or two for the heroines of farce, to banish dirty linen and old clothes from the highest circles of stage fashion, and to refrain from giving orders to the amazing scarecrows who sometimes startle us in the boxes.

FINE ARTS.

Tapestry after the Cartoons.—The public has just been presented, at the Egyptian Hall, with an exhibition full of real interest, and curious on several accounts. It consists of the tapestry which was executed from the Cartoons of Raphael—those splendid works which have so long been the glory of this country, and the delight and wonder of all true lovers of art. It is well known that those paintings (seven in number, and now at Hampton Court,) are part of a set, supposed to have originally consisted of twelve, which were executed by Raphael merely as designs, to be worked in tapestry. But it was not so generally understood that any of the tapestries themselves, which had been produced from those designs, were in existence; still less that two more of them are preserved than of the original designs. This, however, is the case; and we have here nine of these admirable works; seven exactly corresponding with those at Hampton Court, and two, scarcely inferior in general merit, representing the Conversion of St. Paul, and the Stoning of St. Stephen.

Of those among the above-named, which represent the Cartoons now in England, we need say but little in the shape of detail, as most of our readers have probably seen them, or, at least, the engravings which have been made from them. It should be stated generally, however, that the tapestries present most excellent representations of the original pictures—certainly much better than the oil copies of them, by Sir James Thornhill: better, because, though perhaps in some respects inferior to those copies in particular expressions, the general effect approaches nearer to that of the subdued tone of the originals.

But of the two tapestries, the originals of which we do not possess, something in the shape of a detailed account will be expected of us, because they come forward almost in the character of new works by Raphael himself. Generally, then, we must state that these two compositions are fully worthy of the place they occupy in the set; for though they are not, upon the whole, so full of power, either of design or expression, as the Paul at Athens, the Elymas, and, perhaps, the Death of Ananias, they possess points of interest and of beauty, which even these cannot boast, because the subjects of them do not admit of it. The Conversion of Saint Paul consists of a spacious landscape scene, representing the city of Damascus in the distance, with Paul and his attendants in the foreground; while the clouds are miraculously opening overhead, and shewing the Saviour—whose figure and attributes are connected with the scene and persons below, by means of the *glory* which is emanating with intense brightness from about his head, and gradually decreasing in splendour till it reaches the immediate object of its revelation—Saul—who is stretched upon the ground in a paroxysm of fear and wonder. "And as he journeyed, he came near Damascus; and suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven"—"And he fell to the earth." The general effect of this scene is undoubtedly fine and impressive. But in this, as well as in the other new composition—the Stoning of Saint Stephen—(still more, indeed, in this latter,) the chief interest arises from the individual expression of the various heads and figures. These, however, it would demand a space to examine and describe, which we cannot, at present, allot to them. We must only add, therefore, that fortunately these two tapestries are among the best preserved of the whole nine; and, in the absence of the original designs, furnish a most interesting and satisfactory notion of what those designs must have been. Of the other seven, that which is in the best state of preservation is among the very finest of the whole—namely, the Elymas struck blind. The one, representing Christ delivering the keys to Peter, is also in a very good condition, and shews its

magnificent collection of heads to great advantage. The other five are in a very indifferent state; but all are much better than might have been expected, considering the date of their execution (300 years ago), and the vicissitudes through which they have passed.

We may, perhaps, if space is afforded us, return to these interesting works next month; at least to the two which are new to us. In the mean time our readers may like to know that these tapestries form one of two sets, which were executed at Brussels expressly for Leo X.; by whose order the original designs had been previously furnished by Raphael, who was then wholly employed for that distinguished patron of art. One of these sets was displayed in the apartments of the Vatican till the period of the French invasion in 1798—when they disappeared; but have since, if we mistake not, been restored to their places. The other set, which is the one now exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, was sent by Leo to Henry VIII. as a present, and used to grace the Banquetting-room at Whitehall; but on the death of Charles I. it was publicly offered for sale, among his other effects, and was purchased by the then Spanish Ambassador. From that period they have remained in Spain, in the possession of the same family; and have now been purchased from it by an Englishman, and are just arrived in this country.

Mr. Haydon.—This artist's picture of Christ's Entry into Jerusalem—which is, perhaps, upon the whole the best work he has hitherto produced—is again exhibiting to the public, after a lapse of nearly three years: and we have willingly performed a pilgrimage (all the way into the King's Arms yard, in Cornhill) to examine the effects which time has produced upon it, and upon our feelings respecting it. We find, however, that in both respects it remains nearly unchanged. We shall, of course, not go into detail concerning the merits of this picture, as these were thoroughly examined when it was first presented to the world. But we may be permitted to say, on the reappearance of this work, that, though far from being without faults, it may safely be pointed out as one which does high honour to the English school. If there is any particular portion of this work of which we at present think less highly than we did on first seeing it, it is the Christ's head. This we were at first disposed to think (in opposition to the general opinion) a stroke of real genius. But whether it has, in conformity with that generally expressed opinion, been touched and tampered with; or whether time has in fact altered it, or us; certain it is, that *now* it does strike us as a comparative failure. On the other hand, the high religious enthusiasm of the noble figure in front of the picture on the right—the intensely sweet and feminine devotion of the fair-faced mother, on the left—and in particular the admirable head of Wordsworth—(admirable *as a head*—but totally exceptionable *as a portrait*)—have certainly grown in our estimation.

With respect to the present pursuits of this gifted artist, we have heard with pleasure that, after having failed to meet with any thing like an adequate patronage (insolently enough so called) among lords, professors, and connoisseurs, he has at length found something like it, in a private individual, and of the *city* too. The gentleman to whom we allude (a solicitor named Kearsey) has purchased the Puck carrying the ass's head—and the Silenus; which latter has undergone some material alterations. Mr. Haydon is also now engaged on a large family picture for the same gentleman, which is nearly completed, and will probably soon be placed before the public.

New Panorama.—We hear that the Messrs. Burford have nearly completed a most extensive view of the City of Edinburgh, and the surrounding country, taken from the summit of Calton Hill. This picture is intended for the large circle at Leicester-square. There is scarcely any city in the world better adapted for panoramic effect than the capital of Scotland. The city itself, built on high and uneven ground, with its singular mixture of modern architecture and that of two centuries back; the flourishing port of Leith, bounded by the noble Frith of Forth; the richly cultivated lands of Lothian, and the distant hills of Pentland, mountains of Fife, and the Lomonds—all this will, if well executed (and the tried abilities of the artists leave us no reason to doubt of its being so), form a most interesting painting.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, Nov. 4.—Yesterday, Thomas Le Blanc, esq. LL. D. Master of Trinity Hall, was elected Vice-chancellor of this University for the year ensuing.

The following is the subject of the Norrisian prize essay for the ensuing year:—*No valid argument can be drawn from the incredulity of the Heathen Philosophers against the Truth of the Christian Religion.*

The Seatonian Prize was yesterday adjudged to the Rev. Hamilton Sidney Beresford, M. A. of Clare-hall, for his poem on *The Death of Abel.*

Discovery Ships.—The Griper has returned to England, having lost all her anchors and cables, and being found unfit for the purpose on which she was employed. This vessel left Stromness on the 1st July, and made Cape Chudleigh (on the Labrador Coast) on the 2d August, having fallen in with ice-bergs three days previously, from which time she was beset with drift ice. In this passage she was found to make so little progress, that the Snap (her provision tender) was frequently obliged to take her in tow. From Cape Chudleigh, the Griper was obliged to stretch to the northward, to Resolution Island, as the field ice prevented progress up Hudson's Straits; they were, however, enabled to make slow advances to the westward, close to the Savage Islands, until they made Salisbury or Nottingham Island, but which place could not be ascertained, from the impossibility of making observations off the Upper Savage Islands. Some canoes of natives came off to them, who appeared to be of the same description of Esquimaux with which our navigators were before acquainted. They were dismissed with liberal presents, and appeared much gratified. From Salisbury Island, the Griper proceeded to the south point of Southampton Island, in which they were assisted by a strong current setting down Fox's Channel; but on their rounding Southampton Island, this current, which then came down Sir T. Rowe's Welcome (up which they wished to proceed), was directly against them, and nearly caused their shipwreck. Southampton Island was found to be laid down with tolerable accuracy. Off the south-west end of the island, the Griper was obliged to anchor, in consequence of suddenly shoaling her water; in a gale of wind she parted one anchor, but brought up again with three anchors ahead, in quarter less four fathom water; when the tide fell, the sea was so heavy that the rudder continually struck the ground, and was lifted almost out of the gudgeons: this was on the first of September. On the weather moderating, the Griper proceeded up the Welcome, but a northerly gale of wind springing up, the ship was driven into Hudson's Bay.—However, by perseverance, and taking advantage of every favourable breeze of wind, she reached Cape Fullarton, the larboard entrance of Wager River, and within about sixty miles of the spot (Repulse Bay) where she intended to winter. The coast on the American main land was found so rocky and extremely dangerous, that she was obliged to stretch off for Southampton Island, whence she endeavoured to make for Repulse Bay, but was driven by the tide directly to the southward and westward, against what was supposed to be Wager River. Here strong breezes and a heavy snow storm set in, which made it necessary that the ship should be brought to with three anchors ahead and made snug. The sea rose rapidly and broke over the ship with tremendous force, forming thick coats of ice in an instant, so as to connect the shrouds together half way up the rigging. The snow also fell so fast that the men had much difficulty in keeping the decks clear. The ship all this time pitched so dreadfully, that the cables came over the bumpkins, one of which was thereby broken. During the night, a large stream of ice was discovered coming down upon the ship, but, most happily, it parted before it reached her, and some small portions of it only struck against the bows, which did no damage. The wind continued to increase, as well as the snow; at five o'clock in the morning, the starboard cable parted and on the ship swinging to the other three anchors, she was struck by a sea and parted from them all! Her situation at this time was the most perilous that can be imagined, every individual momentarily expecting that she would drive on shore. Means of preservation, however, were not neglected; the trysails were got on her, though it was so dark that no object could be discerned, and they did not know so much as which way the ship's head lay, from the compasses having ceased to act, the ship being, as it is supposed, directly over or near the magnetic pole. Whilst presuming, in this distressing dilemma, that the wind had shifted off the land, as the water deepened, a sight of the sun, and subsequently of the other celestial bodies, was obtained (of which they had had no view for some days), and the ship was found to have been drifted out of the Welcome, after having attained lat. 65, 30. There was at this moment no anchor left in the ship. Notwithstanding, it was determined, if possible, to winter about Chesterfield Inlet, or even to the southward of that spot. The persevering efforts of all on board were accordingly directed to gain the American shore, but finding that the ship got into the shallows of Hudson's Bay, they were reluctantly compelled to edge away for Salisbury Island, still hoping that a few fine and favourable days would restore to them their lost ground. The bad weather, however, still

continued, and there was much difficulty in watering the ships at these places, from a stream of ice. A number of natives came off to them in their canoes, and trafficked their clothes for iron and spears. At length, the hopeless continuance of bad weather, the wretched condition of the ship (from her incapacities), the officers and crew having suffered more hardships than on any previous voyage, the advanced stage of the season, with numerous other concomitant miseries, compelled Captain Lyon to consent that the ship should be got out of Hudson's Straits, (an extent of 500 miles of dangerous navigation); which place they had scarcely cleared, when a southerly gale drove them up Davis's Straits, 150 miles to the southward of Resolution Island. Providentially, a change of wind enabled them soon after to proceed on a southern passage homeward, and the Griper arrived here in six weeks, in the state we have described. Though little has been effected towards solving the geographical problem of a North-west passage by this voyage, yet some most interesting elucidations of the deviation of the compass have been brought to light. The compasses began to waver and contradict each other when abreast of the Savage Islands; and, as the ship got to the westward, the compasses got unsteady and useless. Whilst the ship was in Sir Thomas Rowe's Welcome, they very frequently would not traverse at all, but stood in whatever position the card was placed. Should a passage be discovered by Captain Parry through the Prince Regent's Inlet, it is considered more than probable, from the irregular movements of ice, that it may never be entered again. The Griper spoke several whalers, all of which had been unsuccessful in the fishery; no ship had more than two fish, and many none whatever. From the captain of the Phœnix whaler, Captain Lyon heard that Captain Parry's expedition had been seen in the middle of August, in lat. 71. beset with ice. On the whole, the season has been more boisterous, and, consequently, the sea less clear, than it has been known for 30 years. It was very questionable if Captain Parry would be able to reach Lancaster Sound. Had the Griper effected a wintering either in Repulse Bay or Wager River, or Chesterfield Inlet, Captain Lyon, with a strong party, would have made a land journey to Point Turnagain, near the Copper-mine River, a distance of nearly 700 miles, for which expedition they were fully equipped. Capt. Parry, if he succeeded in passing Lancaster Sound, and getting to the southward, down Prince Regent's Inlet (by which Capt. Lyon was next year to communicate with him), will send a land expedition, if possible, in the same direction, as well as to Repulse Bay, in the hope of communicating with the Griper. The Griper communicated with the Esquimaux natives of the Upper Savage Islands, and of Salisbury and Nottingham Islands, all of whom had frequently seen Europeans. They were less savage in their habits and manners than their more northern brethren, but they shewed a strong thievish disposition; they endeavoured to steal the oars and iron-work from the boats. The Griper also communicated with the natives of various parts of Southampton Island, who had never seen a ship before. They, however, expressed very little surprise; they evinced more gentleness in their manners than any other of the Esquimaux tribes, and were much better-looking and cleaner in their persons: the women were rather pretty. All these people reside in the Walrus'-hide-huts, which are described in Capt. Lyon's last voyage.

The Brain.—Sir E. Home says, that "Having ascertained that in all the animals, the structure of whose nervous system has been explained in the present lecture, the brain is a distinct organ, varying in its size, it is true, till at last it is scarcely distinctly visible to the naked eye, but, when examined in the microscope, found to consist of globules and elastic transparent matter, and more or less of a fluid, similar to the brain of animals of the higher orders; that there is also, at some distance from the brain, a second substance of similar structure, connected with the brain by two lateral chords; and that this second part gives off the nerves that go to the different muscular structures of the body; I consider myself borne out in the opinion that this part answers the same purpose as the medulla spinalis. The ganglions which form a chain connected so beautifully together by a double nerve, must be considered to have the same uses, whatever they are, as the ganglions in the human body, being equally composed of a congeries of nerves. These are facts, which, if they are allowed to be clearly made out, form an addition to our knowledge, and give confirmation to opinions not before satisfactorily established."—*Quart. Journ.*

Adulteration of Tea.—Mr. Sowerby has remarked a curious instance of Chinese adulteration in black tea, consisting in the addition of sandy matter to it, containing minute crystals of magnetic iron. These were sometimes so abundant, as to enable a magnet to lift parts of the leaves.

The sand was often observed deposited in tea-cups and tea-pots, and on macerating some closely-twisted portions of tea, considerable quantities were separated, that had been introduced when the leaves were fresh.—*Phil. Mag.* lxiv. 151.

Fossil Remains.—An immense assemblage of fossil bones has recently been discovered in Somersetshire, in a cavern of the Limestone Rock at Banwell, near the west extremity of the Mendip Hills, on the property of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The circumstances which led to this discovery are as follow:—Some miners engaged in sinking a shaft in search of calamine, intersected a steep and narrow fissure, which after descending 80 feet opened into a spacious cavern, 150 feet long and about 30 feet wide, and from 20 to 30 feet high. From the difficulty of descending by this fissure it was lately judged desirable to make an opening in the side of the hill a little below, in a line which might lead directly to the interior of the cave. This gallery had been conducted but a few feet, when the workmen suddenly penetrated another cavern of inferior dimensions to that which they were in search of, and found its floor to be covered, to a depth which has not yet been ascertained, with a bed of sand, mud, and fragments of limestone, through which were dispersed an enormous quantity of bones, horns, and teeth. The thickness of this mass has been ascertained, by a shaft sunk into it, to be in one place nearly 40 feet. Many large baskets-full of bones have already been extracted, belonging chiefly to the ox and deer tribes; of the latter there are several varieties, including the elk. There are also a few portions of the skeleton of a wolf, and of a gigantic bear. The bones are mostly in a state of preservation equal to that of common grave bones, although it is clear, from the fact of some of them belonging to the great extinct species of bear, that they are of antediluvian origin. In the roof of the cave there is a large chimney-like opening, which appears to have communicated formerly with the surface; but which is choked up with fragments of limestone, interspersed with mud and sand, and adhering together imperfectly by a stalagmitic incrustation. Through this aperture it is probable the animals fell into the cave, and perished in the period preceding the inundation, by which it was filled up. The immense quantity of the bones shews the number of individuals that were lost in this natural pitfall to have been very great. In this manner cattle are now continually lost by falling into similar apertures in the limestone hills of Derbyshire. There is nothing to induce a belief that it was a den inhabited by hyænas, like the cave of Kirkdale, or by bears, like those in Germany; its leading circumstances are similar to those of the ossiferous cavities in the limestone rock at Oreston near Plymouth. The cave at Banwell has within these few days been examined by Professor Buckland, and operations have been commenced for the purpose of thoroughly investigating its history and contents. The Bishop has already sent collections of the bones to the museums of Oxford and Cambridge, and intends to provide a similar supply for all the principal public institutions in this country.

Cyanuret of Iodine. — Proceedings of the Society of Pharmacy at Paris, April 15.—M. Serullas read a memoir on a new compound of nitrogen, carbon, and iodine, which he named cyanuret of iodine. This new product is obtained by heating an intimate mixture of two parts of cyanuret of mercury and one part of iodine in a small dry retort. When the temperature is sufficiently elevated, a white vapour rises, which condenses in the form of light flocculi or small brilliant plates, which are the cyanuret of iodine; there is produced, at the same time, protiodide of mercury, which remains in the retort. The cyanuret may be purified by a second sublimation. This substance has a strong poignant odour, exciting tears; its taste is very caustic, it does not alter litmus or turmeric paper. Thrown on hot charcoal it evolves violet vapours. It is soluble in water and alcohol. M. Serullas regards it, according to his experiments, as a compound of 828 of iodine, and 172 of cyanogen. — *Jour. de Phar.* x. 256.

Turrell's Menstruum for etching Steel Plates.—Take four parts, by measure, of the strongest pyroligneous acid, chemically called acetic acid, and one part of alcohol, or highly-rectified spirits of wine; mix these together, and agitate them gently for about half a minute, and then add one part of pure nitric acid; and when the whole are thoroughly mixed, it is fit to be poured upon the steel plate. When the mixture is compounded in this proportion, very light tints will be sufficiently corroded in about one minute, or one minute and a half; and a considerable degree of colour will be produced in about a quarter of an hour; but the effect may be produced much quicker, by the addition of more nitric acid, or it may be made to proceed slower, by omitting any convenient portion thereof. When the mixture is poured off the plate, it should be instantly

washed with a compound made by adding one part of alcohol to four of water, and the stopping varnish laid upon any part that is sufficiently corroded, should be thoroughly dry before the biting is repeated. Care should be taken to keep the mixture out of reach of the sun or any artificial heat, because its valuable properties, for this purpose, would thereby be changed. It will be necessary, also, to observe that no more of the ingredients should be mixed than are wanted for present use, as the mixture will be greatly changed if kept many hours. The stopping varnish that answers the purpose best, is made by dissolving the best Egyptian asphaltum in the essential oil of turpentine, which dries sufficiently quick for all desirable purposes, and perfectly secures the part covered with it, from the action of the menstruum.—*Tech. Rep.* vi. 134.

Oil of the Dahlia.—At the same time that M. Payen had occasion to signalize the existence of a peculiar vegetable principle in the dahlia, he noticed, in connexion with it, a peculiar vegetable oil. Further experiments with the oil have shewn it to contain two distinct substances, the one a crystalline body having many of the characters of benzoic acid, and the other a fluid uncrystallizable at low temperatures. Both are soluble in alcohol and acetic acid, but almost insoluble in water; they may be separated by cooling the mixture to the crystallizing point, decantation, and pressure of the crystals.—*Jour. de Phar.* x. 239.

Effect of light on colour of Sodalite.—Mr. Allan observed a very interesting phenomenon, in relation to the action of light upon the colour of the Sodalite of Greenland. When the massive variety is broken up, many portions of it have the most brilliant pink colour; but after a day's exposure to the action of light this colour almost entirely vanishes. Having broken a specimen into two, Mr. Allan kept one of them in the dark, and exposed the other to light: the specimen kept in the dark retained its pink colour unimpaired, while the other lost it almost entirely.—*Edin. Jour. Sci.* x. 181.

Action of Nitric Acid and Charcoal.—Professor Silliman formerly pointed out the production of hydrocyanic acid by the action of nitric acid and charcoal. M. Frisiani has also observed the same effect produced, in a very striking manner, during the action of nitric acid on the residuum obtained by calcining sulphate of baryta with vegetable charcoal, and removing every thing soluble in water by repeated washings. A strong odour of hydrocyanic acid was produced, and when the action was made to take place in a Woulfe's bottle, the tube of which passed into a solution of potash, the liquor collected, when rendered slightly acid, and precipitated by persulphate of iron, gave a precipitate, which washed with muriatic acid became Prussian blue. Nitrates of the earths, or alkalies, boiled with vegetable charcoal, gave no result of this kind. When the nitrates and charcoal were mixed in the dry way and heated, the action was, of course, violent, but no important results were obtained.—*Gio. de Fis.* vii. 240.

Preserving of Birds, &c. — Mr. Temmick, director of the Dutch Museum, has for many years made use of no other means of saving preserved birds and quadrupeds from the attacks of minute insects, than placing a small wooden basin, containing tallow, in each case, which he finds to be more effectual than either camphor or Russia leather.

Concentration of Alcohol by Bladders.—The effect produced by inclosing diluted alcohol in a bladder is well known, namely, the concentration of the alkali. This fact was first observed by Soemmering, and it has even been proposed to improve wines by an application of it, as, for instance, by closing the mouths of bottles with it instead of corks. It is now stated that M.Soemmering has succeeded by the same means in separating the water from alcohol entirely, so as to have the latter quite pure or absolute. The process is to put alcohol of 75° of the areometer of Soemmering into an ox's bladder, or else into a calf's bladder coated with isinglass, which is to be hung over a sand bath; in a few days the alcohol will lose one quarter of its volume, and be found quite free from water (absolute alcohol.)—*Gio de Fisica*, vii. 239.

Polar Land Expedition.—Extract of a letter from York Factory, dated Sept. 10, 1824.—"Our living heretofore has been as good as a person could wish. We had plenty of excellent venison, and partridges in abundance. Our household consisted of about 100 souls, which is a greater number than I ever saw at one place before in this country; and never were people kept in better order, as the men were made to respect the officers. I never travelled so little in a winter season before, being altogether absent from the fort five or six days only; but I expect to have plenty of it this winter, as I rather expect to join Capt. Franklin. Great Slave Lake is situated in the route which Capt. Franklin intends to take, so that I have reason to suppose the sending me there is for the purpose of my joining the expedition. Two Esquimaux have al-

ready, joined the party, and have gone into the interior with the expedition men, I believe to Cumberland House, where it is expected they will pass the winter. Capt. Franklin comes by way of Montreal next spring, and will join his men before they reach Athabasca. They appear to be much better supplied with necessaries now, for such an undertaking, than Capt. Franklin was the last time he visited this country, to explore it. Eleven men and an officer came by the ship ——— to accompany him, and seven have left the Company's service and agreed for the expedition. They brought with them three very pretty boats for the purpose of transporting their goods to the interior, which have left this place on that destination: the men are in high condition, capable of much fatigue, and in high spirits. One of the Esquimaux is an old acquaintance of mine; he was with Capt. Franklin on the last expedition to the Arctic Sea, where he proved himself to be a valuable attendant. I am more partial to the Esquimaux than to any of the Indians in this country, as they are more open in their manners, brave, and sooner learn the customs of the whites.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

The Geological, Mineralogical, and Botanical Academy of Auvergne, in its sitting on the first of September, heard an interesting report read by the President, Count de Laizer. He produced a plan and three sections of the great Plateau of Basalt and Tuffa, which is between the two rivers of Coreze, from Champein to near Isoire: he accompanied them with numerous specimens. From this tuffa, which is entirely composed of pieces of pumice-stones and various trachites, he has taken, 1st. Bones of very large animals completely petrified and transformed into carbonate of lime, without having lost either their form or their texture. 2d. A piece of horn, or antler of a stag's horn, transformed into agate. Lastly, he had found and taken out of a layer of pumice sand, which is under the tuffa, some teeth, the jaw-bone, and two horns belonging to two species of stag, now lost; also a skull with the two horns, belonging to a large species of stag, or elk, likewise a variety which no longer exists. Besides these and a great quantity of other fossil bones, M. Laizer produced a grinder of a mastodon, or mammoth, found a little lower in the testaceous limestone, which is between the volcanic tuffa and the primitive soil. We believe it is the first time that organized terrestrial bodies have been met with under ancient tuffa and basalt. This important discovery, due to the active and enlightened zeal of Count de Laizer, will throw a great light on the relative age of our ancient volcanoes.

The Duc de Brancas Lauraguais.—A Peer of France, and a Member of the Academy of Sciences, died lately, at the age of ninety-one years and three months, of a fit of the gout, which fixed itself in the chest. After having been distinguished as a Colonel, in the campaign of 1757, M. de Lauraguais devoted himself with ardour to the cultivation of science and letters. To him is owing the discovery of the decomposition of the diamond (at which he laboured in common with his unfortunate friend M. Lavoisier,) and the improvement of the manufacture of porcelain. Inoculation for the small-pox is considerably indebted to him for the rapidity with which it spread in France. Nor will the friend of the dramatic art ever forget that it was he who, by a large pecuniary sacrifice, prevailed on the managers of the French Theatres to remove from the stage the seats (*banquettes*) which were absurdly placed there for rich spectators, and which destroyed all scenic illusion.

At a meeting of the French Institute on the 11th October, amongst the works offered to the Academy was one by M. Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, on the Calculi found in the auditive cells of fishes; and a Memoir of M. Audouin, on the Generation of Insects. M. Jomard read several letters written on the banks of the Gambia, in Africa, between the month of January and the end of July last, by M. Beaufort, officer of marine: they are filled with very important botanical details. M. de Beaufort found, to his great surprise, that the Gambia flows in an horizontal soil upwards of 120 miles from the mouth, as the two tides are felt there. Contrary to another opinion, equally accredited, he discovered scarcely any venomous plants in the country he visited; he did not meet with either moss or heaths, but a great many culinary and medicinal plants, particularly of the mallow species, and an abundance of fig-trees. He also found the butter tree in the vicinity of the Gambia. The young and interesting widow of the unfortunate Mr. Bowdich had sent, gratis, to M. de Beaufort, from St. Louis, all the instruments he stood in need of, and even more than he wished. Dr. Lassis read a memoir to prove the *non-exist-*

ence of the yellow fever, which, if it existed, said the Doctor, would have already destroyed the whole world. His memoir was referred to a commission. M. Gay Lussac made his report on the Minerals brought from India by M. Leschenault Latour. The President engaged the Section of Mineralogy to present a candidate to replace M. Lesage, deceased. A new memoir was addressed to the Academy on the Quadrature of the Circle. The Institute has adopted an uniform answer to all those who may in future address them on the subject, viz. that the Academy regards it as impossible and in vain to treat, and engages the learned to apply themselves to other subjects. M. Fourrier read, in the name of M. Benoiston de Chateauneuf, a memoir relative to the observations of M. Caster on the benefits of Inoculation and the Vaccine, in Prussia, during the last forty years. At the commencement of this period, the Small-pox destroyed ten thousand children in one hundred thousand, while at present the mortality in the same number is only three hundred and thirty-three. The King of Prussia, in order to encourage vaccination, had it first tried on his own son. It is worthy of notice, that Louis XVIII. and Charles X. recommended inoculation in the same manner, by receiving it themselves on its first introduction in France. M. Caster afterwards examines the disorders, by some attributed to vaccination, and whether it increases the violence of other disorders to which children are subject. He denies the fact. M. Gaimar read a very highly curious and interesting memoir on the Phosphorescence of the Sea, and the Animalculæ that produce it.

Account of the Expedition of M. E. de Beaufort into the interior of Africa, by the way of the river Senegal. Extracted from two Letters from M. de Beaufort to M. Jomard.—Guiauguiaubourey, 8th April, 1824.*

Sir,—I am hurried by the departure of the vessel, and fatigued by writing a number of long letters, and must therefore beg of you to excuse me for the shortness of this letter. I shall remain here two or three days, and during that time shall take an opportunity of writing to you at greater length. My first letter shall contain the solution of any questions I may have been able to solve since my arrival in this country. I should wish to send you the observations I have made on the species of palm-trees which ornament the banks of the Gambia, but they are not yet complete. I have renewed, within these few days, the observation I made at the Senegal, on the subject of atmospherical electricity, but with more exactness: I passed the brass wire through a glass tube suspended in the air, leaving a long piece of metal to hang down. The result was the same, that is to say, entirely null, and by no means answered my expectations. I send you some Shea or Seetoulou butter, in order that you may have it examined; together with a bottle containing an oil extracted from butter of the palm, which I should be very glad to have analysed, particularly on account of a circumstance which gives a new interest to that tree. This oil is the result of the ebullition of the fruit of a palm-tree which I have not been able to refer to any genus, (I follow the *genera plantarum* of M. Jussieu;) the fruit is a drupa with a very thin covering on the outside; the kernel contains, as I understand, a considerable quantity of alkaline substance, of which a soap is made. I have not yet been able to procure any to send you as a specimen, but shall endeavour to do so by the next opportunity. Mungo Park's account of the Fang Jany is perfectly correct; it is of the genus of *pandanus*, and its maturity is announced by an explosion accompanied by fire; this fire is subject to communicate with the adjoining bodies, which prevents my sending you a specimen, it having already caused some accidents. I shall, however, carefully watch its progress, and shall endeavour to preserve some of it in oil. Up to my arrival in this place, I have observed a considerable difference between the vegetable products of the two great rivers, the Senegal and the Gambia.

RUSSIA.

Russian Poetry.—The young poet, Puschkin, has completed a new production, which, though of no great extent, surpasses, in the unanimous opinion of the critics, all his former productions. The title is, The Fountain of Baktschissarai; and M. Ponamarew, a bookseller of Moscow, has given him 3000 roubles for the copyright. The poem contains about 600 lines, so that five rubles per line have been paid for it, a thing quite unheard of in Russia. Puschkin is a literary phenomenon, endowed by nature with all the qualifications of an excellent poet; he has begun his career in a manner in which many would be happy to conclude. In his thirteenth year, when he was still a pupil in the Lyceum at Zarskoe-Selo, he composed his first distinguished poem,

* M. de Beaufort, a navy officer of great information, and most zealous in the pursuit of new discoveries, departed from St. Louis towards the end of the month of January 1824, having furnished himself with a variety of astronomical and philosophical instruments.

Wospominanie O Zarskom Selo, Remembrances of Zarskoe Selo: this piece was perhaps too loudly and generally admired; the boy aimed henceforward only at the Muses' wreath, and neglected the more serious studies which are so essential to the poet. However, up to this time, when he is scarcely twenty-five years of age, he has composed, besides a number of charming little pieces which have been received with great approbation by the literary journals, three more considerable poems, which are real ornaments of the Russian Parnassus; and what is a particular merit in these days of translation, they are quite original. The first of them is Russlan and Ljudmilla, which carries us back into the ancient days of chivalry and fable in Russia, and places before us Kiow, with its gilded domes; the magnificent Wladimir, the luxurious Bojars, the valiant heroes, and the bards of those times. The subject of the poem (in six cantos) is the carrying off of the Princess Ljudmilla by the magician Tschernomor, and her deliverance to her husband Russlan, a valiant knight. The plan is admirable, the execution masterly, and, notwithstanding the numerous characters introduced, and the episodes and events which cross each other, the narrative is rapid, the characters well drawn, the descriptionsanimated, and the language excellent. Russlan was soon succeeded by Kaw Koskoi Plennik, a smaller, though not less excellent poem; which describes the rude manners of the banditti of Caucasus, their mode of life, and the peculiarity of the country and its inhabitants, in the most lively colours. This poem is known to the German public through a masterly translation by M. Wulfert, which is inferior to the original only in the inimitable melody of the Russian language. Puschkin's new poem, the Fountain of Baktschissarai, is in many respects superior to his former productions. The subject is very simple: Ghiräj, Chan of the Crimea, in one of his predatory excursions, takes prisoner a Polish princess, Maria. She is in his harem; the charms of the beautiful Christian make a deep impression on the heart of the rude monarch. He forsakes his former favourite, Sarema, a passionate Georgian; she knows indeed that Maria persists in rejecting his love, but, tormented by jealousy, she murders her innocent rival. Ghiräj, inconsolable, sentences the Georgian to death, and dedicates to the memory of Maria, in a solitary part of his garden, a fountain, the cold drops of which, falling even to this day into the marble basin, remind feeling hearts of Maria's innocence and Ghiräj's grief, and the young girls in the neighbourhood still call it the fountain of tears!

SWITZERLAND.

The Glaciers.—Mention has been publicly made of the labours directed by M. Venetz, engineer of the bridges and roads of the department of the Valais, to accomplish the destruction of the ice which covers the Dranse. Last autumn there remained only 292 feet. The work was recommenced last summer; but the avalanches which fell from the upper glacier during the winter, so filled the breaches which were made last year in the lower glacier, that, at the beginning of June, the Dranse was covered again to an extent of more than 1000 feet. During the course of the same month, the work was considerably impeded by avalanches, which fell every instant; and even in July a great part of the pipes were covered with a huge mass of ice. In placing some new ones they discovered some remains of the last at more than 30 feet deep. It is truly a war against Nature that they carry on; scarcely have they been overcome on one point, ere they attack another; and when M. Venetz cannot reach the glacier by falls of water, he dams up and makes the Dranse overflow itself, in order to undermine it at the foot. It is thus that he is continually impeded by a thousand foreseen and unforeseen obstacles. Unfortunately, to this is added the most distressing circumstance of all—that of an illness brought on by the excess of his fatigues, and from which he is scarcely recovered. But he hopes still, in spite of all, to free the Dranse entirely. The whole mass of the glacier is already reduced about one-half of its cubic bulk. Ten currents of water at present fall upon it; and by means of a breach effected in its centre the spectator may observe at a glance, by the enormous height which still remains, the incredible effect which these little waterfalls have produced. M. Venetz is unable to comprehend how he had the courage to begin undertaking the destruction of this glacier, but he now assures himself of success.

ITALY.

Giovanni Brocchi, the celebrated Italian natural philosopher, writes from Balbec, that since his return from Nubia he has established himself in that town to direct the operations of a coal-mine, which has been discovered near Mount Libanus. M. Brocchi's herbal is very rich in rare plants; and his mineralogical, or rather his geological collection, is not less considerable. He has not, however, found any curious plants on Libanus, and Anti-Libanus,—the vegetation there differing but little from that of Cicily and Southern Calabria. He has been constantly travelling; and his journey to Nubia

was very productive. M. Barbié du Bocage, the French dragoman at Bagdad, states, in a letter dated 11th of May, 1824, that, profiting by his last journey to Syria, he had transported his collection of antiquities to Aleppo; whence it was his intention to send it to Paris, in order that it might be presented to the Royal Library. Unfortunately this valuable collection was very much impaired and reduced by the earthquake that occurred in Syria on the 13th August, 1822.

New Route to Italy.—The beautiful road of Posilippo, begun by the French in 1811, and carried on with much art up to the foot of the mountain near Puzzuoli, is continued upon the same plan by the Austrians, and will be completed immediately. The trenching which these works made necessary, has been the means of discovering tombs, inclosing skeletons, and vases with money placed in the mouths of the skeletons.

A succession of earthquakes was experienced in Tuscany between the 12th and 13th of August. Several of the shocks were so strong as to excite great apprehensions; and in one place a wall was thrown down.

Rome.—In removing the masses of the entablature of the Temples of Jupiter Tonans and Concord, recovered last year under the Campidoglio, adhering to a little building existing between the two Temples themselves, there has been found a small votive altar of marble, which determines the age and the use of the little edifice, by the following inscription:—

DIVAE . PIAE
FAVSTINAE
VIATOR . Q
AB . AER . SAT

That is, *Divae Piae Faustinae Viator Quaestor Ab Aerario Saturni.* It, therefore, belonged to the younger Faustina, and was erected to her, after her death, by Viator, Questor of the neighbouring treasury of Saturn. Signor Luigi Marini having occasion to rebuild a wall in his house, on the level of the present street, which is much above the ancient, the workmen discovered the external circular part of the Theatre of Pompey. It corresponds with the many fine remains of the same Theatre which are still seen in the vaults of the Palace *Pio.* Besides fragments of columns, &c. a female statue was found, nine or ten palms in height, wanting the head and arms, and the drapery much damaged, but in a good style. It is well known that near this place were found the Hercules called *Commodiano*, which is now in the Museum Pio-Clementino, and the other very famous Hercules called the Torso di Belvidere, in the time of Julius II.; as well as the other celebrated colossal statues of Melpomene, Ceres, &c.

The Pope lately visited the public prisons, examined the most secret dungeons, their government, food, &c. and interrogated many of the prisoners upon their treatment. He departed highly pleased with the state in which he found them, and left marks of his satisfaction with the conduct of the gaoler and turnkeys; he also distributed money among the prisoners.—A similar visit was once paid to the prisons by Benedict XIV. The amelioration of the prison regimen, from the observations made by the same sovereign in his visits, characterized in a manner highly honourable the vigilance of the chief of the catholic religion.

Petrarch. — Professor Meneghelli has lately addressed a paper to the Abbé Talia, entitled *Sopra due Lettere Italiane attribuite al Petrarca*: "Upon two Italian Letters attributed to Petrarch." These two letters were published by M. Foscolo in his essays on the Italian Poet. On comparing with them the *fac simile* now preserved in the seminary of Padua, the authenticity of which is incontestable, it is plainly to be seen that these letters are not autographs. M. Meneghelli has also found many passages in contradiction with circumstances more or less remarkable in the life of Petrarch, in his age, and in his style.—*Revue Enclyclop.*

AMERICA.

American Literature.—The publication of books is so much cheaper in this country than in Great Britain, that nearly all we use are American editions. According to reports from the custom-houses, made under a resolution of the Senate in 1822, it appears that the importation of books bears an extremely small proportion to the American editions. The imported books are the mere seed. It is estimated that between two and three millions of dollars' worth of books are annually published in the United States. It is to be regretted that literary property here is held by an imperfect tenure; there being no other protection for it than the provisions of an inefficient Act of Congress, the impotent offspring of an absolute English statute. The inducement to take copyrights is therefore inadequate, and a large proportion of the most valuable American books is published without any legal title. Yet there were 125 copyrights purchased from January 1822 to April 1823. There have been eight editions, comprising 7500 copies, of Stewart's Philosophy, published here since its appearance in Europe thirty years ago. Five hundred thousand dollars were the capital invested in one edition of Rees's Encyclo-

pædia. Of a lighter kind of reading, nearly 200,000 copies of the Waverley novels, comprising 500,000 volumes, have issued from the American press in the last nine years. Four thousand copies of a late American novel were disposed of immediately on its publication. Five hundred dollars were paid by an enterprising bookseller for a single copy of one of these (the Waverley) novels, without any copyright, merely, by prompt republication, to gratify the public eagerness to read it. Among the curiosities of American literature we must mention the itinerant book-trade. There are, we understand, more than 200 waggons which travel through the country laden with books for sale. Many biographical accounts of distinguished Americans are thus distributed. Fifty thousand copies of Mr. Weem's Life of Washington have been published, and mostly circulated in this way throughout the interior. Education, the sciences, the learned professions, the church, politics, together with ephemeral and fanciful publications, maintain the press in respectable activity. The modern manuals of literature and science, magazines, journals, and reviews, abound in the United States, though they have to cope with a larger field of newspapers than elsewhere.—*Ingersoll.*

AFRICA.

Letter from M. Roger, Governor of Senegal, to M. Jomard.

Saint-Louis, 14th August, 1824.

I must defer for some time longer writing to you respecting the several objects treated of in your letter of the 29th May last, particularly as far as regards the advancement of an Expedition for the purpose of exploring the banks of the Niger, (an enterprise of the greatest interest, and the success of which it would give me great happiness to forward by any means in my power.) For the present, I shall confine myself to sending you a few documents respecting two of the questions which you have addressed to me in the name of the Society of Geography.

1st. Nothing of a positive nature was as yet known respecting the Cataracts of the Bâ-Fing, or Senegal. The Moors and Negroes who had travelled in that country had only given, on this head, incomplete, vague, and often contradictory relations. I had interrogated several of them upon the subject, but without being able to obtain any satisfactory information.

M. Duranton, a merchant of Gallam, was the first to furnish us with documents containing any details of a positive nature upon this subject. This traveller ascended the river, towards the end of last January, as far as the cataract formed by the rock of Fêlou. I send you the description he has given me of it; though incomplete in several respects, it still possesses considerable interest.

The position of the rock of Fêlou is not exactly laid down. It appears by M. Duranton's report, that he took six days in re-descending from thence to Bakel, passing through the kingdom of Gallam.

He had first commenced his journey by setting out from Alliguel, on the frontiers of Bondou, a little above Sansanding, on the river Falémé. In the course of four days he had crossed over a part of the kingdom of Bambouk, passing through the villages of Kakaya, Guelke-Moko, Borkone, Sayola (near which he saw a gold-mine,) Farbaconta, Silmana, and afterwards through the desert which separates Bambouk from Kasso. On the fifth day he arrived in the neighbourhood of the Fêlou.

I have hopes that we shall obtain some information, either through M. Duranton or M. de Beaufort, respecting the Cataract of Gowina, and those which are supposed to lie farther up the river. I have not as yet heard any new particulars concerning them.

2dly. I extract from the instructions which I drew up for M. de Beaufort previous to his departure, the following notes, relative to the geographical position of Bakel and of Saint-Joseph in the kingdom of Gallam, which the Society wishes to ascertain:

Bakel.	*Lat.*	*Long.*
According to Durand's Atlas	15 05 00	13 00 00
According to M. Dussault ..	14 53 34	14 41 00
The ancient Fort of St. Joseph.		
According to Durand's Atlas	14 15 00	12 20 00
According to the Chart of the Travels of Mungo Park	14 35 00	10 00 00
According to the Map of the Travels of Mollien	15 30 00	12 15 00
According to M. Dussault....	14 38 00	14 12 00

Great confidence may be placed in the observations so carefully made by M. Dussault, who renewed them at several places, during the years 1818 and 1819, which he passed in the upper districts of the Senegal. It appears, according to him, that the position of Bakel and of Saint-Joseph is much nearer to the mouth of that great river than has been supposed; that they lie nearly 2° farther towards the west than they are laid down in Durand's Atlas, and that the difference is still greater in the map of the travels of Mungo Park.

M. Dussault has also determined the position of *Moussala*, a village situated on the banks of the Senegal above Saint-Joseph. It lies in latitude 14° 34′, and longitude 14° 03′ 30″; which proves that the river continues to direct its course, in proportion much more towards the east than towards the South.

(Signed) ROGER.

RURAL ECONOMY.

On Fertilizing the Blossoms of Pear Trees. By the Rev. George Swaine.—An almost general unproductiveness as to the fruit of the superior varieties of pear trees, has long been the subject of complaint with horticulturists, both of South and North Britain. Among the first prizes offered by the Caledonian Horticultural Society, was one "for the communication of the best means of bringing into a bearing state full-grown fruit-trees, especially some of the finest sorts of French pears, which (it is stated), though apparently in a very healthy and luxuriant condition, are yet in a state of almost total barrenness;" and the President of the London Horticultural Society, in his paper on the cultivation of the Pear-tree, remarks, that "the pear-tree exercises the patience of the planter during a longer period, before it produces fruit, than any other grafted tree which finds a place in our gardens; and though it is subsequently very long lived, it generally, when trained to a wall, becomes, in a few years, unproductive of fruit." But I have no need, at least for my own conviction, to refer to the testimony of others for proof of the existing grievance, possessed as I am myself of a striking instance of this untoward disposition in an individual of the genus Pyrus, which has for a long time baffled all my attempts to alter its infertile habits; it is that of a Gansell's Bergamot, which has grown for twenty years or more in its present situation against a wall, part of which has a south-west, and part a south-east aspect. This tree has all the appearance of health, and sufficient luxuriance, and has been for several years constantly covered with a profusion of blossoms at the proper season, but has never before this borne more than three or four pears in any one year, and most frequently not a single one. It never occurred to my observation before the year 1820, when I was much occupied in the artificial impregnation of different kinds of fruit, that, out of from nine or fewer, to fifteen or more florets, of which the cluster (botanically corymbus) of the pear-tree consists, only the three lower ones (generally speaking) *set*, or, in other words, are effectually impregnated for fruiting. Recollecting the practice of the best gardeners, of topping their early beans, *i.e.* of pinching off with the fore-finger and thumb the uppermost blossoms, some apparent, and others in embryo, of the general spike, for the purpose of setting the lowest and earliest ones, which would otherwise, in most cases, prove abortive, I conceived, that removing the upper and central blossoms of the corymbus of the pear, as soon as it could conveniently be done, would have a similar good effect in invigorating the remaining ones, and causing them to set with greater certainty. With this view, in the spring of 1821, as soon as the three lower blossoms of the corymbi began to shew their *white* faces, I set to work with my sharp-pointed scissors on two pear trees, the one the Gansell's Bergamot above mentioned, and the other a Brown Beurré, and in as short time as I could have properly thinned two dozen bunches of grapes, I divested both these trees of at least three-fourths of their budding honours. On the Beurré, this operation, subsequently, appeared to have the best effect; for there was scarcely an instance in which the three remaining blossoms did not set, which afterwards produced the finest crop of pears I have yet gathered from that tree. But on the intractable Gansell, although the blossoms at first seemed to set, and many of them did not fall off till Midsummer, when they were nearly as large as common gooseberries, yet not a single pear arrived at maturity. By dissecting many of the largest of those which fell off last, and comparing with them some of the Beurrés of the same age and size, it was plain that the kernels of the former had not been impregnated. This circumstance induced me to think that there must be some imperfections in the essential parts of the blossoms. In the following spring of 1822, on attending to the blossoms of this tree, which blooms earlier than any other pear-tree which I have, they appeared to me to remain much longer in a globular state without expanding, than any other variety of pear which I have had an opportunity of noticing. I fancied likewise that the pointal was fit for impregnation before the anthers were ripe; and even before the petals expanded; and from the peculiarly slender and delicate make of the latter, as it struck me, I supposed that it ceased to be in a proper state as soon as it became exposed to the sun and air; I therefore concluded, that there might possibly be a chance of obtaining fruit, by depriving the blossoms of their petals before they expanded, and inclosing with each floret in this state, within a paper envelope (as is my mode of effecting artificial impregnation), a riper *blossom, viz.* one that had just begun to diffuse its farina, either one of its own, or, preferably, of some other variety of pear. Accordingly, on the 27th of March, 1822, I began this operation, and in a day or two had tied up, in the manner just mentioned, twenty-seven blossoms. Ten

of these envelopes contained blossoms of the Beurré pear, which (it not blooming so early as the Gansell) were the only ones I could then find in a state of expansion. Fourteen (to make up, with the former number, two dozen) contained blossom from the same tree, and three blossoms of the pound pear. From the latter presenting a large and coarse appearance, I had very little expectation. I intended to have done many more, but the weather getting colder, and being myself not quite in health, I neglected it till it was too late. The papers were not taken off till the 15th of April, on which day the weather began to be warmer, without sunshine. You will please to observe, that I had previously cut off from all the corymbi with which the tree was abundantly furnished in every part, all the blossoms, except the three lower ones, as in the former year; and that having tied up but one of these in each corymbus, I immediately cut off the *two* remaining ones. The blossoms were operated on in different parts and aspects of the tree; for part of it, as I said before, faced the south-east, and part the south-west. Of the *ten* blossoms, treated with the Beurré pear, *eight* set, two of which afterwards fell off, but I suspect not fairly, and six are now proceeding to maturity. *One* only of the *fourteen*, where its own blossoms were used, now remains. Of the *three* wherein the pound pear was concerned, the whole failed. The only pear now on the tree which set naturally, and on which no operation was performed, was produced on a cluster of blossoms, at the extremity of a leading horizontal shoot of last year, which did not make its appearance till after the others had dropped off. This circumstance, by the way, proves that the fruiting buds of the pear do not invariably require *three* years for their perfection, since the bud, naturally the most productive on the tree in question, could not have been visible at farthest before the middle of last summer. As the pears are now from five and a half to seven and a half inches in circumference, I consider them as past all danger of failure, or rather, that they will only fail through the application of violence. Three are in a line within the space of twelve inches near the centre of the tree, and one is on a branch which I considered, at the time of the operation, to be the most unlikely to succeed, as being in the most exposed situation.

Whether the result of the above detailed experiments be such as to authorize an expectation that artificial assistance in vegetable fecundation will hereafter become of so much importance to gardeners in the instances just alluded to as in those at present recognized, of the cucumber, the melon, the early bean, and the hautbois strawberry, must be left to futurity to ascertain.—*Trans. Horti. Soc.*

USEFUL ARTS.

Patent to WILLIAM JONES, *of Bedwellty, in the county of Monmouth, Engineer; for certain Improvements in the Manufacturing of Iron.*—This invention consists of an improvement in the manufacturing of iron, in that process of it called puddling, by re-heating refined metal, pig, or other crude iron, in a stove or furnace, either attached to or detached from the puddling furnace, in which the same is intended to be worked; but the stove or furnace being attached to the puddling furnace is preferred, and heated with the same fire as the one by which the puddling furnace is worked; and when so re-heated, then by charging the puddling furnace with the hot refined metal, pig, or other crude iron, or by charging the puddling furnace with refined metal, pig, or other crude iron in a heated state, whereby a charge of iron in the puddling furnace is worked, and brought into balls fit for rolling or hammering, in much less time than by the usual mode of charging the puddling furnace with cold refined metal, pig, or other crude iron, and a considerable saving is produced in the consumption of coal in the operation of puddling.

New Screw.—Mr. Alfred Churchill, of Batavia, United States, has invented a new screw, which is thus spoken of in the American Papers:—"The screw is concave, and meshes with admirable regularity with the cogs placed in a circular wheel, which is moved with ease and rapidity with the application of small power. To shew its immense strength, it is only necessary to mention that the thread of the screw in its evolution presses at all times upon four of the cogs of a wheel containing eleven cogs, and may be so constructed, if necessary, as to encircle five elevenths of a circle."—The same Mr. Churchill is said to have invented a new and ingenious hydraulic model; "its power for raising bids fair to excel any preceding principle whatever, where the height required should not exceed the half of the diameter of the wheel used in lifting and discharging the water."

Machines for singeing Cotton goods by the flame of Gas.—Mr. Hall, of Basford, has recently taken out a patent for a method of

clearing calicoes, muslins, and other cotton goods, from the loose fibres which lie on the surface, and which unfit them for the use of calico-printers. This is effected by passing them over a continuous flame of gas, equal in length to the width of the piece. This invention, or rather another invention of the same kind, which preceded it, and for which Mr. Hall took out a patent several years ago, was applied to clearing lace from fibre. The invention completely answered the purpose for which it was intended, and had the effect of increasing greatly the beauty and the value of the lace fabrics. The process was performed by passing the lace quickly over a continuous flame of gas, placed under a sort of chimney, to cause a draught through the fabric. But though this plan answered extremely well for open textures like lace, it was obvious that it would not be equally successful when applied to the singeing of calicoes, muslins, and other closely woven goods; because it was not easy, by rarefaction alone, to cause a draught that would impel the flame with adequate force against the surface of the cloth. To obviate this difficulty Mr. Hall contrived the machine in which, instead of the chimney, a tube, with a longitudinal slit, is placed over the flame of the gas: the tube communicates with a chamber, in which a partial vacuum is caused by a sort of air-pump, which is in principle pretty nearly the reverse of the blowing apparatus used by founders. The cloth being passed quickly between the flame and the aperture, the air rushes through it with considerable force to supply the vacuum in the chamber, and causes the flame to impinge on the surface with power sufficient to destroy the loose fibres, without injuring in the least the texture of the cloth. The process has in this respect a great superiority over the old method of singeing on a red-hot iron, which required very great care and dexterity on the part of the workmen to avoid damaging the goods. In the present method, scarcely any thing is left to the care of the workmen; the machine does every thing except presenting the end of a fresh piece. In quiltings, in corded, checked, or striped muslins, and other goods of which one part of the surface is raised above the rest, the new method possesses a very great advantage over the old.

An easily procured substitute for a chalybeate spring has been discovered by Dr. Hare, in America. If several pieces of silver coins, and several pieces of thin iron plate cut to the same size, be done up alternately in a pile, and secured in this state by a string lapped and tied round them, leaving the ends of the string loose, as the means of lifting up this pile; then, if into a jug of clean water this pile be inserted, and left for an hour or two, the water will acquire as strong a chalybeate taste, as that of many springs medicinally resorted to.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

F. H. W. Needham, of David-street, Middlesex, for an improved method of casting steel. Oct. 7.

W. Foreman, Esq of Bath, for improvements in the construction of steam-engines. Oct. 7.

F. Benecke, of Deptford, and D. T. Shears and J. H. Shears, of Fleet-market, for improvements in the making, preparing, or producing, of spelter or zinc. Communicated to them by a foreigner. Oct. 7.

P. Alejre, of Kerez-de-la-Frontera, in Spain, now residing at Caleb-place, Commercial-road, for an improved and more economical method of generating steam, applicable to steam engines, and other useful purposes. October 7, 1824.

H. Jeffreys, of Bristol, for an improved flue or chimney for furnaces and other purposes. Oct. 7.

R. Dickinson, of Southwark; for improvements in the manufacture and construction of metal casks or barrels, for the conveyance of goods and products by sea or otherwise. October 7, 1824.

F. Richman, of Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square; for improvements in the construction of fire escapes; parts of which improvements are likewise applicable to other purposes. October 7.

S. Wilson, of Streatham; for improvements in machinery for making velvets and other cut-works. Communicated to him by certain foreigners residing abroad. October 7, 1824.

J. Ham, of West Coker; for an improved process for manufacturing vinegar. October 7, 1824.

M. Bush, of West Ham, Essex; for improvements in machinery or apparatus for printing calicoes and other fabrics. October 7. 1824.

J. Shaw, of Milltown, Derbyshire; for transverse spring slides for trumpets, trombones, French horns, bugles, and every other musical instrument of the like nature. October 7, 1824.

J. T. Hodgson, of Lambeth; for improvements in the construction and manufacture of shoes, or substitutes for shoes, for horses and other cattle, and method of applying the same to the feet. October 7, 1824.

P. Chell, of Kensington; for improvements on machinery for drawing, roving, and spinning, flax, wool, waste silk, or other fibrous substances. October 14, 1824.

J. G. Bodmer, of Oxford-street, Manchester; for improvements in the machinery for cleaning, carding, drawing, roving, and spinning of cotton and wool. October 14, 1824.

J. Gunn, of Hart-street, Grosvenor-square; for improvements on wheeled carriages. October 14, 1824.

W. P. Weise, of Tooley-street, Surrey; for improvements in the preparing of, and making, waterproof cloth, and other material, for the manufacturing hats, bonnets, and caps, and wearing apparel, and in manufacturing the same therefrom. October 14, 1824.

H. Marriott, of Fleet-street; for an improvement on water-closets. October 14, 1824.

J. Feltow, of Manchester, Lancashire, weaver; for improvements in power-looms, for weaving various articles. October 14, 1824.

H. Maudslay and J. Field, of Lambeth; for a method and apparatus for continually changing the water used in boilers for generating steam, particularly applicable to the boilers of steam-vessels making long voyages, by preventing the deposition of salt or other substances contained in the water, at the same time retaining the heat, saving fuel, and rendering the boiler more lasting. October 14, 1824.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

AGRICULTURE.

Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis; or an account of the results of various experiments in the produce and fattening properties of different Grasses, &c. By G. Sinclair, F.L.S. and F.H.S. 8vo. 1*l.* 10s. and 2*l.* 2s.

Practical Remarks on the management and improvement of Grass Land, &c. By C. C. Western, Esq. M.P. 8vo.

ANTIQUITIES.

Moss's History and Antiquities of Hastings. 8vo. 12s.

The History of Lyme-Regis, Dorset, from the earliest periods to the present day. By G. Roberts. 12mo. 7s.

Chronology, or the Historian's Companion; being an authentic Register of Events, from the earliest period to the present time. Third Edition. By Thomas Tegg. 12mo. 6s.

The History and Antiquities of Wells Cathedral, illustrated by 24 Engravings, by J. and H. Le Keux, Sands, &c. from original Drawings by Martin, Gandy, Shaw, &c. The letterpress comprises a comprehensive account of the See and Church, with an Architectural description of the latter, and Memoirs of the Bishops, &c. by J. Britton, F.S.A. &c. Price 2*l.* 10s. medium 4to. and 4*l.* 4s. imperial 4to. A few copies super-royal folio, 8*l.* 8s. and with proofs and etchings the same size, 16*l.* 16s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron from the year 1808 to the end of 1814, exhibiting his early Character and Opinions, detailing the progress of his Literary Career, and including various unpublished Passages of his Works. Taken from authentic Documents in the possession of the Author, by the late R. C. Dallas, Esq. To which is prefixed an Account of the Circumstances leading to the Suppression of Lord Byron's Correspondence with the Author, &c. 8vo.

That the public should feel an anxious interest in the history of Lord Byron's life and opinions is just and natural. It is a sincere and honourable homage to his genius. At the same time, the many peculiarities of character which distinguished Lord Byron, render every thing relating to him doubly interesting. Of the earlier portion of his life the present volume contains some details with which the public were not previously acquainted; and it must, therefore, be regarded as a curious and interesting work.

The late Mr. Dallas, the author of these "Recollections," was connected with the family of Lord Byron by marriage. On the first appearance of his Lordship before the public as an author, Mr. D., by rendering him some services of a literary nature, formed an intimacy with him which lasted for some years. During this period he had frequent opportunities of studying Lord Byron's character; but at the same time it must be remembered that the great difference of age which existed between his Lordship and Mr. Dallas must have rendered the intercourse between them not altogether unrestrained. The subjects of conversation between them appear to have been almost entirely of a literary nature, unless when Mr. Dallas ventured, as he occasionally did, to address his Lordship on religious or ethical topics. The most interesting part of the volume is that which relates to the publication of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," and of the first canto of Childe Harold, both of which were superintended through the press by Mr. Dallas, to whom Lord Byron generously presented the emolument derived from the latter work. He afterwards bestowed the copyright of the Corsair upon the same gentleman. The intercourse between Mr. Dallas and his Lordship terminated at the latter end of the year 1814, when Mr. D. left England for the Continent.

Had Mr. Dallas confined himself to a narrative of the literary transactions between Lord Byron and himself, the present volume, though more compressed in form, would have been much more attractive in substance. He has, however, intermingled with it so many of his own opinions and speculations on matters of taste, literature, and religion, that it merits the title of "Recollections of Mr. Dallas," fully as well as that which is now prefixed to it. But this is not the principal objection which we have to make to the volume. The object of Mr. Dallas, throughout the whole of it, is to shew that while Lord Byron enjoyed the benefit of his society, he was a much better man than after their intercourse ceased; and for this purpose he does not hesitate to speak in very harsh terms of his Lordship's conduct after the determination of their friendship. Now, in fact, the morality of Lord Byron's life was much the same during his intercourse with Mr. D. as at any after period; and no change appears to have taken place in his character to justify the strictures of Mr. Dallas. Indeed, that gentleman was never well qualified to form a just appreciation of his Lordship's character. The well-meant but unskilful manner in which he attacked the religious opinions of his noble young friend, at once displays his incapacity. So, upon political subjects, he seems to have been equally unable to understand him; and was greatly surprised that his Lordship, on his first entrance into the House of

Peers, did not accept the smiling civilities of the Lord Chancellor, "with whom it would," says Mr. D. "have given me inexpressible pleasure to have seen him uniting heartily!"

But if Mr. Dallas has failed to do justice to Lord Byron's character during the later years of his life, the Editor of the Recollections (the Rev. A. R. C. Dallas) has displayed a still worse spirit; and, in the concluding part of the volume, in noticing the publication of Mr. Medwin, has even dared to slander the memory of Lord Byron so deeply as to accuse him of falsehood. The whole tenor of those observations is little creditable to their reverend author, who displays but a very small portion of that charitable spirit which we are led to expect from one of his profession. The tone of these remarks, as well as of the observations on Mr. Hobhouse, are much too belligerent for a gentleman who wears his habit.

So far as the same facts are narrated in the present volume and in Mr. Medwin's Conversations, the two works will be found materially to support one another; but there is little in common between them: the former relating almost entirely to Lord Byron's early literary publications, and the latter containing his opinions at a later period, on various matters and on various persons.

It should be mentioned that the volume before us contains some curious fragments of Lord Byron's compositions, and some entertaining various readings of English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

The following is the account given by Mr. Dallas of Lord Byron's first speech in the House of Lords:—

"Meanwhile, the poem that was to be the foundation of Lord Byron's fame and of the events of his future days, retarded nearly a month longer than was proposed, was now promised to the public for the end of February. The debate on the Nottingham Frame-breaking Bill was appointed for the 27th of the same month. It was an extraordinary crisis in his life. He had before him the characters of a poet and of an orator to fix and to maintain. For the former, he depended still upon his satires more than upon Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, which he contemplated with considerable dread; and, for the latter, he not only meditated, but wrote an oration—being afraid to trust his feelings in the assembly he was to address, with an extemporaneous effusion at first. He occasionally spoke parts of it when we were alone; but his delivery changed my opinion of his power as to eloquence, and checked my hope of his success in parliament. He altered the natural tone of his voice, which was sweet and round, into a formal drawl, and he prepared his features for a part—it was a youth declaiming a task. This was the more perceptible, as in common conversation he was remarkably easy and natural; it was a fault contracted in the studied delivery of speeches from memory, which has been lately so much attended to in the education of boys. It may wear off, and yield to the force of real knowledge and activity, but it does not promise well; and they who fall into it are seldom prominent characters in stations where eloquence is required. By the delay of the printer, Lord Byron's maiden speech preceded the appearance of his poem. It produced a considerable effect in the House of Lords, and he received many compliments from the Opposition peers. When he left the great chamber I went and met him in the passage; he was glowing with success, and much agitated. I had an umbrella in my right hand, not expecting that he would put out his hand to me; in my haste to take it when offered, I had advanced my left hand—'What,' said he, 'give your friend your left hand upon such an occasion?' I shewed the cause, and immediately changing the umbrella to the other hand, I gave him my right hand, which he shook and pressed warmly. He was greatly elated, and repeated some of the compliments which had been paid him, and mentioned one or two of the peers who had desired to be introduced to him. He concluded with saying that he had, by his speech, given me the best advertisement for Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.

"A short time afterwards, he made me a present of the original manuscript of his speech, which he had previously written."

Some Account of the Life of Richard Wilson, Esq. R.A. with testimonies to his Genius and Memory, and Remarks on his Landscapes. To which are added, various Observations on the pleasure and advantages to be derived from the study of Nature and the Fine Arts, collected and arranged by T. Wright, Esq. 4to.

Although the materials for a life of this admirable artist are extremely scanty, we are yet glad to see them in a collected form. Some memorial is due to the memory of a man whose name stands so deservedly high in the annals of art as that of Wilson. The biography of an artist is, moreover, a sort of school for his successors, in which they may study as well as in the cabinet which contains his works; and on this account we should be glad to see more attention paid to the lives of our more eminent native artists. We want an English Lanzi. Should the work of that judicious Italian be ever imitated in our own country, a memoir like the present will be found of considerable utility in supplying facts and anecdotes to the writer.

A very considerable portion of the present volume has no reference whatever to Wilson, but is filled with desultory remarks and criticisms by the author upon matters of art and various other topics, which are sometimes very oddly introduced. A number of anecdotes are also added, which serve to enliven the volume. As Mr. Wright has devoted his labours to the benefit of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, it would be unjust to examine them with any great critical nicety.

The Cambrian Plutarch; comprising Memoirs of some of the most eminent Welshmen from the earliest times to the present. By John H. Parry, Esq. 8vo.

Mr. Parry has deserved the thanks of all who are attached to Cambrian literature and history, by this judicious biographical compilation. It is singular, and not altogether creditable to the patriotism of the Principality, that till the appearance of the present work we possessed no well-written memoirs, in a collected form, of the many eminent men whom that country has produced. The period which "The Cambrian Plutarch" embraces is sufficiently wide (from

King Arthur to Mr. Pennant), but the number of memoirs is very limited being confined to twenty-two individuals. In this number, however, the author has compressed a very considerable quantity of historical and antiquarian information, more especially relating to the early literature and poetry of Wales. With regard to the justice and propriety of Mr. Parry's criticisms upon the poets of his native country, we confess our own incompetency to offer an opinion; but we can bear testimony to the interesting nature of his labours in general, and to the simple and respectable style in which his volume is written.

BOTANY.

Flora Historica: or the Three Seasons of the British Parterre, historically and botanically treated, with Observations on Planting, to secure a regular succession of Flowers from the commencement of Spring to the end of Autumn. To which are added, the most approved methods of cultivating Bulbous Plants, &c. By Henry Phillips, F.H.S. Author of "Pomarium Britannicum," "History of Cultivated Vegetables," &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. Phillips, whose labours we have before had the pleasure of noticing, has rendered a very acceptable service to the lovers of flowers and flower-gardens, by the publication of these agreeable volumes. They are a pleasant *melange* of botany, poetry, and anecdote, interspersed with occasional directions for the benefit of those who are fortunate enough to possess some *angulus terræ* in the similitude of a garden. The following amusing account of the *Tulipomania* is given by Mr. P. in his first volume.

"It was towards the middle of the 17th century that the rage for flowers, and particularly for tulips, was carried to such an excess, both in Holland and in France, as to produce bankruptcy and ruin to many families; and we are told that the *Tulipomania*, for so it was justly termed, was entered into with as much avidity for a time as the Mississippi and South Sea schemes, which were attended with such ruinous consequences. It would be almost impossible for us to credit the extraordinary accounts handed down respecting the high prices given for tulips by the Dutch florists of that age, were we not acquainted with their gambling speculations in this bulb, which carried them to much greater excess than their real fondness for flowers. Betting to a ruinous amount was often made respecting the eventual superiority of promising seedling bulbs; and for the possession of breeders of high merit, from which fine seedlings might be expected, as large a sum was given as the fleetest race-horse of the British turf ever sold for.

"About the year 1686, this spirit of floral gambling was carried to such excess at Haarlem, that during three years it is said to have yielded to that city a sum not less than ten millions sterling—for the price of these bulbs rose higher than that of the most precious metal. For a single tulip, to which they had given the fine name of *Semper Augustus*, 4600 florins, a beautiful new carriage, two horses, with harness, &c. were given; and another of the same kind sold for 13,000 florins. Twelve acres of land were given for a single root, and engagements to the amount of 5000*l.* were made for a superior tulip, during the height of this mania; and when a bidder could not be found to offer a sum equal to the ideal value of a fine flower of this kind, it was frequently disposed of by way of lottery or raffle.

"We are told of a person who possessed a very fine tulip, but finding there was a second root of the same nature in Haarlem, he repaired to that place, and, after having purchased it at an enormous price, placed it on a flag stone, and pounded it to a mummy with his foot, exclaiming with exultation, 'Now my tulip is unique!' In another instance, we are told of one who possessed a yearly rent of 60,000 florins, and who reduced himself to beggary in the short space of four months by purchasing flowers. Crabbe says, 'With all his phlegm it broke a Dutchman's heart At a vast price with one lov'd root to part.'

"The Dutch Government was at length obliged to issue a proclamation to suppress this ruinous excess of the votaries of Flora.

"In Paris the prices given for flowers were nearly as extravagant, but the rage soon gave way to other fashionable follies in that gay city, without the interposition of government. It is probable that the unsettled state in which this country was at that time, prevented, in a great measure, the infection of the *Tulipomania* in England."

EDUCATION.

El Nuevo Connelly, ó Compendio de la Gramática Inglesa, pera los Espanoles. 12mo. 6s.

FINE ARTS.

Views on the Rhine, in Belgium, and Holland, from Drawings by Captain Batty, F.R.S. Part IV.

JURISPRUDENCE.

A practical Epitome and Exposition of the whole Stamp Law and Duties, &c. By J. A. Heraud. 6s. 6d.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Lectures on Digestion and Diet. By C. T. Thackrah. 8vo. 8s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

My Children's Diary: or, the Moral of the Passing Hour. 12mo.

It will give us pleasure if any thing which we can say, should tend to make this modest volume better known to the public. It will be found both an engaging and instructive work for the young readers to whose use it is dedicated; and it furnishes, moreover, some useful hints to those who are entrusted with the solemn responsibilities of education. The style is pleasant and lively, especially that of the conversations; and the little pieces of poetry which are occasionally interspersed, are of a respectable character.

The Confessions of a Gamester. 8vo.

This volume is, we presume, intended as a sort of companion to the history of James Forbes, a small work which we have noticed in the present number. It is written without any of that display of exaggerated feeling, which some of our sober neighbours on the other side of the Tweed apparently imagine to be so essentially necessary to the interest of a fictitious narrative. After the

"Confessions of a justified Sinner," it is really quite soothing to read those of a simple gamester, who tells his matter-of-fact story in a peaceable and orderly manner. The moral effect of the narrative loses nothing by this simplicity, which is much better calculated to make a serious impression upon the mind of the reader, than the over-wrought exhibitions of human passions and follies with which some modern works of fiction abound.

Time's Telescope for 1825: or a complete Guide to the Almanack; containing an Account of Saints' Days and Holidays, Comparative Chronology, and Contemporary Biography, Astronomical Occurrences, the Naturalist's Diary, &c. &c.

This work is really what it has been pronounced to be, a "felicitous conception;" and notwithstanding the pretensions of its more showy competitors for public favour, most of whom have taken a few lenses from Time's Telescope to fit up their instruments with, it holds a distinguished place among the various *etrennes* of the New Year: it happily combines the useful with the agreeable, and is well fitted to assist in forming the taste and guiding the conduct of youth of *both sexes*, as well as to instruct and amuse those of maturer years.

The East India Military Calendar. Parts I. and II. 2 vols. 4to. 5*l*.

The Zoological Journal. No. III. To be continued Quarterly. 10s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

James Forbes; a Tale, founded on Facts. 8vo.

This little tale is written with considerable power and with great simplicity. Its object is a very laudable one, to inculcate the necessity of humility, and the danger of placing too great a confidence in the strength and integrity of our own minds. The mode, however, in which the writer has illustrated this truth, is not altogether judicious. The hero is induced to commit a forgery under the operation of a momentary delusion or insanity, rather than of those false feelings and principles, the exposure of which forms the moral of the tale. The interest of the story is well preserved, and the character and dialogue are unaffected and natural.

Rothelon; a Romance of the English Histories. By the author of "Annals of the Parish," &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l*. 1s.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

A Selection of Irish Melodies, with Symphonies and Accompaniments, by Henry R. Bishop; and Characteristic Words, by Thomas Moore, Esq. No. IX.

Mr. Moore has one singular advantage over his brother poets. As if the productions of his Muse were not in themselves sufficiently delightful, he has linked them with the tender and beautiful music of the Irish melodies. Another number of that captivating publication is before us; and that it is in no wise inferior to its predecessors, the following lines will sufficiently demonstrate.

"'Twas one of those dreams that by music are brought
Like a light summer haze, o'er the poet's warm thought—
When, lost in the future, his soul wanders on,
And all of this life, but its sweetness, is gone.

"The wild notes he heard on the water were those
To which he had sung Erin's bondage and woes,
And the breath of the bugle now wafted them o'er
From Dinis' green isle to Glena's wooded shore.

"He listen'd, while high o'er the eagle's rude nest
The lingering sounds on their way lov'd to rest;
And the echoes sung back, from their full mountain quire,
As if loth to let song so enchanting expire.

"It seem'd as if every sweet note that died here,
Was again brought to life in some airier sphere,
Some heaven in those hills, where the soul of the strain
That had ceased upon earth was awaking again!

"Oh forgive, if, while listening to music whose breath
Seem'd to circle his name with a charm against death,
He should feel a proud spirit within him proclaim—
'Even so shalt thou live in the echoes of Fame:

"'Even so, though thy memory should now die away,
'Twill be caught up again in some happier day;
And the hearts and the voices of Erin prolong
Through the answering future thy name and thy song.'"

The Plagiary warned: a Vindication of the Drama, the Stage, and Public Morals, from the Plagiarisms and Compilations of the Rev. J. A. James, Minister of Carr's Lane Chapel, Birmingham, in a Letter to the Author. 8vo.

The curious in plagiarisms will find considerable amusement in the perusal of this spirited pamphlet, the writer of which has convicted the Reverend Gentleman to whom it is addressed, of a very bold literary petty larceny. In addition to this, the "Vindication of the Drama" will be found a very satisfactory one; and as such we recommend it to all those, the tenderness of whose consciences debars them from the innocent and exhilarating amusement of theatrical representations.

Theodric, and other Poems. By T. Campbell, Esq. Small 8vo.

THEOLOGY.

Horæ Romanæ; or an Attempt to elucidate St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. By R. Cox, M. A. 8vo. 3s.

Sixteen Sermons on Practical and Doctrinal Subjects. By the Rev. B. T. H. Cole, A. M. 1 vol. 8vo. 8s.

Sermons. By the late Rev. J. R. Vernon. 1 vol. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Discourses on the Internal Evidence of Christianity, &c. By the Rev. C. Mayo.

The Moral Government of God vindicated, in Observations on the System of

Theology taught by Dr. Hawker. By Isaiah Birt.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Excursions in the County of Cornwall. By F. W. L. Stockdale. 1 vol. 8vo. 15s.

Richmond and its Vicinity, &c. By J. Evans, LL.D. 4s.

An Account of the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, principally designed for the use of Emigrants. By Edward Curr. 12mo. 5s.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

Mementoes, Historical and Classical, of a Tour through part of France, Switzerland, and Italy, in the Years 1821 and 1822, including a summary History of the principal Cities, and of the most memorable Revolutions; a description of the famed Edifices and works of Art, ancient as well as modern: with an Account of some of the most striking Classic Fictions and Ceremonies, and of such Relics as are still remaining. 2 vols. 8vo.

Amid the number of Continental tours which have issued from the press in the course of the present year, we had almost overlooked the present volumes, though the title-page prefixed to them would argue that their pretensions are by no means insignificant. As distinguished from other works of the same class which have lately appeared, the chief merit of these "Mementoes" is the copious details with which they abound relative to the history and antiquities of the places which the author visited. This circumstance, while it renders them more valuable to those who are not familiar with the labours of former travellers, or who are about for the first time to visit the scenes described, gives them rather the air of a twice-told tale, to those who remember the works of Eustace, of Forsyth, and of the numerous other travellers who have traversed the regions visited by the writer of the "Mementoes." These volumes may, perhaps, be said to convey more completely the impressions which the scenes described would give, than the majority of publications on the same subject; and, after all, this is the truest praise which can be bestowed upon a book of travels.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Adolphe, Roman, de M. Benjamin Constant. Third Edition. (Adolphe, a Romance, by M. B. Constant.)

M. Constant's book upon religion, which is a kind of *Capucinade Protestante*, in which he endeavours to keep well with all parties, not having the success he expected, he has sought to console himself by the publication of a new edition of Adolphe; a romance which has more of singularity than excellence in it. Adolphe seduces a woman whom he does not love; but the victim becomes so passionately fond of her destroyer, that her ever-increasing tenderness renders him miserable, he not having firmness enough to evince his repugnance. This novel may be called a *Marivaudage tragique*, in which all the difficulty is, not in making, as in *Marivaux*' romances a declaration of love, but a declaration of hatred. This once done, the story is at an end. This production of M. Constant's earlier years contains several phrases and maxims evidently borrowed from Madame de Stael, with whom M. Constant was on the most intimate terms for many years.

Discours sur la Vie et les Œuvres de Jacques Auguste de Thou. Par M. Charles. Ouvrage qui a partagé le prix proposé par l'Académie Française. 4to. (A Memoir on the Life and Works of James Augustus De Thou. By M. Charles; a work which gained the prize proposed by the French Academy.)

This volume of fifty quarto pages may be perused with considerable pleasure. There is fire, talent, and truth in it; and its style is fortunately free from that *ton vague* which is the damning sin of the French literature of the day. The picture of the interior of Paris on the morning of Saint Bartholomew's day is sketched with a bold and masterly hand; and what must prove flattering to English pride, it is evidently modelled upon some of the sketches of that great master-painter, Sir Walter Scott. The Scotch novelist, notwithstanding the difference in some of his recent productions, is still the author *a la mode* in France, to the literature of which he has given a new colour, at least as far as regards romances and history. M. Charles is considered to have given proof of no little hardihood in this discourse, by speaking ill of the Jesuits. M. Pateu, one of his competitors, in his essay for the same prize, has only hinted at the truth, not daring to speak out boldly. Were it not for an order from M. de Villele, who dreads the increasing influence of the, Jesuits, this excellent composition of M. Charles would not have been awarded the prize.

Voyage de M. Blanqui en Angleterre et en Ecosse. 1 vol. 8vo. (A Journey in England and Scotland. By M. Blanqui.)

This appears to be, without any comparison, the most remarkable work that has issued from the French press since the publication of the admirable history of the Revolution by Mignet. M. Blanqui's journey is calculated to interest English readers as much as French; for it offers the spectacle of a well-sustained wrestling between English and French prejudices. In talking of prejudices we merely allude to those of the higher classes; for as to vulgar national hatred against the English there are no traces of it to be met with, generally speaking, in genteel society. If from time to time such a sentiment should be heard from the lips of a man of condition, it will be found invariably that the person so expressing himself is either a superannuated amateur of the *ancien regime*, or a general of the revolution, who had been brought up amidst the vociferations in vogue at that period against Pitt and Cobourg. The only characteristics of the English, upon which the better circles in France exercise their ridicule are, their sullen and haughty expression of countenance, and reserved manners, their mania for blowing out their brains, and their attachment, even amongst the middling

classes, to the right of primogeniture. There are many more suicides in Paris than in London in the course of a year; but they do not take place amongst the same rank or description of persons. We never hear of a Frenchman of the rank of Lord Castlereagh, or of the talents and virtues of Sir Samuel Romilly and Mr. Whitbread, making a similar exit. As to settling the greater part of the property of a family upon the eldest son, nothing can appear more repugnant to French ideas of good feeling or sound sense. These vulnerable parts being vigorously attacked in the book before us, the English reader would do well to call up his patience and equanimity before he opens it; for M. Blanqui will be found, by English pride, a rather rough tilter. The author requires also of his readers a very useful, though a very laborious, exercise of mind; that is, if we may be allowed so to express ourselves, *reflechir l'habitude.* To reflect profoundly upon those objects or actions which are constantly before our eyes, to call forth our astonishment at what is habitual to us, is, in our opinion, one of the most useful results of long travelling. Some portion of this advantage may be gained by an Englishman in perusing M. Blanqui's work; for if he can summon philosophy enough not to pitch the book into the fire and send the author to the devil, he will learn a method of studying the character of a foreign country, of the excellence of which he could have no idea before. This "Voyage" is given in the form of a journal. The style is natural and unassuming, and the author conveys his sensations with accuracy and even with a good deal of *esprit piquant*—a quality which, in our humble opinion, is deplorably scarce even in the most vaunted English publications of the day.

Mémoires de Rivarol. 2 vols. (Memoirs of Rivarol.)

These volumes are nothing better than an unworthy bookselling fraud on the part of the publisher, Baudoin. The reading public in France, disgusted with the official falsehoods which abound in what are called regular histories, have ceased to read them, and will only purchase memoires, in the hope of coming at the unalloyed truth. The publisher, Baudoin, taking advantage of this demand for the commodity, has palmed upon the public, as Memoires of Rivarol, a political journal published by that harlequin of literature, in 1789. Rivarol was nothing better than an affected copy of Beaumarchais. He possessed, it must be allowed, some portion of that *esprit piquant*, a line of which per page would add wonderfully to the value of even our first-rate Reviews and periodicals; but he was nearly altogether devoid of good sense. Here and there, however, may be picked out a reflection not wanting in depth or finesse; for instance, the following—"The people do with liberty as they do with brandy; they partake of it until they become furious: and yet, at times, there is nothing more useful than a glass of brandy."

Mémoires de M. Thibaudieu. 2 vols. 1st livraison. (Memoirs of M. Thibaudieu).

M. Thibaudieu, one of the national representatives, was a man of no common merit, and had been deeply conversant with the state affairs of his day. He was one of those whom Bonaparte, after seizing the reins of power on the 18th Brumaire (Nov. 1799), sought to secure in his interests. He had, therefore, many opportunities, which he did not neglect, of collecting much curious information relative to the secret sources of the events of that period. Relative to many of those he has disclosed some rather startling truths, which render this work one of the most useful to foreigners, who have still so imperfect an idea of that most extraordinary of moral and political phenomena—the French revolution.

Les Jesuites Marchands, Usuriers et Usurpateurs. 1 vol. 8vo. (The Merchant Jesuits, Usurers and Usurpers.)

Strange to say, France is at this moment in a great measure governed by the Jesuits, though their existence as a body is prohibited by the laws of the country. This circumstance accounts for the avidity with which any publication is read professing to expose the crimes, the cunning, or the intrigues, of this most adroit and persevering society. The present publication is not one of the least curious that have lately appeared; but it must however be read *cum grano salis*, for the writer is ostensibly a thick-and-thin opponent of the holy company of Jesus.

Eloa; Poeme. Par M. le Comte Alfred de Vigny, Membre de la Société des Bonnes Lettres. 1 vol. (Eloa; a Poem. By the Count de Vigny, Member of the Society of Bonnes Lettres.)

It would puzzle the most acute of enigma diviners to discover what the subject of this poem is; but not to keep the imagination of our readers on a useless stretch, we shall inform them that Eloa is the history of a tear of Jesus Christ. This tear, shed by the Man-God at the sight of some example of human misery, becomes, according to the testimony of M. de Vigny's extraordinary verses, an angel, and not only an angel, but such a one as was never before heard of amongst theologians; namely, a female angel! And what does the reader suppose is the fate reserved for this female angel and ex-tear? Why, she is seduced!—and by whom? By no less a personage than Satan in person. This tear, supposed to have fallen from the Godhead, makes love with the Devil, and is by him taken to the regions below, where she becomes queen of the country. It will scarcely be believed, and yet such is the fact, that this incredible amalgam of absurdity and profaneness is most enthusiastically admired by a great city containing eighty thousand inhabitants, and called the Fauxbourg Saint-Germain at Paris. All the ancient noblesse, all those who look forward, in the remotest way, to ecclesiastical good things, maintain that this horrible and delirious rhapsody is a *chef-d'œuvre*, and that M. Alfred de Vigny is the most gifted imitator of Lord Byron. What is still, if possible, more wonderfully absurd than the creation of the poem, is that the description of the amours of the incarnation of a tear should be taken for an imitation, and a successful one, of the author of Don Juan and the Corsair. Strange to say, the writer of this quintessence of absurdity is not actually mad; for a great portion of his verses are well turned and most elaborately polished, so much so, as to render obvious the great art and labour employed upon them. But these pains are thrown away, at least upon mundane and unmystical readers, who find it impos-

sible to read a hundred lines of this poem without yawning, and two hundred without falling into the most profound sleep. This wholesome influence was probably not contemplated by Count Alfred de Vigny, *bon homme des lettres*, when he sat down to describe the tender and touching amours of Satan and the incarnation of a divine tear. If one did not dread to be profane, it might be fairly supposed that the author drew his inspiration on this occasion from rather too deep potations of that famous Italian wine called *Lachryma Christi*.

Resumé de l'Histoire des Etats Unis d'Amérique. Par Barbaroux. 1 vol. 12mo. (A Summary of the History of the United States of America. By M. Barbaroux.)

This modest-titled but very useful book is cleverly got up, and must prove a very acceptable acquisition to the rising generation in France, where good but not long-winded works upon modern history are sadly wanted. The author, M. Barbaroux, is son to the famous deputy of the same name, who was alike celebrated for his eloquence and the manly beauty of his countenance; but neither of which could save him from making his exit on the scaffold at the age of 27.

Histoire de l'Art Militaire chez tous les Peuples du Monde. Par M. le Colonel Canon de Nisas. 2 vols. 8vo. (A History of the Art of War among all Nations. By Colonel Canon de Nisas.)

These two volumes are made up of extracts from well-known works; put together, however, with some cleverness and taste by M. Canon de Nisas. This gentleman was so barefaced and excessive a flatterer of Napoleon, that the emperor became incensed at his incense, and allowed his ambition to grow grey in the rank of Colonel, above which he has never been able to rise. In this history of the military art, M. Nisas never gives expression to any of those lofty and comprehensive considerations, which have rendered General Jomini's work upon the wars of Napoleon so valuable. It is probably unfair to expect ideas of so elevated a class in a publication which is little more than a dictionary of the great captains who have figured on this wide theatre of war—the world, from Hannibal and Philopomen down to Gustavus Adolphus and Napoleon. This work, however, though by no means one of the first order, will be found an useful addition to the library of every young officer. Another very useful work upon the same subject is that of Colonel Marcellin Marbot, entitled "Refutation de l'ouvrage de M. le General Rogniat, intitulé Considerations sur l'art de la Guerre." Napoleon left the author, as a testimony of his satisfaction with the work, 100,000 francs.

Histoire des Telegraphes. Par M. Chappe. 2 vols. (A History of Telegraphs. By M. Chappe.)

M. Chappe, a man of considerable talent in his way, and who established the telegraph in France, has here given us two curious volumes upon the subject which has occupied his whole life. This admirable means of rapid communication was not made use of in France till the Revolution, though, strange as it may appear, there is a very accurate description of it to be found in a well known book, which was published about eighty years ago, the *Eloges des Savans*, by the celebrated Fontenelle,—we believe, in the eulogium of Amontons. M. Chappe, in the book before us, points out a method of rendering telegraphs extremely useful in a commercial point of view. The following he gives as an instance of their extreme rapidity of communication. Napoleon's son, the King of Rome, was born at Paris on the 20th of March, 1811, at seven o'clock in the morning. At eight o'clock precisely the telegraph was put in motion, and at half-past nine o'clock an answer was returned from Lyons (upwards of 300 miles), stating that "rejoicings were about to take place." At three o'clock the news reached Venice!—The telegraph, politically considered, is of great importance, as by its means the most extensive empires may be governed.

Derniers Momens de Louis XVIII. (The Last Moments of Louis XVIII.)

Journal de ce qui s'est passé au Tuileries, le 14, 15 et 16 de Sept. 1824. Par M. Alesson de Chazet. (Journal of what passed at the Tuileries the 14th, 15th, and 16th of September, 1824. By M. de Chazet.)

Though the author of the last of these publications is one of the most shameless flatterers of those in power, yet his book is worth perusing. King Louis XVIII., to use a French expression, *a soutenu la gogeure jusqu'au bout*. He was determined to die a king; and not for a single moment, even of his greatest agony, did he derogate from the character. He who shewed a want of personal courage all his life, died, saying and doing all that a Christian, imbued with the utmost fortitude, should have said and done. It is the description of this unexpected finale, contained in these two publications, that renders them of any interest.

Ritrati di Sessanta Illustri Italiani. 2 vols. 4to. Bettoni, á Milano. (Portraits of sixty Illustrious Italians. Bettoni, Milan.)

This is a work which no Englishman, passing through Milan, should neglect procuring, as for a very moderate sum he will have the portraits of sixty of the most renowned Italians, from Dante and Petrarch down to Alfieri and Beccaria, copied from the best authenticated likenesses, and executed by the first engravers in Italy, among whom it is only necessary to mention Raphael Morghen, Longhi, Garavaglia, and Anderloni. Many of these portraits are *chefs d'œuvre* of the art of engraving, particularly those of Leo X. and Boccaccio. Each portrait is accompanied by a biographical notice of the original, in four or six pages. The extreme severity of the Austrian censorship, and the *mania* which the Italians have to dilate into half a page what may be said in two or three lines, render the greater number of these notices extremely insipid. However, some few are exempt from this reproach; and particularly the account of the philosopher Pietro Verri, by the Baron Custodi, which is both curious and interesting, and contains a very well drawn sketch of the state of Lombardy under Maria Theresa.

LITERARY REPORT.

THE Private Journal of MADAME DE CAMPAN, the historian of Marie Antoinette, is nearly ready for publication. It comprises Original Anecdotes of the French Court, extracts from her "Correspondence," her "Thoughts on Education," &c.

The Second Series of Sayings and Doings may be expected in the course of a few days;—also a Second Series of the interesting Tales, entitled Highways and By-Ways.

The Historical Memoirs of NAPOLEON will be completed in a few days, by the publication of the Fourth and last Volume. It will contain two curious fac-similes.

The Spirit of the Age, a volume comprising Portraits of the most distinguished Characters of the day (a few of which appeared in this Journal), will be very shortly published in 1 vol. 8vo.

Mr FIELD, late Chief Justice of New South Wales, is about to publish a small Collection of Geographical Papers respecting that Colony.

The First Number of a Botanical Work, to be continued Monthly, by Mr. B. MAUND, under the title of the Botanic Garden, or Magazine of Hardy Flower-Plants cultivated in Great Britain, will be published on the first of the ensuing month.

The Ninth Volume of the Annual Biography and Obituary is in course of preparation, and will be published on the 1st of January, 1825.

Miss EDGEWORTH has a new work in the press, entitled Mutual Instruction; the object of which is to excite the curiosity and taste of young people for science, and to put them in possession of its principles.

In the course of the present month will be published an Estimate of the True Value of Vaccination as a Security against the Small-pox, by T. M. GREENHOW.

Some Letters from Louis XIV. to Mad. de Maintenon have, according to the French Journals, been recently discovered among the papers of the late Marquis de MORNAI, and are about to be published.

The Rev. Dr. WORDSWORTH, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, has in the press, "Who wrote Icon Basilike? considered and answered in Two Letters to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury."

A Poetical Work, entitled "The Bar," is in the press, with Sketches of eminent Judges, Barristers, &c.

We understand that the University of Oxford is at present reprinting Chandler's Travels in Asia Minor and Greece, accompanied by the manuscript notes of Revett, his fellow-traveller.

Mr. BOWLES is, we understand, preparing for publication a Reply to some Observations of Mr. Roscoe in his recent edition of Pope's Works.

The historical works of Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon King at Arms to Charles I. and II. are about to appear in four 8vo volumes.

The Love-Letters of Mary Queen of Scots to James, Earl of Bothwell, with the Love Sonnets, and Marriage Contracts, (being the long-missing Originals from the Gilt Casket;) explained by State Papers, and the writings of many historians, &c. so as to form a complete history of the origin of the Scottish Queen's woes, collated by HUGH CAMPBELL, Illustrator of Ossian's Poems, is in the press.

The Troubadour; the Spanish Maiden; and other Poems. By L. E. L. Author of the Improvisatrice.

Mr. DIBDIN is employed on a Second Volume of his Library Companion; which will appear in the course of next year. It will embrace every topic of Literature, Philosophy, the Arts and Sciences, omitted or only slightly noticed in the Volume already published.

A Collection of Poems (some of which have appeared in different publications under the signature of "Hafiz," is in the press, by THOMAS STOTT, Esq.

A curious octavo volume, with sixty original designs of Hieroglyphics, Talismans, and Horoscopes beautifully engraved. This work will be entitled The Astrologer of the Nineteenth Century. Its contents are from MSS. in the British Museum, the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, the Bodleian Library, the Libraries at Bristol Cathedral and Wells.

Mr. ALEX. M'DONNELL, Secretary to the Committee of the Inhabitants of Demerara, is about to publish an Enquiry into the state of Negro Slavery, with authentic Reports, illustrative of the actual condition of the Negroes in that Colony.

Illustrations of Bishop West's Chapel in Putney Church, Surrey, drawn on Stone by JOHN GEORGE JACKSON, from actual measurements made by G. T. Andrews and J. G. Jackson, are in preparation.

Mr. JOHN CHARLES LITCHFIELD, M. R. C. S. &c. &c. has in the press a Greek Derivative Index, containing the principal technical terms used in Anatomy, Botany, Chemistry, Medicine, Pharmacy, and Surgery, for the use of Students, in 32mo.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To
Oct. 1	40	61	29,08	29,26
2	55	62	29,30	29,46
3	44	65	29,69	29,79
4	42	66	29,79	29,69
5	50	64	29,60	29,54
6	54	65	29,47	29,30
7	55	64	29,23	29,27
8	53	66	29,28	29,38
9	48	65	29,46	29,54
10	45	54	29,50	29,10
11	46	56	28,89	28,94
12	40	53	28,88	29,04
13	33	48	29,27	29,44
14	28	52	29,48	29,56
15	29	48	29,56	29,65
16	28	45	29,76	29,89
Oct. 17	27	49	29,[illegible]	30,00
18	25	51	30,04	30,05
19	31	58	30,03	29,98
20	49	59	29,94	30,00
21	35	60	29,95	29,93
22	35	59	29,88	29,83
23	49	63	29,83	29,92
24	42	64	29,80	29,66
25	51	63	29,54	29,50
26	48	57	29,20	29,30
27	44	57	29,40	29,50
28	40	58	29,60	stat.
29	41	52	29,63	29,49
30	36	49	29,7[illegible]	30,06
31	34	50	30,02	29,74

A Meteor of rather singular description appeared on the evening of the 16th, about 7 o'clock. It was first seen stationary for two or three seconds due East, having an altitude of about 15°, then rose in a direction nearly perpendicular to the horizon, and suddenly disappeared.

The Comet, says Mr. Adams of Edmonton, was this month in Draco, and might be found by drawing a line through θ and ν of that constellation. Its distance from ν was little more than the distance asunder of the above-named stars. The Comet was less brilliant; the coruscations, as before.—The amazing cluster of nineteen spots traversing the Sun's disk, were deserving attention.

From the report, and the immediate heavy fall of rain, which by all who heard it is compared to the gush of a fountain, it is believed that a waterspout must have burst in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, about three in the morning of the 11th.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

In the absence of other matter, caused by the limited scope which the practical transactions of the agricultural department afford for observation at the present season of the year, we may be permitted to take a short retrospective glance at the period of trepidation and alarm, which many still contemplate with feelings similar to those the mariner experiences when he beholds

"The fatal storm to leeward past,
And wonders at his marvellous escape."

There seems to be an unaccountable fatality in miscalculating future probabilities throughout the whole of the agricultural community: no other class of men is so easily elated by apparent prosperity, or depressed by temporary adversity, as the farmers. In pecuniary matters they seldom look beyond the present, or profit by experience of the past; and they as readily make a contract, the operation of which may extend to half the natural period of life, upon the price current of to-day, as if there were no vicissitudes of seasons, and no political variations to disturb the equilibrium of the balance.

Two years have scarcely elapsed since landed property was a complete drug in the market: and thousands who then refused to take leases at an abatement of one-third, or perhaps nearly half the amount of former rents, have already discovered abundant reason to regret their folly; they would not then enter into engagements, although unwilling to relinquish altogether, because they had less money in their pockets than heretofore; but they will now readily make contracts for twenty years to come at much higher rents than are warrantable, because their immediate pecuniary embarrassments are somewhat mitigated.

The farmer appears to have no conception that the price for which corn *can* be grown, as well as that for which an article *can* be manufactured, is precisely the amount which it most assuredly *will* command in an average of years. Instead of

endeavouring to ascertain what that amount is, according to the relative bearing of incidental expenses, he blindly goes into the market, and inquires the price of wheat, and thereupon establishes the criterion of the value of land, and offers, perhaps, thirty or forty per cent. more at the present moment than he would have done six months ago, although he ought to be aware that there really is no more difference in the value of a lease for a term of years at one period than at another. That landed property should recently have risen in value for actual transfer, we are not at all surprised; it is not only a safe, but profitable investment for money, compared with many others of this speculating age; but that so short a period, after such universal panic amongst the tenantry, should have produced such a marvellous alteration in their sentiments, is somewhat strange, and reminds us of the observation we made at the time, "that extremes are never far distant, nor ever of very long continuance."

It is true, that since the Michaelmas of 1822, corn has progressively improved in value, the average price of wheat having been on the

8th of October 1822, 40s. 5d. per quarter.
4th. . . . . 1823, 46s. 4d. . . . .
9th. . . . . 1824, 52s. 2d. . . . .

a circumstance calculated to inspire more confidence than a sudden rise of much greater amount, and more particularly as it proceeds from a renovated spirit of enterprise; for we do not believe that the crop of last harvest was by any means so defective as to warrant a material advance in the value of wheat. But, admitting this position to be correct, it does but strengthen our argument on the improvidence of the tenantry in their eagerness to engage land at a considerable increase of rent; for it is evident, if the rise of corn proceeds from a diminution of the acreable produce, the aggregate return to the grower is not a whit better than if it arose from less value and greater bulk.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Oct. 16th, 5[illegible]s—23d, 59s 10*d*—30th, 61s 8*d*—Nov. 6th, 63s 3*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef -	2s	4d	to	3s	4d
Mutton -	3	0	to	4	0
Veal -	3	0	to	4	8
Pork -	3	4	to	5	0
Lamb	0	0	to	0	0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields
Potatoes, 3*l* 15s to 5*l* pr. ton.
Yorkshire Kidneys, 5*l* ditto.
Ware - - 0 0 to 0 0
Middlings - - 0 0 to 0 0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.
Smithfield.—Old Hay, 100s to 110s—Inf. New, 70s to 95s—Clover, 110s to 120s—Inf. New, 80s to 100s—Straw, 36s to 45s.
St. James's.—Hay, 60s to 110s—New ditto, 0s to [illegible]s—Clover, 75s to 120s—Straw, 33s to 45s
Whitechapel,—Clover, 100s to 126s—Hay, 75s to 110s—Straw, 36s to 44s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols were on the 24th ult. 95¾ ½; Three per Cent. Reduced 95 94⅞; Three and half per Cent. Reduced, 101½ ¾; New Four per Cent. 108⅛ ¾; Long Annuities, 23⅛ 1/16; India for Account, 289½; India Bonds, 98 99 pm.; 2d Exchequer Bills, 54 55 pm.; 1½ ditto, 53 55 pm.; Consols for Account, 95¾ ½.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, November 26, 1824.

At this season of the year, when the activity in mercantile affairs is generally diminishing, it can hardly be expected that much interesting intelligence can be furnished of the state of our markets. The demand for Colonial produce has been during this month but limited, and is still declining. In manufactured goods there is no particular improvement. The foreign funds, and new companies forming for various purposes, have continued to engross most of the public attention.

Coffee.—Neither the reported failure of the crop at Jamaica, nor the certainty of retarded supplies from Batavia by want of shipping, nor the apprehensions of hostilities between France and the government of Hayti, have as yet produced any influence upon the prices of this article, which have declined and remain flat. Jamaica good and fine ordinary, 53s. to 60s.; middling, 66s. to 72s.; St. Domingo, 57s. to 59s.; Demerara and Berbice, of which some arrivals have taken place, are now 6s. to 8s. lower than in the beginning of this month. The stock of Coffee in bond is computed at 7600 tons, and was a year ago 7180 tons.

Sugars are very dull, although former prices were maintained, as it is believed that the crop of this article has been injured by drought. Jamaica Muscovado is quoted from 54s. to 70s.; white Havannah, 36s. to 40s.; yellow, 27s. to 28s.; Brazil, 23s. to 32s.; Bengal, 20s. to 32s.;—pre-

sent stock, 62,500 casks B. P.; 4500 chests, Havannah; 1400 tons Brazil, and 60,000 package. East India Sugar.

INDIGO—has improved 6d. to 9d. per lb. since last sale, owing to the scarcity of good qualities and an expected failure of the crop, which expectation is partly confirmed by the last advices from Calcutta to the end of July. The quantity at present on hand is 12,000 chests.

COTTON—This article has experienced a rise of ⅛ to ¼ per lb., as it appears that the plantations in Sea-Island, Georgia, &c. have suffered considerably from hurricanes and inundations, so that a material falling off in the supply is apprehended, notwithstanding more lands had been planted this year, than on any former period. In addition to this, there prevails the opinion, that a great deficiency of stock in Europe will be found at the end of the year, and from both these causes it is considered likely that Cotton will soon experience a further rise; Georgia, 8¼d. to 9¾d.; Sea Island, 13d. to 18d.; Fernamb., 11½d. to 12d.; Bengal, 5¼d. to 6¼d.; Surate, 5¼d. to 6¾d. Stock on hand, 90,000 Bags, East India; 2000 American; 8000 Brazil; 2600 Egyptian, and 3000 other sorts.

RICE—without much demand or variation.

SILK.—The demand has slackened, and prices are a shade lower.

SPIRITS.—Brandies remain very firm; there is also more inquiry for Rum at former prices.

TALLOW—regular demand at last prices.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM OCTOBER 16 TO NOVEMBER 16, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed. The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ABRAHAMS, L. Mansell-street, merchant. (Noel, Great Ormond-street
Allison, J. Camberwell, coach-master. (Carpenter, Furnival's Inn
Archangelo, . Bethnal Green, feather-merchant. (Fairthorn and Co. Coleman street
Badcock, J. St. John's-street, shoemaker. (Farden, New Inn
Baker, C. Ratcliffe Highway, grocer. (Baddely, Leman-street
Barnes, T. & Wentworth, H. New Corn Exchange. (Shi s, St. George's Place
Beech, J. Newcastle-under-Lyne, currier. (Fentons
Bennet, T. Blandford Forum, wine-merchant. (Chisholme, Lincoln's Inn
Biggs, G. Bradford, Wilts, currier. (Cruickshank, Bath
Biggs, H. Blandford Forum, mercer. (King and Johns, Blandford
Birt, G. Picket-street, tea-dealer. (Noy and Hardstone, Great Tower-street
Boswell, F. S. Strand, shopkeeper. (Hamilton and Twining, Berwick-street
Brook, J. Choppards in Wooldall, clothier. (Stephenson, Holmfrith
Brown, J. Rochdale, innholder. (Whitehead, Manchester
Byers, E. Princes-street, Soho, whalebone-merchant. (Collins, Great Knight Rider-street
Capen, G. Oxford-street, upholsterer. (Woodward, Furnival's Inn
Chandler, D. jun. Stow Upland, maltster. (Marriot, Stowmarket
Chout, J. B. Somerset, grocer. (Nichols, Great Winchester-street
Clark, W. Speldhurst-street, coal-merchant. (Pinero, Charlotte street
Clark, W. Hull, seedsman. (Taylor, Clement's Inn
Cooke, J. Bristol, brightsmith. (Brown and Watson
Cooper, B. Wrexham, spirit merchant. (Browne
Coop , F. East Dereham, grocer. (Cooper
Cotton, C. Burslem, innkeeper. (Ward
Craig, J. Austin-friars-passage, merchant. (Crouch, Union-court
Croose, J. Cheltenham, tallow-chandler (Goodwin
Dauncy, J. Coa y Mills, woollen-manufacturer. (Huchison, Crown-court
Dawes, J. Oxford-street, orange-merchant. (Abrahams, Great Marlborough street
Douglas, J. Blackburn, bookseller. (Edleston
Dring, T. Bristol, brewer. (Bevon and Britton
Drury, R. & Thomps n, G. Luke-stree , brewers. (Hindmarsh, Jewin street
Eade, C. Stourmarket, groce . (M rio
Edgington, T. Wells-street, coach maker. (Bartlett and Beddome, Nicholas-lane
Fauntleroy, H. Berners-street, banker. (G don, Old Broad-street
Fargnes, F. P. Berwick-street, printer. (Robinson, Walbrook
Foxton, R. Grange, Durham, brewer. (Raisbeck, Stockton-on-Tees
Francis, R. Wellclose-square, hat maker. (Brown and Morton, Mincing-lane
Franee, T. James-street, cabinet-maker. (Saxon and Hooper, Temple
Gardner, C. Mile End Road, merchant. (Williams, Copthall-court
Gibson, J. Cambridge, dealer. (Peacocke, Cambridge
Guyer, J. Woolwich, tailor. (Brutton, Old Broad-street
Haddon, T. South Bruton Mews, stable-keeper. (Ball, Carlton Chambers
Harris, W. Monmouth, grocer (Goolden, Bristol
Hassel, W. Newgate-street, hatter. (Richardson, Walbrook
Hickson, M. Manchester, draper. (Adlington and Co. Bedford-row
Hide, B. Bloomsbury, bedstead-maker. (Dignam, Little Distaff lane
Hill, W. Greenfield, paper-maker. (Kay, Manchester
Hippon, W. Earl's Heaton, merchant. (Archer, Ossett
Hodgson, J. Bath, auctioneer. (Else
Holman, J. Glossop, victualler. (Heywood, Stockport
Hoskins, R. Manchester, merchant. (Brakenbury
Humphries, J. Westbury, woolstapler. (Pinniger
Huntingdon, J. Skinner-street, jeweller. (Reeves, Holborn
Hunt, T. Stockport, cotton spinner. (Seddon, Manchester
Ingham, J. Aldgate, woollen-draper. (Tanner, New Basinghall-street
Jackson, S. G. Loughborough, corn-merchant. (Clove and Thompson
Johnson, P. Jubilee-place, linen-draper. (Nokes, Staples Inn
Johnstone, T. O. Great Queen-street, dealer in musical instruments. (Bromly, Copthall court
King, T. Crofton, ship-owner. (Carr, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Lee, P. C. and Ballard, W. Hammersmith, linen-drapers. (Jones, Size-lane
Levy, H. Rathbone place, glass dealer. (Norton, Whitecross-street
Lev s, J. Bristol, merchant. (Cooke and Bengough
Lloyd, P. Great Surrey-street, malt-factor. (Crouch, Union court
Macmillan, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Crump
Mannal, W. Great Wild-street, baker. (Shiers, St. George's-place
Marsh, W. Stracey, J. H. Fauntleroy, H. and Graham, G. E. Berners-street, bankers. (Seymour, Little Portland street
Marshall, W. Totten-street, builder. (Lewis, Crutched-friars
Marshall, T. Basinghall street, Blackwell-hall factor. (Knight and Fyson, Basinghall-street
Matthews, T. and Bingham, W. Kingston-on-Hull, drapers. (Adlington and Co. Bedford-row
Neverd, W. Brunswick-street, baker. (Hudson, Wickworth-buildings
Oldfield, Westholm, tanner. (Bevon and Britton, Bristol
Oldham, J. Bristol, woollen-draper. (Osborne and Ward
Oliver, T. Park-place, Regent's Park, stage-master. (Hallet, Northumberland street, New Road
Parker, C. Bristol, tailor. (Gregory
Pearson, C. Southwark, grocer. (Draper, Lambeth
Peckham, H. C. Bushy Rough River, paper-maker. (Kennett, Dover
Pilkington, W. G. Ilford, victualler. (Gray, Tyson-place
Plant, U. Wharton, flour dealer. (Hostage, Northwich
Preston, W. Newcastle-on-Tyne, broker. (Spencer

Rackham, J. Strand, bookseller. (Roche, Charles-street, Covent-garden
Radcliffe, E. High Holborn, carver and gilder. (Rogers, Manchester-buildings
Ryall, W. and T. Upper Berkeley-street, West, stone-masons. (Allen, Exilby, and Allen, Carlisle-street, Soho.
Seagrim, J. jun. Wilton, carpet-manufacturer. (Tanner, Salisbury
Sell, J. George-street, Tower, cheesemonger. (Tanner, New Basinghall-street
Shepherd, W. Chelsea, plumber. (Pasmore, Colman-street
Simpson, N. Shelton, earthenware-maker. (Plant, New-castle-on-Tyne
Solomon, M. Great Prescott-street, hardwareman. (Huchison, Crown-court.
Sparks, J. M. Mount-place, merchant. (Lewis, Crutched-friars
Spencer, J. M. Chipping Wycombe, coach-master. (Nash, High Wycombe
Starting, T. Islington, bookseller. (Jones, Barnard's Inn
Stevens, W. H. Islington, earthenware-dealer. (Reeves, Ely-place
Stewart, D. and M'Adam, W. Trowbridge, drapers. (Lewtas, Manchester
Strachan, A. Liverpool, master-mariner. (Orred and Co.
Tebbutt, R. Cockhill, Stepney, cheesemonger. (Bousfield, Chatham-place
Tickner, J. Padnall Corner, horse-dealer. (Jones, Size-lane
Vaile, W. Newington-causeway, draper. (Gates and Hardwick, Cateaton street
Vincent, G. St. Margaret's hill, jeweller. (Niblet, Cheap-side
Vincent, J. Trowbridge, clothier. (Fronkis, Bristol
Wainwright, J. Manchester, merchant. (Alexanders, Halifax
Warden, J. New Sarum, money-scrivener. (Auxmore, Red Lion square, London
Watson, G. Lancaster, innkeeper. (Keighley, Liverpool
Waylett, J. N. Fish street hill, cordwainer. (Curtis, Lord Mayor's office
Wignell, C. Liverpool, turpentine distiller. (Lace and Co. Liverpool
Winkles, R. sen. and jun. Islington, coal-merchants. (Tanner, New Basinghall street
Wood, T. Birchin lane, merchant. (Lavie and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry
Woolley, H. sen. Winster, grocer. (Swetenham and Andrew, Wirksworth
Wroots, R. and Adkins, J. Great Tichfield street, linen drapers. (Cook and Wright, Lincoln's Inn fields.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. Spence, merchant, Edinburgh
West and Eckford, coach makers, Edinburgh
J. Martin and Co. manufacturers in Paisley
J. Gregg of Kilmarnock, builder
J. Hardy, grocer, Kirkaldy

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS, J. Union court, Dec. 4
Adams, T. Preston Bagot, Nov. 26
Adcock, J. St. Mary Axe, Nov. 16
Allaway, J. Rotherhithe, Oct 30
Andrews, T. W. Stamford, Nov. 22
Ansell, J. Oxford, Dec. 7
Archer, J. Kings Lynn, Nov. 27
Ball, J. Hathersett, Dec. 7
Bardwell, G. Bungay, Nov. 22
Barret, W. Cardiff, Dec. 14
Barrow, R. and T. Liverpool, Nov. 12
Bath, W. Copenhagen house, Nov. 23
Becher, O. C. Lothbury, Nov. 20
Benson, J. R. Artillery place, Dec. 11
Bidder, T. Ilfracombe, Nov. 15
Blackley, E. Wood street, Nov. 20
Blackmore, E. Henrietta street, Nov. 20, Jan. 8
Bowring, J. G. Fenchurch buildings, Nov. 20
Bracewell, J. Bromley, Dec. 8
Bradshaw, J. & R. Lancaster, Nov. 25
Brett, W. Stone, Dec. 4, 7
Bromley, J. Circus street, New Road, Nov. 20
Browne, G. H. John street, Nov. 27
Buchannan, D. and Bean, R. Liverpool, Nov. 29
Bunn, E. Hermitage place, Nov 30
Burdon, F. and T. Henley in Arden, Nov. 26
Burgess, J. Trowbridge, Nov. 27
Burmester, J. W. New London street, Nov. 23
Bury, H. Austin friars, Nov. 16
Cannon, J. Liverpool, Nov. 20
Cazaley, W. Edgbaston, Nov. 9
Chabert, P. Penton place, Dec. 4
Chadwick, J. Holborn hill, Nov. 9
Clarke, J. P. Old Stratford, Nov. 27
Clough, J. H. Wilkes, J. S. & Clough, J. B. Liverpool, Nov. 18
Coffley, J. R. Ipswich, Nov. 10
Collier, J. Rathbone place, Nov. 13
Cowie, J. George street, Mansion House, Dec. 4
Crowther, W. Charles street, Middlesex Hospital, Nov. 9. 16
Dale, T. Old Bell Inn, Nov. 27
Dann, G. Linton, Kent, Nov. 13
Daubney, T. Portsea, Nov. 20
Devey, H. F. Tickel, T. and Saunders, J. West Bromwich, Nov. 29
Dew, W. Lisson street, Dec. 4
Dods, R. High street, Southwark, Nov. 9
Drabwell, J. Great Russel street, Dec. 4
Drake, J. Lewisham, Nov. 27
Drew, T. Exeter, Nov. 20
Ellershaw, J. Hampton, Nov. 30
Ellaby, T. Emberton, Dec. 6
Elliot, T. & Haslock, S. Northampton, Nov. 13
Englelow, C. Stockton, Nov. 25
Fearman, W. New Bond street, Nov. 6
Fles, L. M. Bury court, Nov. 27
Fisher, C. York, Dec. 7
Fletcher, J. P. & B. Liverpool, Dec. 6
Forbes, W. Gateshead, Dec. 6
Foster, J. Tring, Dec. 11
Gardiner, G. St. John street, Nov. 27
George, J. M. Horsham, Nov. 20
Gomersall, J. Crowther, J. Riley, E. Campbell, R. & Bull, J. Huddersfield, & Bell, A. Halifax, Dec. 8
Gomersall, J. & B. Leeds, Nov. 20
Goodeve, W. D. Wimborne Minster, Nov. 27
Goulden, C. Dilham, Dec. 6
Greig, W. City road, Nov. 9
Grierson, A. Dudley, Nov. 8
Grimshaw, R. & J. Nov. 8
Hamilton, W. & J. W. & F. G. New City Chambers, London, & J. Risdale, Leeds, Nov. 16
Hargraves, W. White Ash, Nov. 15
Harris, J. Haselor, Nov. 26
Harris, F. & Grove, S. Bristol, Dec. 11
Harrop, J. George Yard, Nov. 30
Haviland, W. Plymouth, Nov. 23
Hawkridge, J. Brearton, Dec. 15
Hawkridge, C. Brearton, Dec. 15
Hickman, W. & Timothy, D. Leicester square, Oct. 23
Hodge, W. Great Armitage street, Nov. 16
Hodgson, T Newgate street, Dec 7
Holl, T Piccadilly, Nov 20
Hooper, J Tooley street, Nov 23
Hould, S Laytonstone, Nov 30
Humphreys, W Billesdon, Nov 24
Humphreys, S Charlotte street, Nov 27
Hutton, J Abchurch lane, Nov 13
Illingworth, J & J Knowles, Leeds, Dec 1
Johnson, N B Birmingham, Dec 8
Kenifeck, P Bristol, Dec 6
Ketcher, N Bradwell, Nov 27
Laing, G Dunster court, Nov 16
Langham, H & Brailsford, W Bucklersbury, Nov 23
Laycock, T Minories, Nov 13
Lea, W & J F Paternoster row, Nov 23
Lincoln, J Norwich, Dec 6
Lloyd, G Cumberland street, Dec 4
Longster, G Highbury Terrace, Nov 27
Lowe, J Birmingham, Dec 9
Lumley, J Foston, Nov 8
Lyne, J Simmondly, Dec 8
Mackay, J Warwick street, Dec 4
Mackenzie, A Lime street, Nov 13
Martin, J Bolton, Dec 9
Mason, J Manchester, Dec 7
Matson, W & C Water lane, Nov 27
Mawson, G Bradford, Nov 17
Maxwell, J Boston, Nov 30
Mills, H F T Frome Selwood, Dec 7
Minott, S & Crease, O Philpot lane, Nov 23
Moline, S Billiter lane, Nov 20
Mott, W R Brighton, Nov 24
Murray, W Pall Mall court, Nov 16
Nelson, W Jewin Crescent, Nov 23
Norris, T Bartholomew close, Nov 20
Norton, D S Uxbridge, Nov 20
Oakley, G & Evans, J Old Bond street, Dec 4
Oliphant, J Cockspur street, Nov 20
Palmer, T Gutter lane, Nov 30
Paton, A Felling Shore
Payn, T and J D Cateaton street, Nov 16
Pelham, J sen Chard, Nov 6
Peters, J Dorking, Dec 4
Pigram, J Maidstone, Nov 16
Pilling, J & W Mirfield, Dec 16
Pouting, T Bedminster, Dec 9
Pritchard, R Regent Circus, Oct 30
Ramsay, T St Mary Hill, Nov 27
Redmayne, J Burton, Nov 20
Richardson, J Holborn, Nov 20
Rickards, J Newmarket, Nov 16
Ridsdale, F Leeds, Nov 27
Ring, S Bristol, Nov 11
Robertson, G Wapping, Nov 23
Robertson, J Old Broad street, Dec 4
Roper, J Norwich, Dec 6
Sandison, W Cork street, Nov 23
Scott W Pall Mall Nov 30
Seagar S P Maidstone Nov 27
Shackle J Milk street Nov 27
Sims B St Anne's lane Nov 16
Sharpus R Davies street Nov 9
Smith A Beech street Nov 16
Smith A Lime street square Nov 6
Smith E Green Lattice lane
Southbrook E C Covent Garden Chambers Dec 4
Spurrier J Enfield Highway Nov 20
Stabb T & Preston J Torquay Nov 27
Stewart J Bishopsgate street Dec 7
Stodart R & M Strand Dec 4
Stonebridge W Colchester Nov 27
Street J F & W Bucklersbury Nov 27
Taylor J Sheffield Dec 10
Telford J and Arundel W Liverpool Nov 13
Tennent J Liverpool Nov 29
Thomas P Mitre court Nov 30
Tonge G W B East India Chambers Nov 20
Townsend E Maiden lane Nov 6
Trewent W Pembroke Nov 6
Turnbull W Oxford street Dec 7
Turner J Fleet street Nov 13
Underwood H Cheltenham Nov 23
Walwyn R Wood street Nov 27
Welsby W Manchester Nov 17
Wetherhead C Liverpool Dec 1
Whinfield J and Thompson T Gateshead Nov 9
Whitmore F jun Fulham Dec 4
Willson R Bow lane Nov 16
Wood J Cardiff Nov 17
Wright J. sen Great Russel street Dec 7
Yeoman B Keyford Frome Nov 16
Zimmer J Welbeck street Nov 16

PRICE of SHARES in CANALS, BRIDGES, DOCKS, ROADS, WATER-WORKS, &c.
By JAMES WETENHALL, Sworn Broker, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.

No. of Shares.	Shares of	Annual Div.		Per Share.
	£	£ s d	*Canals.*	£
1482	113		Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	25
L.9,945 12	—	5 p. ct.	Ditto Bonds	106p.c
1766¼	97		Ashton and Oldham	300
720	160	12	Barnsley	320
1260	100	—	Basingstoke	19
L.50,000	100	3 p. ct.	Ditto Bonds	50pr ct
4000¼	17	12 10	Birmingham	375
472⅜	250	5	Bolton and Bury ...	165
958	150	7 10	Brecknock&Abergav.	180
600	—	—	Bridgewater & Taunton......... 75 paid	75
500	100	44	Coventry	1340
4615	31	—	Croydon	4 10
11,810	100	5 p. ct.	Ditto Bonds	60pr ct
2060¾	100	3	Dudley	87
1297	400	20	Forth and Clyde	550
600	172	13 12 8	Glamorganshire	280
11,650	100	10	Grand Junction	335
1500	100	—	Grand Surrey	50
L.60,000	100	5 p. ct.	Do. (optional) Loan	105
2849½	100	—	Grand Union.........	31
L.19,327	100	5 p. ct.	Do. (Loan Notes)	104p.c
3096	100	—	Grand Western	16
749	150	10	Grantham	190
6238	57	1	Huddersfield	38
25,328	39	1	Kennet and Avon ...	28 15
11,699½	47	1	Lancaster	46 10
2879¾	100	15	Leeds & Liverpool ..	600
540	140	14	Leicester	390
1899	83	4	Do. & Northampton	99 10
250	100	11	Melton Mowbray	255
500	—	35	Mersey and Irwell ...	1000
2409	100	10	Monmouthshire	245
43,526	200	5 p. ct.	Do. Debentures	105p.c
250	100	15	Neath	405
500	100	32	Oxford	950
2520	50	—	Portsm. & Arundel..	21
12,294	40	—	Regent's (or London)	59
5631	85	4	Rochdale	130
500	125	10	Shrewsbury	206
500	100	7	Shropshire	165
700	140	40	Staff. & Worcestersh	960
300	145	10 10	Stourbridge	220
3647	79	1	Stratford on Avon....	55
200	150	31 10	Stroudwater	550
533	100	10	Swansea	250
350	100	—	Tavistock, (Mineral)	120
2670	42	—	Thames and Medway	35 10
1150	100	1 10	Thames & Severn....	35
1300½	100	75	Trent & Mersey	2300
1000 } 1000½ }	100	11	Warwick & Birming.	325
980	100	11	Warwick & Napton	285
20,000	16	—	Wilts and Berks	8
126	105	—	Wisbeach............	40
6000	78	1	Worcester & Birming	58
800	125	6	Wyrley & Essington	150
			Bridges.	
7231	63	—	Southwark	13 10
3000	50	7½	Southwark, new.....	55
3000	70	1	Vauxhall	41 a 10
5000	100	—	Waterloo	6 15
5000	—	8	Do. old Ann. .60 paid	39 10
5000	—	7	Do. new do. ..40 paid	35 10
L.50,000	—	5 p. ct.	Do. Bonds	112
			Docks.	
2200	145	1 15	Bristol	80
2600 & ½ } 1065 }	100	3 10	Commercial	86
L.16,000	100	5 p. ct.	Ditto Bonds	108p.c
1038	100	—	East Country	26
570	50	—	Folkestone Harbour	5
L.3,114,000	—	4½p.ct.	London .... Stock	110
L.1,200,000	—	10 p. ct.	West-India	234
			Roads.	
1066	30	1	Archway and Kentish Town	25
300	100	2 10	Barking	63
1000	100	5	Commercial	135
492	100	2 8	Gt. Dover-St. 70 pd.	48
2393	30	—	Highgate Archway...	12
L.11,050	50	—	New North Road	63
			Iron Railways.	
350	100	—	Cheltenham	40
640	100	—	Stockton&Darlington all paid	121

No. of Shares.	Shares of	Annual Div.		Per Share.
	£	£ s d	*Railway.*	£ s
3762	35	1 12	Severn and Wye	37
			Water-Works.	
3800	100	5 10	East London	140
4500	50	3	Grand Junction	72½
—	—	—	Liverpool Bootle	137 10
6486	100	—	Manchester & Salford	45
1500	50	—	Ports & Farlington..	4
390	—	6 pr. ct.	Do. New	26
800	100	—	South London	70
7540	65	2 10	West Middlesex......	70
1369	100	1 10	York Buildings	31
			Insurances.	
2000	500	2 10	Albion .... 50 paid	60
24,000	50	9s. p. sh.	Atlas .... 5 paid	9
2000	100	5 pr. ct.	Beacon...............	par
300	1000	20	Birmingham 220 pd.	360
20,000	50	3	British Fire..........	60
26 000	50	5 pr. ct.	Do. Commercial 5 pd.	5 2 6
20,000	50	5s.	Eagle .... 5 paid	4 15
L,1,000,000	—	7 p. ct.	Globe..... .....Stock	183
20,000	100	—	Guardian .... 10 paid	9½ ¾
40,000	50	F.4 p.ct. L.8p.ct.	Hope...........5 paid	6
2400	500	5	Imperial Fire 50 paid	130
7500	100	4 p. ct.	Do. Life .... 10 paid	12
2020	50	5 p. ct.	Kent Fire	80
3900	25	1	London Fire 12 10 pd.	24
31,000	25	1	London Ship 12 10 pd.	24
20,000	100	—	Manchester... 10 pd.	11
2200	250	1 10	Norwich Union 30 pd.	66
2000	100	9 p. ct.	Provident ....10 paid	22
100,000	20	2s. & bs.	Rock Life.......2 paid	5
L.745,000	—	10p.c.do	Royal Exchange	315
—	200	7 p. ct.	Union .... 20 pd.	42
			Gas Lights.	
600	10	—	Barnsley	17 5
2500	16	5 p. ct.	Bath .... 16 paid	17 10
1500	20	6 p. ct.	Brighton	24 10
750	20	—	Do New .... 10 paid	13
4250	20	6½p. ct.	Bristol	24
—	50	—	British .... 1 paid	3 5
600	25	—	Bradford	35
600	50	—	Brentford............	54
240	50	6 p. ct.	Canterbury..........	63
300	50	—	Cheltenham	70
1000	100	9 p. ct.	City of London 50 pd.	88
200	50	8	Derby	75
180	50	—	Dover	55
400	25	8 p. ct.	Edinburgh....15 paid	35
2400	50	—	Exeter	70
3200	25	2 10	Glasgow	60
480	25	—	Halifax...... 10 paid	40
2000	50	—	Hibernian.. 17 10 pd	12 pm
5000	50	6 p. ct.	Imperial .... 40 paid	62 10
5000	50	—	Ditto New .. 15 paid	16 10
1200	10	—	Ipswich	12
240	50	3 10	Leicester............	70
500	100	10 p. ct.	Liverpool.....	250
201	100	10 p. ct.	Leeds	210
200	50	2 10	Maidstone	65
400	25	—	Norwich (from Oil) ..	25
9000	50	—	Phœnix..............	16 pm
500	100	—	Portable.. .....5 paid	8
600	50	—	Portsea Island	49 10
1000	100	—	Ratcliff...... 50 paid	85
480	25	—	Rochdale.... 15 paid	29
1600	25	10 p. ct.	Sheffield ... 16 5 paid	32 5
1000	10	6 p. ct.	Shrewsbury	12
—	50	—	United General 4 pd.	4 5
400	25	10 p. ct.	Wakefield............	50
750	20	—	Warrington....	25
12000	50	7 p. ct.	Westminster	74
6000	50	7 p. ct.	Do. New ..... 5 paid	13
640	25	—	York.................	16pm
			Literary Institutions.	
1000	—	—	London .... 75 gs.	35
—	—	—	Do. Life Adm. 30 gs.	—
700	—	—	Russell........ 30 gs.	—
			Miscellaneous.	
1080	50	1 5	Auction Mart.........	43
2000	75	1	London Commercial Sale Rooms	20
75	500	25	Covent G. Theatre..	380
300	—	15	Drury L. Thea. 500 pd	250
5000	—	—	Hudson's Bay Stock	160
2290	80	—	Golden Lane Brewery	8
3447	50	—	Do.	5

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Ancient Document.—A meeting of the City Tithe Committee was lately held at Guildhall, upon which occasion a very curious document, illustrative of the grievances under which the citizens of London for hundreds of years have laboured from the tithe system, was presented. It was found amongst the ancient records of the city. The following extracts from a translation of the document, which is written in Latin, will shew the principle upon which the sums now received by the clergy in the name of tithes, under the statute of Henry VIII. are founded. It will be necessary to premise, that tithe is payable for houses only by custom. This custom in papal times produced a source of revenue to the clergy from what were denominated voluntary offerings on Sundays and principal-feast days, but were in effect entirely compulsory, being under penalty of excommunication—a punishment at those periods little, if at all, inferior in the minds of the public to death; and the offerings varied in amount according as the ecclesiastics issued ordinances under the authority of the Pope. Sometimes they amounted in the course of the year to as much as 4s. 2d. in the pound upon the rent of the citizens; and in the document referred to, which is in the 32d year of Henry VI. after noticing the institution or ordinance issued by Roger Niger, Bishop of London, 13th of Henry III. it is stated that some citizens, of their mere liberality and fervour of devotion, gave to God and the church more than according to the rate ordained by Niger; and then it proceeds to state, that, "Nevertheless certain curates, not being content with sufficient and abundant provision, endeavoured to convert that which only of mere devotion and free will was so sometimes practised into a perpetual bond of right and debt to the church, and surreptitiously and privately obtained, in the time of Archbishop Arundel, letters declaratory of the said constitution, but more truly destructive and subversive of the true sense of the same, confirmed by Pope Innocent (the citizens being entirely unconscious and ignorant of the obtaining of such declaration); and thereupon such curates have very frequently vexed and molested many citizens, and grievous murmurs and inconvenience have arisen, and the fervour of holy devotion grown cold and lukewarm: wherefore the Hon. John Norman, Mayor, the Aldermen, and citizens, considering what grievous inconveniences did hang on them, extorted by the cunning and harshness of litigious men, upon mature deliberation, find that certain curates, deceitfully bestirring themselves, have procured from the Lord the Pope letters apostolic, strongly prejudicial and derogatory to the said citizens, containing grievous pains and censures, by which they pretend the citizens, their places and estates, are bound to the obligation of new, unusual, divers, and unheard-of charges, not to be borne by the said citizens, and have threatened to expel and remove them from the holy and sacramental services. Whereupon the Mayor and Aldermen, considering that the citizens may be unduly aggrieved, did, in pursuance, assemble in Common Council, on the 12th of March, in the 32d year of Henry VI., and appoint a conference with the Bishop of London; and so on the morrow they went to the Bishop of London, at the church of St. Paul, to the Chapter-house, where Thomas Bylling, Recorder of London, then publicly declared all the matter above said, desiring from the Bishop a true copy of the letters by the said curates obtained from the Lord the Pope; and the Bishop considering the desire to be consonant to reason, granted that they might have a copy, which copy they could not obtain, although they daily used all their diligence in that behalf. At length the same Bishop, fraudulently contriving to delude the aforesaid Mayor, sent one of his servants, praying the Mayor that he would vouchsafe to come to the church of St. Paul after the noon of the same day; and the said Mayor, with cheerful heart, went to the church aforesaid, and there, in a certain small chapel near the consistory, the Bishop met the Mayor, saying, 'My Lord Mayor, some of this city have been very often with me to demand and have a copy of a certain paper bull lately by the curates of the city obtained; and upon my soul and body I have no cognizance of it at all.'" The Committee expressed their conviction, upon examining this ancient test of the impositions which have descended upon the citizens of London as an inheritance, that if more arguments were necessary to prove the illegality of the source from which the burthen of the oppressed parishes sprung, here was a conclusive proof—here was a powerful instance—that the citizens laboured under uncertain and arbitrary exactions in the shape of offerings before the Reformation; and that whatever might have been the intention of Bishop Bonner in the 37th year of Henry VIII., in delivering the

decree under which the clergy and impropriators now claim to his registrar, instead of having the same enrolled in Chancery, the intervention of the Legislature is at the present day imperatively called for, where local Acts in certain parishes have not already been obtained. The Committee at the same time concur in the opinion of the necessity of substituting a fair and liberal allowance in the place of tithe for the ministers of the gospel. The Committee have ascertained that the clerical and lay impropriators are determined to persevere in the course in which they set out, and have positively refused to submit the decision of their claims to Parliament. Those individuals who have refused to pay the amount demanded, are not themselves to defray the expenses which are consequent upon legal investigation; it is determined that each parish shall take the responsibility attached to every case upon itself.

City Police.—During the last year there were taken before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house, in custody, 1536 persons, as felons, disorderlies, rogues and vagabonds, &c. Besides these, frequently the business of the Guildhall is sent to the Mansion-house; and before that establishment, last year, 2815 persons were brought, on charges similar to those above mentioned. The Lord Mayor has also to sign permits for all the corn and fruit vessels that enter the river, which last year amounted to 17,000. The total number of affidavits and other papers signed was upwards of 40,000. The Lord Mayor, besides these labours, has to hold Courts of Aldermen, Courts of Common Council, Common Halls, Courts of Conservancy, Courts of Hustings, the Old Bailey, the London and the Southwark Sessions—to preside over the entertainments at the Mansion House, and over meetings of public charities. The following is an account of the number of persons brought before the City Magistrates during the several Mayoralties, from the first of Alderman Wood, in 1816, 4,740; second of Wood, 6,020; Alderman C. Smith, 4,800; Alderman Atkins, 4,484; Alderman Bridges, 4,612; Alderman Thorp, 4,328; Alderman Magnay, 4,428; Alderman Heygate, 4,335; Alderman Waithman, 4,351.

Saving Banks.—An article has appeared on the subject of those invaluable institutions, which is calculated to mislead the depositors, and to create groundless misapprehensions and alarm. It is stated, that persons having funds in more than one Savings Bank after the 20th of November, will forfeit the whole, and an extract of a clause in the Act of Parliament is given in corroboration. This extract is only a part of the clause of the Act, and therefore gives an erroneous impression. The Act alluded to is the 5th of Geo. IV., cap. 62, passed on the 17th of June last, to have effect after the 20th of November next. The clauses of that Act only oblige persons, on making their first deposit after the 20th of November, to declare that they have no deposits in any other Savings Banks; and if such declaration shall be untrue, the deposits of such persons shall in that case, and in that case only, be forfeited. By another clause in the same Act, persons who may have deposits in more Savings Banks than one, are authorized to transfer the whole into one Savings Bank, in order that the limitation to the amount of future deposits may be enforced, which otherwise could not be done.

St. Saviour's Church.—The restoration of St. Saviour's church, Southwark, has been just completed, and forms a splendid ornament in the access to the new London bridge on the Borough side. Considerable part of the old buildings between the church and the river are now about to be removed for an abutment to the New Bridge, and to widen the future street, to which the bridge will join itself, and this ancient and magnificent edifice will be fully exhibited to the view of the public. Whilst a visitor is on the spot, his antiquarian research will be much gratified on entering the building adjoining the east end of the choir, still retaining the name of the Spiritual Court, where multitudes of protestants in the days of Mary received sentence of condemnation to the flames. The light gothic pillars supporting the roof of this building will not fail to be admired; and in the same spot is the elegant monument of Dr. Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, with his recumbent figure *in pontificalibus*. In one of the side ailes of the nave will be seen the monument of Gower the poet. The tower of this church, as well as the east end, has been restored under the direction of Mr. George Gwilt, and is an able specimen of simple and elegant yet massive gothic architecture. The monastery and bishop's palace, near the church, are quite in ruins. In the latter, when inhabited by bishop Gardiner, the fury and cruelty of superstition raged to their greatest height.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Viscount Strangford, Ambassador at the Sublime Porte, created a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Strangford, of Clontarf, co. Dublin.

Lieut. H. J. Puget and Mr. W. Crichton,

Surgeons to the Phaeton. To the Ganges—Capt. P. Campbell, C.B.; Lieuts. J. A. Wright, C. Lutman, C. Smith, J. V. Baker, and — — Cheeseman; H. Binstead and Dr. Warden to be Surgeons. Mr. M. Goodsir is re-appointed Surgeon of the Athol, and Lieuts. G. F. Herbert and G. Delmé to the Herald. Lieut. W. D. Puget to the Wellesley.

The Rev. R. Cutler, M.A. of Exeter College, Oxford, elected Master of the Free Grammar School in Dorchester, in the room of the Rev. E. Davies, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. J. R. Roberts, to the Rectory of Rotherfield Grays.—The Rev. J. P. Roberts, B.A. and Chaplain of New College, Oxford, appointed a Chaplain of Christ Church.—The Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppel, A.M. to the Rectory of Quiddenham, Norfolk.—The Rev. B. Hanbury, A.M. to the Vicarage of Bures St. Mary, with the hamlet of Bures, Suffolk.—The Rev. H. Griggs, A.B. to the Vicarage of South Creek, Norfolk.—The Rev. C. V. H. Sumner, appointed Domestic Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of York.—The Rev. H. Cholmeley, to the Rectory of Hempstead with Lessingham, Norfolk.—The Rev. Josh. Rowley, Clerk, A.M. to the Rectory of Holton, Suffolk.—The Rev. M. Oxenden, A.M. to be Domestic Chaplain to Lord Prudhoe.—The Rev. F. C. Blackstone, presented by the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Heckfield, Hants.—The Rev. J. Amphlett, M.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Wythall, Worcestershire.—The Rev. Dr. Fea, of Parsons Green, Fulham, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Sussex.—The Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppel, A.M. to the Rectory of Snitterton St. Andrew with All Saints, Norfolk.—The Rev. R. Faithful, M.A. to the Vicarage of Warfield, Berks, void by the death of Rev. J. Faithful.—The Rev. E. Rust, A.M. to the Rectory of Drinkstone, in Suffolk.—The Rev. Chancellor Marsh, to the Prebend of Chute and Chisenbury, and the Rev. H. W. Majendie, to the Prebend of Beaminster Prima, both in Salisbury Cathedral.—The Rev. H. Owen, D.C.L. to the Vicarage of Rediŗham, Suffolk, *vice* Bence.

Married.]—At Kensington, Robt. Hamilton, esq. of Bloomfield Lodge, Norwood, to Mary, only daughter of John Mainwaring, esq.—At Richmond, H. Stanynought, esq. to Lucy, second daughter of the late William Collins, esq.—At Croydon, the Rev. E. S. Pearce, to Georgiana Elizabeth, second daughter of G. Smith, esq. M. P.—At Chiswick, R. P. Frank, esq. to Caroline, second daughter of the Rev. S. Curteis, LL.D.—F. Gregg, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Elizabeth Mary, the third daughter of the Rev. J. B. Ferrers.

Died.]—At Long Ditton, Surrey, G. A. Wylie, esq.—At Stoke Newington, J. Maddox, esq.—At Richmond, Mrs. T. Cowper, the last surviving daughter of Anthony Ashley Cowper.—At Kingsland-green, Richard Gale, esq.—At Northampton-square, Mrs. B. Faulkner, relict of the late Rev. W. E. Faulkner.—In Upper Montagu-street, G. T. Bulkeley, esq.—Major-General T. Carey.—At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. M. Roberts.—In Queen Anne-street, of typhus fever, Dr. S. Cleverly.—We announce with much concern the death of Lieut. Francis Laird, which took place on the 20th Oct., at Blackheath. He had long suffered under a severe illness, which he bore with firmness. He was a man of varied attainments in science and literature. He was distinguished for moral qualities, and a very kind disposition; and all who knew him professionally, and otherwise, held his talents in high respect, and his character in warm estimation.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

REV. GEORGE WADDINGTON, M. A.

Lately, at Tuxford, Nottinghamshire, aged 70, the Rev. George Waddington, M.A. vicar of that parish, and rector of Blaby with Countessthorpe, in the county of Leicester. He was mathematical tutor to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in which capacity he attended his Royal Highness to America, and was appointed Chaplain to the Duke on the first establishment of his Royal Highness's household in 1789.—He was one of the sons of the Rev. Mr. Waddington, Vicar of Harworth, Nottinghamshire; and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was elected a Fellow; and in 1789 was presented by his College to the Vicarage of Tuxford. In 1790 he married Anne, youngest daughter of the late Peter Dollond, esq. the celebrated optician, of St. Paul's Church-yard; by whom he has left two sons and two daughters. In 1793 he was presented by the King to the Rectory of Sharnford, in the county of Leicester; which he resigned in 1798, on being presented to the Rectory of Blaby with Countessthorpe, in the same county. Mr. Waddington possessed a most reten-

tive memory, and a great love for reading, by which he had acquired a considerable fund of learning and information, which rendered him one of the most agreeable of men, as he was favoured with an amiable disposition, and the manners of a perfect gentleman.

REV. L. S. WHELAN.

In St. James's Chapel House, Ireland, the Rev. Laurence Sylvester Whelan, in the 72d year of his age. This learned ecclesiastic entered, at the age of fourteen, the Order of the Capuchins in France, where he spent fifteen years. Shortly after his return to Ireland he resigned his parish, to which his merits soon raised him, and inflamed by an ardent zeal of extending the religion to which he was most devotely attached, he proceeded to America, where, for twenty-one years, he supported a most laborious ministry. At a time when the yellow-fever raged in Philadelphia, he was the only Catholic clergyman of five who escaped its frightful ravages, and, with a heroism worthy of his cause, devoted himself to the care of the dying, till the plague ceased. Although attacked by the fever, he had the good fortune to escape, and returned in 1811 to his native land, of which his long absence both increased his admiration and love. His piety and his extensive knowledge in every branch of science, were the admiration of all who conversed with him; his ready wit, and facetious anecdote, never failed to make him an instructive and agreeable companion.

LORD CHARLES MURRAY.

Looking upon the cause of Greece as the most sacred of causes, and that those who devote themselves to it are among the most honourable and deserving among mankind, we give the following from the *Greek Chronicle*, being the record of the death of a young nobleman who shewed much zeal in the present glorious struggle of that immortal people. "With deep regret have we heard of the death of Lord Charles Murray, son of the Duke of Atholl, at Gastouini, on the 11th August (New Style), at ten A.M. His death was occasioned by a most violent pain in the regions of the head. He was aged twenty-five years, and although so young, had evinced, from the moment his foot pressed our country, the most noble and philanthropic sentiments, with an ardour to fulfil them as far as lay in his power. Mr. Georgio Sessini, in whose house he was lodged, paid him every attention and assistance, for which the nation owes him her thanks. As soon as our Governor, Prince Alexander Maurocordato, heard of it, he immediately entreated Dr. Julius Mellingen to set off for Gastouini, and endeavour to save the life of the Noble Lord. Fate, however, decreed that he should arrive an hour after Lord Charles had died. His body was interred on the 12th instant, General Constantine Bozzaris and Georgio Sessini, all the Suliots, and the whole population, following him to the grave. The Archbishop Chirilo pronounced his funeral oration.—*Missolonghi, 30th July*, (11 *August*, 1824.")

DR. JOHNSTON.

Lately and suddenly at North Leith, in his 91st year, the venerable Rev. Dr. Johnston. During upwards of sixty years, while he performed the duties of North Leith parish, he was well known to have put his hand to every good work that was going forward, not only in the town of Leith, the more immediate object of his charge, but to a fatherly care over the charitable institutions of Edinburgh, towards which, through a long and most active life, he rendered a ready and effective assistance. In the foundation of one of the best of their charities, the Asylum for the Industrious Blind, the extension of the resources and benefits of which was to the last the peculiar object of his anxiety and fostering attention, an imperishable monument has been erected to his fame. Dr. Johnston was, and we believe had been for a considerable time, the father of the Presbytery of Edinburgh. He descended to the dust ripe in honours as in years.

VISCOUNT HAMPDEN.

Lately, At his house in Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 78, Thomas Trevor Hampden, Viscount Hampden, and Baron Trevor of Bromham, D.C.L. and Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphic Order. His Lordship, who was born on September 11, 1746, was the eldest son of Robert the first Viscount, Ambassador at the Hague in the reign of George II. (an eminent classical scholar, and author of "Poemata Hampdeniana," edited in 1792, from Bodoni's press at Parma, by his second son the Right Hon. John Trevor, now the third Viscount), by Constantia, daughter of Peter Anthony de Huybert, Lord of Van Kruningen in Zealand, who died June 15, 1761. He was educated, with the rest of his family at Westminster School, to which he always felt strongly attached; afterwards a student at the University of Oxford; and soon after coming of age, in 1768, elected M. P. for Lewes, which he represented till the dissolution of that Parliament in 1774. Aug. 22, 1783, he succeeded his father in the

title; and although a supporter of Mr. Fox's celebrated India bill in December 1783, and of the claims of the Prince of Wales to an unrestricted Regency in 1789, in all the momentous questions of later years during the war, Lord Hampden, though seldom a speaker in either House of Parliament, gave a uniform support to the Tory interest, both in Bedfordshire, Sussex, and Buckinghamshire, where his estates were chiefly situated, and in which latter county he inherited the residence of his renowned ancestor, John Hampden, a name ever dear in the annals of English freedom. His first wife, to whom he was married on 13th June, 1768, was Catherine, only daughter of Gen. David Græme, confidential secretary to the late Queen Charlotte, who died May 26, 1804; and his second, whom he married June 12, 1805, daughter of George Brown, esq. of Edinburgh, sister to Lady Wedderburn and the Hon. Mrs. Alexander Hope, who now survives him. He had no issue by either.

THE REV. DR. DAVIS.

On the 28th of September, the Rev. Dr. Davis. The great claim which his memory has on public veneration and gratitude, is the foundation of the *Royal Universal Dispensary for Children*, an Institution the first of the kind in the world, and which, for its extensive and increasing usefulness to individuals, to families, and to nations, will cause his name to be transmitted to posterity as one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. Dr. Davis had observed that among the numerous charitable institutions of this great empire, though there were many, into which diseased children as well as adults might be admitted, there was none of a medical character for children only. He was satisfied too that in the most tender age maladies were generated by maltreatment, the consequences of which, even where not immediately fatal, produced in after-life debility both of mind and body, impairing the powers of the individual, throwing an additional burden on society, and greatly augmenting the general mass of human suffering. The diseases of children, injurious as they may be in effect, are peculiarly difficult of treatment from the imperfect means possessed in most cases of ascertaining the nature, the seat, the cause, or the violence of the complaint, the operation of the medicines, and the various diagnostics of disease or indications of cure. A peculiar study therefore is requisite of this very obscure and intricate subject; and such a study cannot be effectually pursued but by a physician who has means and inclination to attend to a vast number of cases of infantile malady. Nor is it only in regard to actual disease, that information of this kind becomes serviceable, it necessarily leads to many important observations on the nursing and rearing of children in health, and on the best means of preventing sickness. Viewed in this light, a Dispensary for the Children of the Poor is, in fact, a great and essential benefit to the rich, facilitating the cure of *their* children by improving the general state of science, and enlarging the sphere of medical experience. It cannot be necessary to advert to the exquisite moral pleasure of restoring to affectionate parents of all classes the offspring which an alarming disorder had threatened to snatch from them; nor will a reflecting mind fail to observe that in promoting judicious and constant attention to the health of the infant, we do much toward improving and elevating the character of the parent. Influenced by such reflections as these, Dr. Davis applied all the energies of an acute mind and an active disposition towards the formation of a General Dispensary for Children; which he had the happiness of seeing brought into operation in June 1816. Since that time the advantages which he contemplated have been more than realized; and the continued growth of the institution has been followed by an increase of benefits, the evidence of which is alike striking and unequivocal. From the report for the year 1822, the children relieved by this charity, and those who have died under ten years of age during the same period within the bills of mortality, appear as follows:—

	Relieved by the Charity.	Died in London.
1st year	1822	8736
2d	1925	8004
3d	2171	7376
4th	3282	7620
5th	7987	7602
6th	10726	6973

Thus we see, that with a population which is well known to be continually increasing in London, the deaths of young children are annually diminishing. Such is the monument which Dr. J. B. Davis has erected to his own memory; a monument *ære perennius*, for it must live in the heart of a grateful country; a heritage to his children, and the best possible alleviation to that sorrow which his friends sustain for his premature loss. Dr. John Bunnell Davis was one of a numerous family, the children of the late T. Davis, Esq. formerly of Thetford, and afterwards surgeon-general to His Majesty's customs. He has left a widow, three children, four brothers, and six sisters. He was interred at Kennington.

SIR CHARLES MAC CARTHY.

In an engagement with the Ashantees, Sir Charles Mac Carthy. He was appointed a Captain in the Irish brigade Oct. 1, 1796; Captain 52d foot, March 15, 1800; Major New Brunswick Fencible Infantry, April 24, 1804. This regiment was trained under his orders. That duty he discharged with singular ability; and succeeded as much in attaching to himself the affectionate esteem of the whole corps, as in bringing them rapidly to a high state of discipline. He quitted that colony amid the praises of his superiors, and the blessings of those who had been placed under his command; and he proceeded to display in a very different climate, and under circumstances of great novelty and peculiarity, the same admirable faculties in a still wider sphere. He was appointed Lieutenant-colonel of the Royal African Corps May 30, 1811. After Sir Charles had arrived at Cape Coast, and whilst he was making great preparations for invading the country of the Ashantees, the King of Ashantee sent Sir Charles his compliments, with a threat of soon having his head as an ornament to the great war drum of Ashantee!—It is a singular fact, that the subject of this threatening message was frequently adverted to by the late Sir Charles. When at the head of his troops, in alluding to the King of Ashantee, he once remarked in a jocular way to some officers, "That fellow says nothing will satisfy him but my head," which created a laugh at the expense of the sable monarch, but Sir Charles, looking seriously, replied, "You need not laugh, it might so happen." On another occasion, two days before the fatal action of the 21st January, he said in an ironical manner to two Ashantee prisoners who had been brought before him, "I hear your master wants my jawbones for his big drum; very well, I am going to give them to him to-morrow." Alas! how true the prediction! In person Sir Charles was tall and stout, of a kind and companionable disposition. Under his judicious government Sierra Leone made great advances towards that prosperity which there can be no doubt it will ultimately attain, and repay the mother-country for her benevolent labours in its establishment.

MAJOR-GEN. J. LACY FERRIER.

Lately, Major-general J. Lacy Ferrier. He was received as a cadet, in 1763, in Gen. Marjoribanks' regiment of his Majesty's Scotch brigade, then in the service of Holland as British auxiliaries. He was appointed an ensign Oct. 30, 1764, and served as a subaltern till promoted to a company in the same regiment Oct. 28, 1772. He was appointed Major July 30, 1776, and Aug. 9, 1779, Lieut.-col. to the Hon. Gen. John Stewart's regiment of the same brigade, which commission he held till Feb. 10, 1783, when, in consequence of an order from the Dutch Government, calling upon the brigade to abjure their allegiance to their own Sovereign, and to take an oath in place of it to their High Mightinesses, he, with sixty other officers, gave in his resignation. In 1793, on the war breaking out, his Majesty in council was pleased to order the revival of the Scotch brigade, and letters of service for raising three battalions were issued: the officers, in the first instance, to be composed of those on the half-pay of the brigade; the deficiencies to be supplied from the half-pay of the British line. To the third of these battalions this officer was appointed Lieut.-col. commandant, and at a very considerable private expense completed the same in Oct. 1794. In this month a Colonel-in-chief, with a fourth battalion, was appointed from the British line, and who had never served in the brigade. This appointment was accompanied with a letter from the Secretary at War, stating that it was in no way to interfere with Lieut.-col. Ferrier's emoluments as Lieutenant-colonel commandant. He had also the mortification to be informed by the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Amherst) that the ten years he had been on British half-pay were not to be included in looking forward to brevet rank in the line, and that he was only to reckon from the date of his last commission in 1793. In 1795 the first and second battalions having failed to complete their numbers, they were ordered to be drafted into the other two, of which the fourth was made the first, and the third the second. The battalion this officer had the honour to command, and after having taken the duty of Edinburgh Castle during the latter end of 1796, Dunbar Camp, and Hilsea Barracks, embarked at Portsmouth in November 1795 for Gibraltar, where he commanded it, and remained till April 1796. He then returned to England, and was on the 3d of May, 1796, included in the promotion of colonels. He was appointed on the 25th of the same month Inspecting Field Officer of the Recruiting Service at Edinburgh; and on the 2d July, 1796, Lieutenant Governor of Dumbarton Castle. He continued Inspecting Field Officer till his promotion as Major-general on the 29th of April, 1802; and some months after, in consequence of the peace, there being then no prospect of his regiment being restored to him, he, with the view of relieving himself from some of the

heavy expenses incurred in raising it, obtained permission to dispose of his Lieutenant-Colonelcy, retaining the rank he then held, and his Lieutenant-Governorship.

WILLIAM FALCONER, M. D.

In August, at his house in the Circus, Bath, aged 81, William Falconer, M. D. F.R.S. Physician to the General Hospital at Bath. His information was various, and of the best kind; and it was collected, not when he ought to have been employing his time in professional studies, for his stores of knowledge were large and diversified, but before he became a student, and he was not a late student, of a University. His habits of reasoning also had been formed at this early period upon the severe logic of books of the law, the reading of his own choice, &c. In conversation he never loitered among premises, but seized at once the conclusion. In more advanced life, his retentive memory, his extensive association, his quick and vigorous perception, his strong feelings, brought immediately what he required for his purpose: apt and original quotations, curious anecdotes, facts, precedents, principles, and analogies introduced and expressed in powerful language, in the exercise of his profession, in studious and retired research, in the moment of ardent conversation, or eager argument and discussion. Difficulties stimulated and dissipated his indolence, and danger, instead of oppressing or overwhelming his mind, animated his powers and developed his resources. Various will be the representations of this excellent and extraordinary man, by those who saw him only in public although he lived much in public view; but the whole of his character cannot be correctly delineated from such observations of it. It will vary, as he was in spirits or hypochondriacal; chafed by artful opposition, or tranquil; triumphing over an ill-bred, baying antagonist, or communicating calmly of his rich stores of information. Much, however, as he lived and conversed, and debated in public, he never disregarded truth, even where scrupulous casuists think that it may sometimes be neglected, in maintaining the wrong side of a question, as a display of skill and invention. "In that respect," he once said to a person who defended the practice by the authority and example of Dr. Johnson, a greater but not a better man than Dr. Falconer, "in *that respect* I consider myself to be a better man than Dr. Johnson, for I never in my life maintained the wrong side of an argument, knowing it to be so." It was no rare occurrence to hear him confess his own ignorance, and acknowledge his inferiority to other persons; and yet the late Lord Thurlow, at whose table he was almost a constant guest, declared, "that he never saw such a man; that he knew every thing, and knew it better than any one else." He did not live in vain, for the cause of learning, or science, or virtue, or religion: his writings contain sufficient evidence of his claim to a place among the philosophers and scholars of his age and country. He was the author of the following useful tracts on medical subjects:—"Dissertatio de Nephritide verâ, Edinb. 1766."—"Essay on the Bath Waters," 1770, 8vo; 2d ed. 2 vols. 8vo. 1774.—"Observations on Dr. Cadogan's Dissertation on the Gout," 1772, 8vo.—"Observations and Experiments on the Poison of Copper," 1774, 8vo.—"Essay on the Water commonly used at Bath," 1775, 8vo.—"Experiments and Observations," 1777, 3 parts, 8vo.—"Observations on some of the articles of Diet and Regimen usually recommended to Valetudinarians," 1778, 8vo.—"Remarks on the Influence of Climate, Situation, Country, Population, Food, and Way of Life," 1781, 4to.—"Account of the Epidemic Catarrhal Fever, called the Influenza," 1782, 8vo.—"Dobson on fixed Air, with an Appendix on the Use of the solution of fixed Alkaline Salts in the Stone and Gravel," 1785, 8vo; 4th edit. 1792.—"On the Influence of the Passions upon the Disorders of the Body," 1788, 8vo.—"Essay on the preservation of the Health of Persons employed in Agriculture," 1789, 8vo.—"Practical Dissertation on the medicinal effects of the Bath Waters," 1790, 8vo.—"Miscellaneous Tracts and Collections relating to Natural History, selected from the principal Writers of Antiquity on that subject," 1793, 4to.—"Observations respecting the Pulse," 1796, 8vo.—"An Examination of Dr. Heberden's Observations on the increase and decrease of different Diseases, and particularly the Plague," 1802, 8vo.—"An Account of the Epidemical Catarrhal Fever, commonly called the Influenza, as it appeared at Bath in the Winter and Spring of 1803," 8vo.—"A Dissertation on Ischias, or the disease of the Hip-joint, commonly called a Hip-case," 1805, 8vo.—"Arrian's Voyage round the Euxine Sea translated, with a Geographical Dissertation and three Discourses," 1805, 4to.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

As two men were digging stones in the Parish of Odell, adjoining the road leading from Bozeat to Harrold, near Dungey corner, a skeleton of a female was found about three feet from the surface, supposed to have been murdered, from the situation of the bones, the head lying south, and the feet to the north; the teeth were perfect in the head, and, what is very remarkable, an ivory tooth was in the upper jaw; in the centre of the bones there was found a brilliant stone, by the side of it an ivory comb, a gold pin, bead, and ear-ring of gold.

Married.] At Bedford, J. Amery, esq. to Miss A. D. Foster—At Meppershall, J. Kane, M. D. to Miss B. Poynter.

Died.] At Potton, Mrs. Rugeley—At Bedford, Mr. W. H. Wing—At Crowfield, Mrs. Gent.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. B. Maguire, of Cumberland Lodge, to Miss S. Dalton—R. Mangles, esq. of Sunninghill, to Miss C. Donelly.

Died.] At Windsor, Mr. R. Russel—Mr. J. Clegg—Mr. W. Grey—At Eton, Mrs. Brown—At Windsor Castle, Lieut. W. Brown, 88—At Reading, Mrs. Lamb—At Sunningdale, Mrs. Stewart—At Henley, Mrs. S. Smith.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Olney, Mr. T. Hallowell—At Newport Pagnell, Mr. H. Marshall.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. W. R. Payne to Miss M. Williams—the Rev. T. Durham to Miss L. Warren—Mr. S. Aveling to Miss J. Grounds, of March—At March, Mr. C. Bates to Miss Pope—Mr. J. Pope to Miss Golden.

Died.] At Dullingham House, Major-general Jeaffreson—At Cambridge, Mrs. Butcher.

CHESHIRE.

It is determined in Chester to form some plan for co-operating with the towns of Macclesfield and Congleton in an application to Parliament for powers to make a navigable canal between the Peak Forest Canal at Marple, and the Grand Trunk Canal, near the Red Bull, at Lawton.

Married.] At Great Barrow, Mr. R. Higginson to Miss M. Brock—At Frodsham, Mr. S. Henry to Miss Farrell—At Chester, Mr. F. P. Evans to Miss Hughs—At Stockport, Mr. G. Pownall to Miss M. L. Hyde—At Everton, Mr. W. Read to Miss M. Jones—Mr. J. Twemlow, of Congleton, to Mrs. Washington.

Died.] At Knutsford, Mr. P. Broadhurst—At Chester, Mr. W. Todd—Miss J. Parry—Mr. T. Francis—Miss E. Folliot—Miss Dodd—At Wem, Mrs. A. Phillips, 81—At Ansterton, Mr. Gregory—At Frodsham, Mr. W. Caldwell.

CORNWALL.

The Logan Stone.—The Logan rock has been replaced after three days' labour, by the help of three pair of large sheers, six capstans, worked by eight men each, and a variety of pulleys. Large chain cables were fastened round the rock, and attached to the blocks by which it was lifted. Altogether there were about sixty men employed. The weight of the rock has been variously computed, by different persons, at from seventy to ninety tons. On the first day, when the rock was swung in the air, in the presence of about two thousand persons, much anxiety was felt, by those who were present, as to the success of the undertaking. The ropes were much stretched; the pulleys, the sheers, and the capstans, all screeched and groaned; and the noise of the machinery was audible at some distance. Many were very apprehensive lest so vast a weight might snap all the ropes, and tumble over the precipice, bearing the sheers and scaffoldings away with it; however, the whole went off with great success. The materials were excellent, and, though a rope or two broke, and a link of one of the chains tore away a small piece of an angle of the rock, which was thrown with much velocity into the sea, yet the rock was safely supported by its complicated tackling, and stands, once more, in precisely its former position! Lieutenant Goldsmith, who threw it down, was the engineer in replacing it. It is understood that this work is defrayed by subscription. Fifty pounds have been given by the London Geological Society.

Married.] Mr. J. Jeffery, of Cuscarne, to Miss L. Curgenven—At St. Hillary, Mr. R. Jago to Miss H. Penberthy—At Helston, Mr. W. Odger to Miss Edwards—At Camelford, Mr. H. Pethick to Miss M. Rabey.

Died.] At West Trevaith, Capt. J. Tregoning—At Liskeard, Mr. J. Grigg—Mr. R. Rabey—At East Looe, the Rev. M. W. Bennett—At Penrose, Mrs. Billing—At Burlawn, Mr. S. Bate—At Penzance, Mr. E. Jones—At Grampound, Mrs. Symons—At Camelford, J. Lawrence, esq.

CUMBERLAND.

A new Act of Parliament is to be applied for in the next Session of Parliament for improving the port of Whitehaven. The trustees have held a meeting, when the measure was determined upon, and the Earl of Lonsdale gave up the exclusive control hitherto vested in his Lordship, as Lord of the Manor of St. Bees, in a portion of the harbour. Another important matter came under discussion, that of building the pier by contract as recommended by Mr. Rennie. Mr. Matheson, who has constructed many extensive works, sent a proposal to the Trustees, which they have submitted to Mr. Rennie. Before the expiration of 1825, the new pier will be completed to the extent of 130 yards, which will be about thirty yards beyond the first angle.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Wannop to Miss E. Young—Mr. J. Hodgson to Miss Carruthers—Mr. J. Blacklock to Miss M. Crage—At Penrith, Mr. W. Carns to Miss M. Hullock—Mr. J. Simpson to Miss M. Townley—Mr. J. Gibson to Miss E. Hodgson—At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Parkinson to Miss A. Green.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. T. Lawson—Mr. M. Johnston—Mr. George—At Penrith, Mr. J. Phillipson—Mrs. H. Nicholson—At Keswick, Mr. J. Twentyman—At Linstock, Mr. H. Bishopbrigg—At Workington, Mr. J. Thompson—Mrs. M. Jameson—Mr. J. Dawson—At Wigton, Mr. J. Carlisle.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] W. C. B. Cave, esq. to Miss M. Eccles, of Eccles—At Derby, Mr. C. Clayton to

Miss A. Hardy—Mr. W. C. Shardlow to Miss E. W. Jewett—Mr. W. Bailey to Miss A. Smith.

Died.] At Hopwell Hall, T. Pares—At Alfreton, Mrs. Morewood—At Chesterfield, Mr. W. Creswick, Mrs. Booth—Mr. J. Storrs.

DEVONSHIRE.

A very extraordinary discovery has been made by T. Northmore, esq. during some geological investigations in the neighbourhood of Torquay. In the celebrated cavern of Kent's Hole he has found under the stalactical incrustation, buried in the mould, several teeth of the hyena, wild boar, wolf, and various bones of other animals not yet identified.

Married.] At Bideford, A. R. Hawkins, esq. to Miss Boatfield—At Sidmouth, T. Magrath, esq. M. D. to Miss C. Barnett—At Honiton, Mr. J. Channon to Miss Minifie—At Heavitree, Lieut.-col. C. Plenderleath to Miss H. W. De Paiba—Mr. Doidge, of Kingford, to Miss Arthur—At Dittisham, Mr. Gains to Miss H. Trist—At Stonehouse Chapel, Gen. Pampeluna to Miss S. Davie—At Torrington, Mr. Stoly to Miss Clyde—At Stoke, the Rev. E. Bridge to Miss T. Tucker.

Died.] At Exeter, P. Cornish, esq.—G. Webber, esq.—Mr. R. Jordan—Mr. Horswill—Mrs. E. Phillips—Mr. R. Drake—Mrs. E. Hill—At Kingsteinton, Miss E. Collins—At Clovelly, Capt. G. Bryant—At Plymouth, Mrs. Williams—Mrs. Hares—Capt. J. Weeks, R. N.—At Dartmouth, N. Brooking, esq.—Miss Woolcott—At Sidmouth, Mrs. Rafarel—At Witlocksworthy, near Kingsbridge, W. Square, esq.—At Rackenford, W. Barne, esq.—At Torquay, Mrs. Huchinson—Miss Rowe—At Stonehouse, Mrs. Houseal—At Barnstaple, J. Anstice, esq.—At Torpoint, Mr. E. Syle—At Mountway Cottage, Mrs. Bowditch—At Honiton, Mrs. G. Flood.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. P. Davy, of Beauminster, to Miss M. George, of Chilton—At Melbury Abbas, Mr. S. Foot to Miss E. G. Foot—At Dorchester, Mr. W. Masters to Miss J. Smith—At Beauminster, Mr. E. Kiddle to Miss M. Sherring.

Died.] Miss E. S. Cossius, of Weymouth—At Weymouth, Miss E. M. Vassell—At Wimborne Minster, Mr. J. Stainer—At Lyme, Mr. J. Gleed.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Darlington, Mr. C. Brown to Miss F. J. Hind—At Chester-le-street, Mr. Blakey to Miss A. Gibson—At Bishopwearmouth, the Rev. Mr. Carr to Miss Hazlewood.

Died.] T. Backhouse, esq. of East Lodge, near Darlington—At Darlington, Mrs. Pease—At Chester-le-street, Miss M. Hudson—At Croft, near Darlington, M. H. Greathead.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. E. Fullager to Miss E. Summers—At Tolleshunt Darcy, S. Harvey, esq. to Miss E. G. Harvey—At Colchester, W. Scott, esq. to Miss Carter—The Rev. T. Parry to Miss L. Hutton—At Harwich, Mr. G. Taylor to Miss M. Candler—At Maldon, Mr. W. Peters to Mrs. M. Wells—At Wanstead, Mr. J. Philpot to Miss J. Sackett—At Pebmarsh, Mr. Beardwell to Miss M. A. Balls.

Died.] At Colchester, J. Auriel, esq.—J. Bawtree, esq.—The Rev. G. Smythies, 89—Mr. T. Catchpool,—At Mistley, Mr. J. Long—At Chelmsford, Capt. J. Caldwell—At Writtle, Mrs. C. Mason—At Springfield Place, Mrs. Tufnell—At East Thorpe, Mr. Potter—At Suham Hall, Boxford, Miss L. Thorp—At Southminster, Mr. J. Ketcher—The Rev. S. Morell, of Little Baddow—At Harwich, Mrs. G. Frost—Mr. Plume, of Lexden—At Springfield, Mr. T. Digby—At Harlow, Mrs. M. Crabb.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A few days since the gardener employed in the Shrubberies of Marl Hill, the seat of R. Capper, esq. dug up a small coin, about the size of an old farthing, which on inspection proved to be a piece of money coined in Cheltenham upwards of two centuries ago. On one side is inscribed round the edge, "John Moxon," and in the centre, "His Halfe-penny," and on the reverse, "In Cheltenham, 1567," and in the centre the initials, "J. M." It is in perfect preservation.

Married.] At Stroud, J. Capps, esq. to Miss E. A. Cooke—Mr. J. Petley to Miss S. White, of Tewkesbury—W. Cox, esq. of the Mount, Inchbrook, to Miss E. Clerkson—Mr. J. Davis, of Frampton-on-Severn, to Miss S. Salcomb—At Aveoing, the Rev. H. Newbury to Miss E. Day.

Died.] At Combe, near Wotton-under-edge, S. Dyer, esq.—At Cirencester, Mrs. Richardson—At Gloucester, Mrs. L. Johnson, 78—Mr. B. Carter, of Fairford—At Stroud, Mrs. Parry—At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Westwood—At Chacely, Mr. T. Pope.

HAMPSHIRE.

A plan is in agitation to unite the Basingstoke canal with the Kennet and Avon between Newbury and Aldermaston; which it is expected will make the former, which has hitherto been a losing concern, productive of some advantage to the shareholders.

Married]. At Southampton, Mr. F. Starkes, to Miss M. A. Fielder—Mr. G. Quirk to Miss N. Mitchel—J. C. W. Acherley, esq. to Miss H. C. Fairfax—the Rev. C. Jackson to Miss A. Knightley.

Died.] At Lee House, Mrs. Fletcher—At Christchurch, Miss M. Budden—At Andover, Mrs. Harries—Mr. A. Banks—At Romsey, Mr. Weetman.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. A. Beaven to Miss M. Herring, of Hereford—At Weston, Mr. W. J. Cocks to Miss M. Rudge.

Died.] At Mitchel, near Ledbury, Mrs. Shipton—At Holmer Lodge, Mrs. Rogers—Mr. T. Pendry, of Ailstone Hill—At Ross, the Rev. T. King.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Rickmansworth, W. Wells, esq. to Miss A. Pinder.

Died.] At Hoddesden, Mrs. A. Jermyn.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. J. Phillips to Miss M. E. South.

Died.] At the Priory near St. Neot's, O. Rowley, esq.—At Huntingdon, Mr. C. Negus—Mr. F. Langley.

KENT.

The grand union between the Thames and Medway will be effected very shortly, by means of one of the largest tunnels in the world. This great public undertaking commences immediately from the Port of London, below Gravesend, where there is a large river lock, capable of admitting vessels of 200 tons into a capacious basin, with commodious wharfage. The canal, which is fifty feet wide, and seven feet deep in water, passes through the marsh lands to Higham, a distance of nearly five miles, where the tunnel begins, which is twenty-two feet wide on the water level, and eight feet deep at spring tides, twenty-four feet six inches high from the water surface to the apex of the arch, with a towing-path five feet wide. The tunnel continues under the chalk hills upwards of two miles, where it terminates in a very large basin, commanded by a lock entering into the Medway, and capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons. The whole length of this canal, from the river Thames to the Medway, is only seven miles and a quarter; by this very short line all the circuitous, tedious, and oftentimes dangerous passage round the Nore is avoided, thereby saving from forty to fifty miles: and forming

an easy communication from the interior of Kent with the North of England. This important line also opens a communication from Tonbridge by means of the Regent's and Grand Junction Canals to Branstone in Northamptonshire, for the same-sized craft, without any trans-shipment of goods, which may be forwarded to any of the Northern ports of England. Craft from seven to eighteen feet beam can navigate the whole line.

Married.] At Greenwich, J. Preston, esq. to Miss M. A. Field—At Deptford, Lieut. W. C. Burbige, R. N. to Miss Hambly—At Dover, Mr. J. Burrill to Miss A. Finis—At Folkstone, Mr. W. Hart to Miss S. Boxer.

Died.] At Margate, the Dowager Lady Dryden—At Sandgate, Mrs. Hoare—At Greenwich, Mr. S. Smith, 95—At Folkstone, Mrs. Baker—At Canterbury, Mr. J. Mathews — Mrs. C. White—At Maidstone, Mr. Sloman, sen.

LANCASHIRE.

A prospectus of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-road has been issued. It is proposed that the line should commence near the Prince's Dock, Liverpool, thence to Vauxhall-road, then through Bootle, Walton, Fazakerly, Croxteth, Kirby, Knowsley, Eccleston, Windle, Sutton, Haydock, Newton in Meckerfield, Golborn, Lowton, Leigh, Pennington, Astley, Irlam, Worsley, Eccles, Pendlebury, Salford, Hulme, to the neighbourhood of the westerly end of Water-street, Manchester: in the whole, a distance of about thirty-three miles. The estimated expense of the rail-road, upon the most improved construction, including the charge for locomotive machines, to be employed on the line, and other contingencies, is 400,000*l.*—which sum it is proposed to raise in 4000 shares of 100*l.* each.

Married.] Mr. W. Debman, of Manchester, to Miss A. Watson—At Lancaster, Mr. Tillotson to Miss Heaton—At Manchester, Mr. T. Pearson to Miss A. Taylor—Mr. W. Kenyon to Miss M. Andrew—Mr. M. Deemster to Miss E. Livesey.

Died.] At Rochdale, Mrs. Holt—At Warrington, Mrs. Pickmere—At Wigan, Mr. Roycroft—At Liverpool, W. Ingham, esq.—At Hoole, near Preston, J. Rothwell, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. A. P. Scaife to Miss M. A. Musson—Mr. G. C. Lever to Miss Woodward—At Misterton, Mr. T. Cooper to Miss M. A. Cooper—At Sibson, Mr. J. White, jun. to Miss E. Choyce.

Died.] At Syston, Mrs. Woodcock—At Leicester, Mrs. Staines—At Great Bowden, Mr. R. Cort.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

There is a renewed expectation that the great measure of a canal from Stamford to Market Harborough will shortly be proposed, freed of the party opposition which interrupted the project fourteen years ago. At Harborough (twenty miles from Stamford) communication will be obtained with the Grand Union Canal; and thus the Eastern, Western, and Southern sides of the kingdom will be connected by direct inland navigation.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. J. Howard to Miss R. M. Fowler—T. Postlethwaite, esq. to Miss S. H. Norton—At Stainfield, Mr. Sutton to Mrs. Paddison—the Rev. C. Day, of Falkingham, to Mrs. Smith—At Greatford, Mr. C. Green to Miss M. E. Parkinson—At Wainfleet, St. Mary's, Mr. N. Porter to Miss M. Asnip.

Died.] At Heckington, Mr. G. Presgrove—S. Allenby, esq. of Maidenwell—At Lincoln, W. Hall, esq.—At Canwick, Mr. G. Goulding—At Burgh Mrs. Clarke—Mr. E. Howard, of Nocton.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Saunders to Mrs. Prothero, of Usk—H. Davies, esq. of Monmouth, to Miss M. A. Birt.

Died.] At Argoed Ycha, J. Yorath, esq.

NORFOLK.

A meeting of the Eau Brink Commissioners was held at Ely, on Tuesday last, pursuant to adjournment from the quarterly meeting at Lynn. The meeting was fully and most respectably attended, and Sir W. B. Folkes was called to the chair. A long discussion took place on the propriety of reading to the meeting the opinion of counsel relative to the return to be made to the mandamus obtained by the Marshland Proprietors (several individuals connected with Marshland being present at the meeting): which terminated in the appointment of a select committee to consider the question and report thereon to the meeting. The committee retired with the solicitor, and recommended the opinion to be withheld. A resolution was then moved by the Rev. W. Gale Towniey, that a committee be appointed to consider the heads of a bill for widening the cut, for repealing the clauses for the drainage of Marshland, and for placing the engineers under the control of the commissioners; but the commissioners from Marshland, present at the meeting, refusing to bind themselves to agree to the bill, the motion was negatived. It was then moved, that a committee be appointed to represent the several parties interested in the widening of the cut, and the draining of Marshland, for the purpose of considering whether any plans could be devised for reconciling the existing differences between the Marshland proprietors and the Commissioners at large. A long and animated discussion took place on this resolution, which was at length carried by a considerable majority, and the meeting broke up.

Married.] At Norwich, the Rev. T. Methold to Miss S. M. Forster—Mr. S. Carrington to Miss Cushing—Mr. W. Stannard to Miss E. Tooley—Mr. G. Weimar to Miss E. Frost—Capt. R. Rising to Miss C. C. Dawson—Mr. C. Steward to Miss M. M. Dawson—Mr. T. M. Keith to Miss M. Blake—Mr. J. Grimes to Miss Jervis—Mr. J. Copeman to Miss H. Cole—Mr. J. G. Carter to Miss M. A. Howlett—At Ditchingham, the Rev. J. Hopper to Miss L. C. Bedingfield—At Yarmouth, Capt. Moss to Mrs. Gooda—Mr. J. Brownfield to Miss S. Beswick, of Trowse Newton.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. R. Priest—Mr. H. Arnold — Mrs. Johnson — Miss R. Barker—Mr. Nobbs—At Burnham Westgate, Miss F. Blyth—At Yarmouth, Mrs. E. Woolsey—Mr. E. Durrant—Mrs. R. Cotton—Mrs. L. Brown—Mrs. M'Ewan—Mrs. Artis—Mr. J. Millet—Mrs. Smith—Mr. H. Downing—Mr. W. Brady—At Stanford, Mrs. Taylor, of Costessy Lodge—At Great Dunham, Miss E. Chamberlayne—At Moulton, Miss M. Bush.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Spratton, Mr. R. Fellows to Miss A. Goodman—At Daventry, E. S. Burton, esq. to Miss A. M. Watkins—At Watford, Mr. T. Abbot to Miss E. Moore.

Died.] At Old, Mrs. Roe—At Potton, Mrs. Rugeley—Lady Dryden, of Canons Ashby—At Byfield, Mrs. Lake—At Broughton, the Rev. A. S. Matthew, 91—At Pitsford Lodge, Mrs. Britton—At West Haddon, Mr. T. Whitmell—At Yelvertoft, Mr. T. Clarridge—At Brackley, J. Yates, esq. At Creaton, Mr. E. Atchison.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A meeting of the Northern Railway and Canal Committee was lately held at Newcastle, and

was numerously attended. Mr. Chapman presented to the meeting a detailed report both as to the cost of a railway and the cost of a canal, and also as to the probable revenue from each; and the committee ordered this report to be printed and circulated previously to their next meeting. Mr. Chapman estimates the expense of a railway at 252,000*l*., or about 4000*l*. per mile, and that of a canal at 888,000*l*., or about 14,000*l*. per mile.

Married.] At Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. R. Usher to Miss Jackson—Mr. M. Carr to Miss M. A. James, of Hebron—Mr. R. Storer to Mrs. Wilson.

Died.] At Easingwold, Mrs. Millar—At Newcastle, Mrs. Ludlow—Mrs. Brown—Mrs. Kidd—E. Craster, esq.—Mrs. S. Walker—Miss Richmond.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. F. Ward to Miss H. Shaw—Mr. W. Gunn to Miss M. Salmon—Mr. H. Mason to Miss M. Marshall—Mr. J. Clayton to Miss M. A. Markham—Mr. T. Srimshaw to Mrs. M. Allen—Mr. J. Crowder to Miss A. Alcock.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Walker—Mr. W. Huthwaite—Mr. G. Rogers—Mr. G. Hazard—Miss E. Cutler—Mr. R. Summers—Mr. J. Ashling—Mr. T. Moss—Mrs. Bradley—At Spitalgate House, Grantham, W. King, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bicester, Mr. W. Phillips to Miss S. Foster—The Rev. T. Parry, late of Baliol College, to Miss L. Hutton.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. J. Curtis — Mrs. K. Drewitt—At Burston, Mrs. M. Jennings.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Lyddington, Mr. T. Bevon to Miss C. Peach—At Ayston, Sir P. Musgrove to Miss E. Fludyer, of Ayston Hall.

Died.] At Glaston, near Uppingham, Mrs. Farmer—At Belton, Mrs. Neal.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shiffnall, M. Jellett, esq. to Miss S. Harding—At Kington, Mr. M. S. Moythan to Miss H. Turner—At Ellesmere, Mr. Wilkinson to Miss Marsh—At Shrewsbury, Mr. Shaw to Mrs. Barnett—Mr. H. Watkins to Miss J. Legh.

Died.] At Grinshill, Mr. T. Kilvert — Mrs. Walmsley, of Edstaton Park—Mr. J. Overton, of Stars Coppice—Mrs. Anderson, of Ludlow—Mrs. A. Phillips, of Whitchurch.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The trustees of the Bridgwater turnpike-roads have resolved on constructing a new line of road (on the Bristol branch) from Bridgwater to Pawlett, whereby one mile and a half will be saved, and the steep hill at Puriton avoided. This, together with other improvements now carrying into effect by the Bristol and Bridgwater trusts, will reduce the distance between Bristol and Taunton nearly four miles, besides important advantages in avoiding and levelling hills.

Married.] At Wilton, near Taunton, Capt. L. Owen—J. T. Addams, esq. of Taunton, to Miss E. Holland—At Taunton, Mr. R. Day to Miss S. Coles—At Shepton Mallett, Mr. P. Batly—At Bridgwater, Mr. R. Hulman to Mrs. Perkins—Capt. W. Dingley to Miss H. Mallie—At Frome, — Bird, esq. to Miss M. Baker—At Bath, Capt. Day to Miss E. Hartsinck.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Pinkney—Mrs. E. Prowse—Mrs. Mainwaring, Lieut.-col. Steele—Mr. Smallcombe—Mrs. Pistor—Mrs. Ormond—Mr. T. Edwards—Mr. O. Milsom—Mrs. Dudding—Mr. Jessop—Mr. C. Palmer—Mrs. Withers—Miss S. Pye—Mr. Boyce—Miss M. Mullett—the Rev. E. D. Stade—At Shepton Mallet, Mr. J. Padfield—Near Taunton, Mary Larway, 107—Mrs. Woodforde—Mr. B. Shaw.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Lea to Miss A. M. Simcox, of Harborne.

Died.] At Lichfield, Mrs. Hutchinson—At Shenstone, near Lichfield, H. Case, esq.

SUFFOLK.

A meeting lately took place of the Life Boat Committee of Suffolk, when it was unanimously resolved that some relief should be immediately extended to them out of the present funds; and it having been represented that the Languard Fort Boat, which is properly termed the Ipswich Boat, required some repairs, which were estimated at about 35*l*. it was agreed that such sum should be voted out of the general fund—or rather the capital and not the annual fund—for that purpose, and that a further sum of 20*l*. be granted to each of the establishments, to be called into action and made available in cases of emergency.

Married.] At Diss, Mr. Gosling to Miss H. Preston, of Stowmarket—Mr. J. Freeman to Miss C. Baker, of Thornham Parva—At Beccles, Mr. Johnson to Miss E. Woolner.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mr. R. Harris—Mrs. Whitney—Mr. R. Porter—Capt. T. Tranter—Mrs. A. Pitt—Mrs. M. Abbott—Mrs. Tovell.

SUSSEX.

The workmen employed in forming the tunnel under the road at Kemp Town, near Brighton, discovered numerous teeth and bones, which were at first supposed to be part of human skeletons, but, upon being examined by a gentleman conversant with such subjects, were ascertained to belong to the horse and the elephant. Similar organic remains are commonly found in diluvial beds, like that on which Brighton is situated, and are evidently antediluvian remains. The town is built upon an accumulation of water-worn materials which fill up a valley of the chalk. A short time since, the rib of a very large animal, supposed to be that of an elephant, was discovered in the bank on the west side of Shoreham harbour. Mr. Mantell has discovered in the ironsandstone of this county, the teeth of an herbivorous reptile of a gigantic magnitude. This animal approaches nearer to the Iguana of Barbadoes, than to any other recent lizard; and it is proposed to distinguish it by the name of *Iguano-saurus*. Detached parts of the skeleton, as vertebræ, thigh bones, &c. have also been found, of which a particular account will be laid before the scientific public. Mr. Mantell has part of a thigh-bone in his possession, which there is every reason to conclude is referable to this animal; its size is so great, that, upon a moderate computation, the individual to which it belonged must have equalled the elephant in height, and been upwards of sixty feet long.

Married.] At West Grinstead Park, G. Shaw, esq. to the Hon. F. Erskine—At Brighton, the Rev. J. P. Voules to Miss A. M. Daniel.

Died.] At Brighton, Mr. Rice—At Hastings, Sir W. Young—The Rev. R. Bishop, of Chiddingly.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. S. Bushell to Miss H. Newsome—At Rugby, the Rev. D. Winstanley to Miss M. F. Birch.

Died.] At Baxterley, Miss M. K. Boultbee—At Fillongley, Mr. J. Stone.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Warcup, near Appleby, Mr. G. Frankland to Miss C. Bland.

Died.] At Ambleside, Mrs. M. Hayse, 77.

WILTSHIRE.

The fifth annual meeting of the Salisbury and Wiltshire Library and Reading Society, was held on the 7th ult, at the society's rooms in the Market-place, when a very favourable report was presented of the state of its funds, and of the progress which has been made, under the auspices of its president, and through the exertions of its other officers and committee, in the fulfilment of the objects of its foundation,—the promotion of social and literary intercourse, and the formation of a permanent library, for reference as well as amusement. More than 700 select volumes in various branches of literature have been collected, amongst which are numerous presentations. An highly interesting cabinet of mineralogical specimens is also in the charge of the institution; and the whole is admirably calculated to gratify the lover of science, from the enlarged facilities which it affords for keeping pace with the current information of the day.

Married.] At Tilshead, Mr. W. H. Pearce to Miss M. A. Norris—At Winterborne Earls, Mr. G. Whitelock to Miss E. Shergold—At Calne, Mr. J. Bailey to Miss M. Fuller.

Died.] At Bradford, R. Hooper, esq.—At Salisbury, Capt. K. Mackenzie, R. N.—Mrs. Wapshere.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Knight to Mrs. Joyce.

Died.] J. Smith, esq. of Blakeshill—At Worcester, Mrs. Read.

YORKSHIRE.

The Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society opened its sittings last month. W. Hey, Esq. Vice President, occupied the chair, and congratulated the Society on the encouraging aspect of its affairs, especially in reference to the increase of the Museum, which had received several valuable presents since the termination of the last session. He also noticed the improved arrangement of its specimens, for which it had been thought necessary to close the Hall (now open to visitors) for about a fortnight.—After the usual preliminary business, a paper by Dr. Williamson was read, entitled 'A retrospect of Philosophical Societies, and some considerations on the advantages connected with them.'

A meeting was lately held at Leeds, to consider and determine on the propriety of applying to Parliament during the next session, for making a turnpike road from Leeds to Bramley. It is intended to commence from the Kirkstall road, between Spring Gardens and Burley-Lane, to pass over the river Aire near Armey mills, where, of course, a bridge will be erected, and terminate at the top of Cockshott-lane, near Bramley.

Married.] At Bramley, Mr. B. Ross to Miss S. Driver—At Bradford, Mr. J. Barret to Miss J. Lambert—At Headingley, Mr. J. Hutchinson to Miss F. Waite—Mr. J. Forrest to Miss S. Roe.

Died.] At Leeds, the Rev. T. Langdon—Mr. J. Rothery—Mr. T. Moon—At Woodhouse, Mr. W. Spence—At Clitheroe, Miss S. Bawdwen.

WALES.

The plan for the erection of a Monument to commemorate the public services of Sir Thomas Picton, has been transmitted to Lord Dynevor, for the approval of the Committee, and is from a design of Mr. Nash. The subscription exceeds 1800*l.*, and the building will shortly be commenced.

Married.] At Conway, Mr. R. Davies to Miss Jones—At Glandastry, Mr. P. Bate to Miss C. Lewis At Llanasa, Mr. E. Williams to Miss C. Foulkes—At Penmark, T. W. Booker, esq. to Miss J. A. Coghlan—At Llanbeblig, Mr. R. W. Jones, of Carnarvon, to Miss J. Roberts.

Died.] At Maesgwyn, Denbigh, Mrs. Lloyd—At Holywell, Miss Broad—At Glanrafon, Mr. E. W. Williams—At Gwernevey, Mr. J. Brown.

SCOTLAND.

A remarkably fine specimen of lunar rainbow was witnessed at Middleton, Linlithgowshire, twelve miles west of Edinburgh, on Friday the 1st ult. about ten o'clock in the evening. This beautiful meteor, when first observed, was fully formed, and the segment which it described on a rather dull cloudy sky, every where distinctly and even strongly marked. The rainbow began to fade a minute or two after being first seen, and in the space of about three minutes had totally vanished. The observer did not recollect having witnessed any solar rainbow, the formation of which was more uniform and regular; but, as was naturally to be expected, the lunar had not that largely expanded arch which distinguishes the solar one, and being of a dull white, displayed none of its variety and brilliancy of colours. It may be observed, however, that owing to the surrounding darkness, the lunar rainbow, though by no means so striking an object as that produced by the sun, is a far more singular and imposing sight.

Married.] At Alburn, Mr. J. M'Naught to Miss M. Langmuir—At Glasgow, Mr. P. M'Kenzie to Miss A. Wilson—A. Warrand, esq. to Miss E. M. D. Duff, of Muirtown, Inverness—At Raecleugh, Berwickshire, W. Macintosh, esq. to Miss A. J. Stewart—At Edinburgh, T. Henderson, esq. to Miss A. Miller.

Died.] At Glasgow, Mrs. Blair—Mr. J. Ewing—At Edinburgh, Mr. N. Mills—Mr. J. Veitch—Mr. R. Wellwood—Mrs. M. Jeffray—J. Pitcairn, esq.—Mrs. A. D. C. Douglas—Miss M. Pringle—Mr. J. W. Campbell—Miss J. Thompson.

IRELAND.

A quarry of most beautiful green marble has been within the last six months discovered on the estate of John d'Arcy, Esq., of Clifden Castle, in the county of Galway. Some of the most scientific men in England, to whom specimens have been shewn with merely the Galway polish upon them, designate the marble as "precious serpentine," more beautiful in shade and colour than the much admired "*Verde Antique.*" The only quarry of green marble ever found in Great Britain was discovered in Wales, but it was convertible to no purpose. Egypt or Ireland is, therefore, our only resource for this valuable stone.

Married.] At Dublin, Major Logan to Miss Furlong—P. H. Caulfield, esq. to Miss Hoey—Mr. A. Marks to Miss E. Blakeney—W. Traill, esq. to Miss L. Lloyd—M. O'Meara, esq. to Miss M. A. L. Russel—J. Vance, esq. to Miss J. Thornhill.

Died.] At Dublin, E. H. Hall, esq—Mrs. Eades—the Earl of Annesley, 80—Mr. R. Burke—Mr. J. Coogan—Miss E. Kelly—Mrs. Mason—Mrs. Hale—the Rev. C. R. Maturin.

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